अश्व परमात्मगीता नाम पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः । CHAPTER XV. PARAMATMA DHARMA GITA.

[१-२ परमात्मविज्ञानगौरवं परमात्मविज्ञानिनां स्वरूपं फलं च ।]

श्रीभगवान् उवाच--

परं भूथः प्रवक्ष्यामि ज्ञानानां ज्ञानमुत्तमम् । यज्ज्ञात्वा मुनयः सर्वे परां सिद्धिमितो गताः ॥ १ ॥ इदं ज्ञानमुपाश्चित्य मम साधर्म्यमागताः । सर्गेऽपि नोपजायन्ते प्रस्तये न व्यथन्ति च ॥ २ ॥

[1-2. The value of Paramatmic knowledge and its fruition to those who have it.]

The Blessed Lord said-

- 1. I shall, again, declare (unto thee) that supreme wisdom, the crown of all knowledge; knowing which, all Seers have attained to the highest Goal, transcending the triple or manifold samsara.
- 2. Achieving such (supreme) wisdom, they approximate to My Dharma (Bhagavad-Dharma)—they are not impeded by bondage, nor do they travail—whether functioning objectively or subjectively (in the world-process).

[३ परमात्मन: सृष्टि-प्रवृत्ति-कार्य-स्वरूपम् ।] मम योनिर्महद्गस्य तस्मिन् गर्भे दधाम्यहम् । सम्भवः सर्वभतानां ततो भवति भारत ॥ ३॥

- [3. Paramatma as the Cause of cosmic manifestations (through Daivi-Prakriti).]
- 3. O Bharata, My seed-plot is *Mahat-Prakrti* (Matter known as Adi); therein, L'deposit the germ (of creation); thereafter, is the birth or manifestation of beings.

[४ परमात्मनः महद्योगलक्षण-कर्तृत्वस्वरूपम् ।] सर्वयोनिषु कौन्तेय मूर्तयः सम्भवन्ति याः । तासां ब्रह्म महद्योनिरहं बीजप्रदः पिता ॥ ४ ॥

- [4. That all Vyavasayas get themselves focussed in Him.]
- 4. O Kaunteya, *Mahat-Prakriti* is the prime field involving all centres, wherefrom, formful manifestations emanate; I am the Progenitor, furnishing the (necessary) seeds of life.
- [५-७ परमात्मनः केवल-परमात्मस्वरूपं तस्यैव पुरुषोत्तम-स्वरूपम् ।]

 द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च ।

 क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ ५ ॥

 उत्तमः पुरुषस्त्वन्यः परमात्मेत्युदाहृतः ।

 यो लोकत्वयमाविद्य विभत्येव्यय ईश्वरः ॥ ६ ॥

 यसात्क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षराद्दि चोत्तमः ।

 अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ ७ ॥
- [5.7. The higher and lower aspects of Paramatmic state—Purusha, the former involves Atma, Shakti, and Prakriti; Kutastha is the latter. Kshara is Prakriti manifest. Kutastha is the Indweller of Prakriti. Purushottama is the yogic aspect. Kevala-Paramatma is the manifesting aspect. Yoga-Maya is the Shakti of the former; Daivi is the Shakti of the latter.]
- 5. In the world-porcess, there function two prime factors (*Purushas*)—all manifestations constituting the perishable factor (*Kshara*), as also the One Imperishable factor (*Akshara*) abiding in the three Tatwakootas (*Kutastha*).
- 6. Distinct (from these two) is the third factor, most exalted, and declared to be the Paramatma; who, pervading the triple samsara (Gnana, Iccha, and Kriya), sustains it—Himself being the supreme Overlord indestructible.
- 7. Since I surpass the Kshara-Purusha, as also-transcend the Akshara-Purusha (involved in the world-

process), I am glorified, therefore, as Purushottama (Supreme-Purusha or Paramatma) in the worlds and in the Sacred Revelations.

[८ परमात्मोपासकानां स्वरूपम्।]

यो मामेवमसम्मूढो जानाति पुरुषोत्तमम्। स सर्वविद्धजति मां सर्वभावेन भारत॥ ८॥

[8. The Swaroopa and Nishta of those devoted to Paramatma.]

8. He, who, being of atmic perception, O Bharata, recognises Me as the Supreme Purusha (Paramatma), is a knower of Brahm, and adores Me with transcendent ideation.

