Summary of Bhagavad Gita Chapter 1

Bhagavad Gita First chapter shows, the problem of *samsaara*. This can be said to be the **problem of attachment (raga), *grief* (soka) and *delusion* (moha).**

When one is not happy with oneself, one has to seek external aids. This leads to dependence and attachment. Since the conditions of the depended factors are unpredictable, the very peace of mind of that person is in trouble. A disturbed mind can make only faulty judgments complicating the matters further. This, in short is the problem of samsaara.

The main topics of this chapter are:
Verses 1 to 20 – We find in these verses, a vivid description of the armies and the preparations. After a brief instruction of Duryodhana to his commanders, Bhisma, Lord Krsna, Arjuna, and others blow their conches, signaling the commencement of the battle.

Verses 21 to 25 – Arjuna's chariot being placed in the middle of the armies on his request, to scrutinize the enemy-forces. The mischievous Lord brings the chariot in front of Bhisma and Drona and asks Arjuna to survey the army.

Verses 26 to 28 – *Arjuna's change of mind leading to attachment (raaga).* In a moment of weakness, Arjuna slips down from reason to relation. Instead of seeing the violators of dharma, he sees his beloved kith and kind. Naturally, Arjuna is overpowered by attachment. Then follow the twin offshoots of attachment viz. grief and delusion.

Verses 25 to 34 – *Arjuna's grief (soka) –* Arjuna is expressing his intense grief which shakes him completely. This indicates the extent of his attachment.

Verses 35 to 47 – *Arjuna's delusion (moha) –* Veiled by attachment, his discriminative power becomes inoperative and he commits a series of false judgments. Interestingly enough, Arjuna even quotes the scriptures to support his unreasonable stand.

In this way, Arjuna finds himself in the deep sea of attachment, sorrow, and delusion. Arjuna sincerely wants to get out of this problem. He thinks that solution is to drop the battle. But, he is not convinced that dropping the battle is the right thing to do. At the same time, he has not realized that the problem is so deep for him to solve independently.