[९-११ परमात्म-स्त्रात्मस्वरूपम् । अन्तर्यामि-स्वरूपं च ।]
उपद्रष्टाऽनुमन्ता च भर्ता भोक्ता महेश्वरः ।
परमात्मेति चाप्युक्तो देहेऽस्मिन्पुरुषः परः ॥ ९ ॥
अनादित्वान्निर्गुणत्वात्परमात्मायमव्ययः ।
दारीरस्थोऽपि कैन्तिय न करोति न लिप्यते ॥ १० ॥
मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः स्यते सचराचरम् ।
हेतुनाऽनेन कौन्तेय जगद्विपरिवर्तते ॥ ११ ॥

[9-11. The immanent aspect of Paramatma (Antaryami in the cosmos and Sootratma in the body) is mentioned.]

9. The Supreme Purusha, abiding in this body, is declared to be the Witness, Inspirer, Sustainer, Refuge, Supreme Lord, even as Paramatma (the great Life-Principle).

10. This Paramatma, the Indestructible, being beyond Adi (the plane of Mahat-Prakriti), and (therefore) beyond trigunas (i.e. Nirguna), although abiding in the body (loka), O Kaunteya, acts not, nor is attached.

11. Prakriti or Matter, being presided over by Me, brings forth the mobile and immobile creation, O Kaunteya; as a result thereof, the world-process goes on.

[१२-१३ परमात्मस्वरूपानभिज्ञानिनां स्वरूपं, तथा इतरेषां स्वरूपं च ।]

अव्यक्तं व्यक्तिमापन्नं मन्यन्ते मामबुद्धयः। परं भावमजानन्तो ममाव्ययमनुत्तमम् ॥ १२ ॥ यान्ति देववता देवान् पितृन्यान्ति पितृवताः। भूतानि यान्ति भृतेज्या यान्ति मदाजिनोऽपि माम्॥ १३॥

[12-13: The Swaroopa or mark or nature of those who are ignorant of Paramatmic Immance; and the Swaroopa and the Goal of those devoted to Paramatma as distinct from those devoted to Pitris (Manes), Devas, and Bhootas.]

- 12. Persons, devoid of atmic knowledge, deem Me as manifest only, though I am unmanifest also—not recognising My transcendent estate, eternal and unsurpassed.
- 13. Aspirants devoted to the Devas (My aspects) reach unto them; those devoted to the Manes (attain) thereunto; materialists partake of material achievements; while those who worship Me (as Paramatma) even attain unto Me (as such).
- [१४ परमात्मनः सृष्टि-स्थिति-लय-कारणत्वं, प्रवृत्ति-निवृत्ति-कारणत्वम् ।]

सर्वभूतानि कौन्तेय प्रकृति यान्ति मामिकाम् । कल्पक्षये पुनस्तानि कल्पादौ विसृजाम्यहम् ॥ १४ ॥

- [14. The cosmic Pravritti and Nivritti as emanating from Him as the cause of *Srishti*, *Sthiti* and *Laya* i.e. Creation, Evolution, Integration.]
- 14. O Kaunteya, all beings lapse into My Prakriti (Avyakta) during the Nivritti period (Kalpakshaya); during Pravritti (Kalpadow) of the world-process I manifest them again.

ि १५ परमात्मनः उपास्यत्व-आचार्यत्व-समस्तवेदवेद्यत्व-सर्वज्ञत्व-**लक्षण-स्वरूपम्** ।

सर्वस्य चाहं हृदि सन्निविष्टो मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च। वेदैश्च सवैरहमेव वेद्यो वेदान्तकृद्धेदिवदेव चाहम ॥ १५॥

15. Paramatma as the Goal of all knowledge, as the Teacher,

as the Quest of all revelation.]

15. I am established in the heart of all; even from Me be Memory, atmic knowledge, or its obliteration; I am the sole Quest of all the Sciences, the Culmination of knowledge (in Yoga), and the only Knower of all Sciences.

ं १६-२० पंरमात्मनः नित्यत्वम् अक्षरत्वम्-इत्यादिलक्षणस्त्ररूपम् । अविनाशि त तद्विद्धि येन सर्विमिदं ततम्। विनाशमञ्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कत्महिति ॥ १६॥ य एनं वेत्ति हन्तारं यश्चेनं मन्यते हतम । उभौ तौ न विजानीतो नायं हन्ति न हन्यते ॥ १७ ॥ वेदाऽविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमन्ययम । कथं स पुरुषः पार्थ कं घातयति हन्ति कम् ॥ १८ ॥ अच्छेद्योऽयमदाह्योऽयमक्केद्योऽशोष्य एव च। नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः ॥ १९॥ अव्यक्तोऽयमचिन्त्योऽयमविकार्योऽयम्च्यते । तस्मादेवं विदित्वैनं नानुशोचितुमर्हिस ॥ २०॥

[16-20. The eternity, the imperishability and the changeless-

ness of Paramatmic nature.]

16. Know, thou, that It (Paramatma) is indestructible, whereby all this cosmos is pervaded, nor is any competent to bring about the destruction of That which is indestructible.

17. The man, who thinks Paramatma as the Slayer, as also he who deems Him as Slain-they twain know not (the truth); He slays not, nor is slain.

- 18. Who recognises It (the indwelling Life-Principle) as Indestructible, Eternal, Unmanifest, Immutable-how may any such knower slay It or cause It to be slain.
- 19. It is Unburnable, Unwettable and even Undrvable: the Timeless, the All-Pervasive (knowing), the Firm, the Inviolate and the Eternal.
- 20. It is declared as the Unmanifest, beyond thought. (and) changeless; hence, so recognising It, thou art not justified in sorrowing about It.

ि २१-२३ परमात्मोपासक-कर्मयोगिनां स्वरूपं, कर्मानुष्टानं च ।

चेतसा सर्वकर्माणि मयि संन्यस्य अत्परः। बुद्धियोगमुपाश्चित्य मिचतः सततं भव॥ २१॥ मिचित्तः सर्वदुर्गाणि मत्प्रसादात्तरिष्यसि । अथ चेरवमहङ्काराम श्रोष्यसि विनङ्क्ष्यसि ॥ २२॥ *मिय सर्वाणि कर्नाणि संन्यस्याऽध्यात्मचेतसा । निराशीर्निर्ममो भृत्वा युध्यस्व विगतज्वरः ॥ २३ ॥

[21-23. Karma-Nishta of those devoted to Paramatma and their dedication to Him.

- 21. Dedicating with fervour all acts unto Me, devoted to Me, with discriminative intelligence, be thou ever intent on Me.
- 22. (So) being intent on Me, thou shalt transcend all obstacles (to Yoga), through (My) grace; but, if thou dost not accord to this, through personal motives (egotism). thou wilt fail in Yoga.
- 23. Consecrating (the fruit) of all action unto Me. and with atmic insight, becoming passionless and impersonal. fight (perform all action), thou, devoid of all confusion.

[२४ परमात्मन: शुद्धस्थान-स्वरूपम् ।]

न तद्भासयते सूर्यों न शशाङ्को न पावकः। यद्गत्वा न निवर्तन्ते तद्धाम परमं मम॥ २४॥ इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगबह्मविद्यायां सांख्यकाण्डे कर्मषट्के परमात्मगीता नाम पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः॥

[24. The ultimate resort in Paramatma, unattainable without Yoga-Devi Deeksha.]

24. The Sun (Cognitive-faculty) reveals It not (does not encompass it); nor the Moon (Mind-Emotion faculty); nor the Fire (Sense-faculty); that is My State Supreme—knowing which, those that reach unto It lapse not from It.

Thus the Fifteenth Chapter, entitled Paramatma Gita, in Karma Shatka, of Sankhya Kanda of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ अक्षरगीता नाम पोडशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XVI. AKSHARA DHARMA GITA.

[२-१ परमात्मनोऽक्षरस्वरूप-जिज्ञासा।]

अर्जुन उवाच—

र्कि तद्रह्म किमध्यात्म किं कर्म पुरुषोत्तम । अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तमधिदैवं किमुच्यते ॥ १ ॥ अधियज्ञः कथं कोऽत्न देहेऽस्मिन्मधुसूद्त । प्रयाणकाले च कथं ज्ञेयोऽसि नियतात्मभिः ॥ २ ॥

[1-2. Arjuna's question relates to the status of Akshara in respect of the world-process (Asuddha) and of its aspect of Suddha-Swaroopam.]

Arjuna said-

- 1. O Thou Supreme Purusha, what is *Tat-Brahm*, what is *Adhyatma*, and what is *Karma*; which is deemed as *Adhi-Bhuta*, and which is said to be *Adhi-Daiva*?
- 2. What is Adhi-Yagna as in this body (also loka), O Madhusudhana, and how art Thou to be recognised by the disciplined aspirants during the time of (their) journey (ie. in the world-process and during meditation)?

[३-४ अक्षर-स्वरूपम् ।

अभिगवान् उवाच-

*अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते । भूतभावोद्भवकरो विसर्गः कर्मसंक्षितः ॥ ३ ॥ अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः पुरुषश्चाधिदैवतम् । अधियज्ञोऽहमेवात्न देष्टे देहभृतां वर ॥ ४ ॥

[3-4. The general nature of the Akshara in the world-process.]

The Blessed Lord said-

- 3. The Supreme Tat-Brahm is Akshara, the Imperishable; Its own nature is said to be Adhyatma; the manifestation constituting the world-process of all beings is deemed Karma or work.
- 4. Adhibhoota is the nature of Prakriti (Kshara); Adhidaivata is the Supreme Purusha (with Brahma-Shakti), and, in this body (also cosmos), O thou best of men, I (Paramatma as the Indweller) am the Adhiyagna.

[५-६ अक्षरोपासकानां स्वरूपम् ।]

अन्तकाले च मामेव स्मरन्मुक्त्वा कलेवरम् । यः प्रयाति स मद्भावं याति नास्यत्र संशयः ॥ ५ ॥

यं यं वापि स्मरन्भावं त्यजत्यन्ते कलेवरम् । तं तमेवैति कौन्तेय सदा तद्भावभावितः ॥ ६॥

[5-6. The nature of Aksharopasakas.]

- 5. Whose, intent on Me exclusively, at the culmination of each act, dedicates the fruits and himself unto Me, and so engages (himself) in the world-process—he attains unto Me; herein there is no doubt.
- 6. Whose, at the culmination of each act, dedicateshimself to whatsoever aspect of Mine, he even attaineth unto that, O Kaunteya, ever intent thereon.

[७ तेषां फलम्।]

अनन्यचेताः सततं यो मां स्मरति नित्यशः। तस्याहं सुलभः पार्थ नित्ययुक्तस्य योगिनः॥ ७॥

[7. The result of Aksharopasakas].

7. (As such), the aspirant, who, with whole-hearted devotion, ever and anon, dwells upon Me, unto such spiritually harmonising Yogi, I am easily accessible.

[८-९ तदुपासनास्वरुपम् ।]

कविं पुराणमनुशासितारमणोरणीयांसमनुस्मरेद्यः । सर्वस्य धातारमचिन्त्यरूपमादित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् ॥ ८ ॥ प्रयाणकाले मनसाऽचलेन भक्त्या युक्तो योगबलेन चैव । भ्रुवोर्मध्ये प्राणमावेश्य सम्यक् स तं परं पुरुषमुपैति दिञ्यम् ॥ ९ ॥ [8-9. The nature of such Upasana (worship)].

8. He, who medidates upon the Omnific, the Eternal, the Teacher of Bhagavad-Shastra—subtler than the subtlest, past mental figuration (Nirguna), of sunlike radiance, beyond darkness, (i.e. the triple samsara—Mahat, Manas, and Indriya);

9. Attains unto the Divine Purusha (Brahma-Prapti), through well-establishing the Prana (intelligence) as between the eye-brows, during vehicular alignment (Kosha-Sankramanam or meditative practice), being with undissipated Mind, devoted, and with yogic power.

[१० तदुपास्यवस्तुस्वरूपम् ।]

यदक्षरं वेदिवदो वदन्ति विशन्ति यद्यतयो वीतरागाः। यदिच्छन्तो ब्रह्मचर्यं चरन्ति तत्ते पदं संद्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये॥ १०॥

[10. The nature of the Goal as a result of such Upasana].

10. What the knowers of the Atman declare It to be Inviolate, which, the unpassioning Yati (an advancing aspirant) seeks to draw nigh unto, in quest of which (they) live in continence—even that state I will briefly declare unto thee.

[११-१३ अशुद्धाक्षरस्वरूपम् |

सहस्रयुगपर्थन्तमहर्यद्रह्मणो विदुः।
रात्रि युगसहस्रान्तां तेऽहोरात्रविदो जनाः॥११॥
अव्यक्ताद्व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागमे।
राज्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंक्षके॥१२॥
भूतग्रामः स एवायं भूत्वा भूत्वा प्रलीयते।
राज्यागमेऽवराः पार्थ प्रभवत्यहरागमे॥१३॥

[11-13. The nature of Asuddha aspect of Akshara].

- 11. They know the day (the cosmic-Pravritti) and the night (cosmic-Nivritti) of *Tat-Brahm*, who recognise that Its day constitutes the conjunction of the four vyavasayas or functionings (*Sahasra-Yuga*) and that Its night is the cessation thereof;
- 12. All manifest being, at the coming of Its day (Pravritti), emanate from the Unmanifest; and, at the

approach of Its night (Nivritti), lapse again even unto that Unmanifest:

13. O Partha, this assemblage of creatures, thus after repeated manifestions, lapse by night and emanately day, urged by It.

[१४-१६ शुद्धाक्षरस्वरूपम् ।]

परस्तस्मात् तु भावोऽन्योऽव्यक्तोऽव्यक्तात्सनातनः । यः स सर्वेषु भूतेषु नश्यत्सु न विनश्यति ॥ १४ ॥ अव्यक्तोऽक्षर इत्युक्तस्तमाद्वः परमां गतिम् । यं प्राप्य न निवर्तन्ते तद्धाम परमं मम ॥ १५ ॥ पुरुषः स परः पार्थ भक्त्या लभ्यस्त्वनन्यया । यस्यान्तःस्थानि भूतानि येन सर्वमिदं ततम् ॥ १६ ॥

[14-16. The nature of Suddha aspect of Akshara].

14. Distinct therefrom (such assemblage of creatures) is yet the supreme nature of the Unmanifest; being so, It is eternal; Which, with the lapsing of all manifest beings, lapseth not;

15. The Unmanifest is the Akshara (the Life-Principle); they (Seers) declare It to be the Supreme Goal—reaching which, (aspirants) lapse not; that is My exalted estate.

16. O Partha, It is even the Supreme Purusha attainable through (utter) yogic devotion—in whom all creatures abide, and by whom all this is pervaded.

ा १७-१८ तद्विज्ञानफ<mark>र्लम् ।</mark> े

इष्टान्भोगन्हि वो देवा दास्यन्ते यज्ञमाविताः। तैर्दत्तानप्रदायेभ्यो यो भुङ्के स्तेन एव सः॥ १७॥ यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्विकिल्बिषेः। भुञ्जते ते त्वघं पापा ये पचन्त्यात्मकारणात्॥ १८॥

[17-18. The result of such knowledge].

- 17. The Devas (aspects of Purusha), to whom fruits of actions (Yagna) are dedicated, bestow on you (aspirants) wholesome prosperity; he, who enjoys the fruits of actions himself, without dedicating (the same), is even verily one of limited understanding.
- 18. Saints, who perform action so dedicating, are released from all frailties; but those of limited understanding, who strive for their own sake (without such dedication), verily, are bound thereby. (*Papa and Punya*),

[५९-२० तदक्षरब्रह्मस्वभाव: |]

अन्नाद्भवन्ति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसम्भवः। यन्नाद्भवति पर्जन्यो यन्नः कर्मसमुद्भवः॥ १९॥ कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माऽक्षरसमुद्भवम्। तस्मात्सर्वगतं ब्रह्म नित्यं यन्ने प्रतिष्ठितम्॥ २०॥

[19-20. The nature of Akshara-Brahm which is five-fold]
19. All beings are the expressions of Anna (Akshara, the Imperishable); Anna is that of Parjanya (Jiva); Par. janya is that of Yagna (Atma); Yagna is that of Karma.

(Paramatma);

20. Know, thou, that Karma (Paramatma) is the expression of Brahm (Purusha), and Brahm (Purusha) is that of Akashara (Suddha-Brahm); hence, the Ominiscient Suddha-Brahm is represented by Yagna (Atma).

[२१-२६ तदुपासना-परम-फल-स्वरूपम् ।]

एवं प्रवितंतं चक्रं नाजुवर्तयतीह यः। अघायुरिन्द्रियारामो मोधं पार्थं स जीवति॥ २१॥ विषया विनिवर्तन्ते निराहारस्य देहिनः। रसवर्जं रसोऽप्यस्य परं दृष्ट्वा निवर्तते॥ २२॥ इहैच तैर्जितः सर्गो येषां साम्ये स्थितं मनः।
निर्दोषं हि समं ब्रह्म तसाद्रह्मणि ते स्थिताः॥ २३॥
ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगा दुःखयोनय पच ते।
आचन्तवन्तः कौन्तेय न तेषु रमते बुधः॥ २४॥
साधिभूताधिदैंचं मां साधियं च ये विदुः।
प्रयाणकालेऽपि च मां ते विदुर्युक्तचेतसः॥ २५॥
जरामरणमोक्षाय मामाश्रित्य यतन्ति ये।
ते ब्रह्म तद्विदुः कृत्स्तमध्यात्मं कर्म चाखिलम्॥ २६॥
इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां सांख्यकाण्डे कर्मषट्के
अक्षरगीता नाम षोडशोऽध्यायः॥

[21-26. The high excellence of the fruit of such worship as a consequence].

- 21. He, who follows not this cycle of the world-process, so manifested, leads a life of limited understanding, being (merely) attached to Sense-objects—he, O Partha, but lives in vain.
- 22. To the aspirant, who performs action without dedicating (to the Supreme), the Brahmic manifestations bestow not atmic ecstasy; unto him this ecstasy accrues, who recognises the Atman, (and, he, therefore, dedicates all fruits of his acts to It).
- 23. The Pravritti and Nivritti of this world-process are even overcome by them, whose Mind is centred in transcendent Yoga—the transcendent Brahm is Itself beyond Pravritti and Nivritti; necessarily, they partake of Its Transcendence.
- 24. The experiences, which result from the contacting of Sense-objects, are (even) generators of pain, since these are limited by a beginning and an end; O Kaunteya, the Seer never therein delights.

25. Those, who recognise Me as the Akashara in relation to Adhibhuta (evolving Prakriti), as Adhidaiva (Purusha) and as Adhiyagna (Indweller)—being disciplined in Yoga, know Me even during their functioning in the world-process itself.

26. The aspirants, who, devoted to Me, strive through Yoga, yearning for liberation from birth and death (Jara) and from ignorance (Marana), know the Tat-Brahm, Its entire nature, and Its cosmic work (functioning).

Thus the Sixteenth Chapter, entitled Akshara Gita, in Karma Shatka, of Sankhya Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ राजविद्यागीता नाम सप्तद्शोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XVII. RAJA-VIDYA DHARMA GITA [१ सर्वदोषनिवर्तक-राजविद्यायाः (योगविद्यायाः) परमगुद्धतमःवम्।] • श्रीभगवान उवाच—

इदं तु ते गुह्यतमं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनस्यवे । ज्ञानं विज्ञानसहितं यज्ज्ञात्वा मोक्ष्यसेऽश्रमात् ॥ १ ॥

[1 The supreme excellence of Raja-Vidya, by virtue of its efficacy to cleanse all frailties, and its most occult nature.]

The Blassed Lord said-

1. I shall reveal unto thee, who art unenvious, even this most occult and discriminative knowledge, knowing which, thou shalt be released from all inauspiciousness (triple samsara—birth, death etc.)

[२-३ राजविद्यास्वरूपम् ।]
राजविद्या राजगुद्यं पवित्रमिदमुत्तमम् ।
प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुसुखं कर्तुमन्ययम् ॥२॥
अश्रद्दधानाः पुरुषा धर्भस्यास्य परन्तप ।
अप्राप्य मां निवर्तन्ते मृत्युसंसारवर्त्मनि ॥३॥

- [2-3. The nature of Raja-Vidya.]

 2. This (practice) is (called) the Science of Atma (Raja), and is supreme among all mysteries, sanctifying.
- and even of most excellence—bestowing realisation directly, in accordance with Dharma, blissful in its practice, and
- is infallible.
- 3. O Parantapa, persons who are not inspired with zeal for this Science (Dharma), not attaining unto Me, revert to the path which leads to ignorance (of atmicknowledge).

[४-६ राजयोगकर्मणः सर्वाधिकारि-स्वीकार्यत्वम् ।]
मया ततिमदं सर्वे जगद्वयक्तमूर्तिना ।
मत्स्थानि सर्वभूतानि न चाहं तेष्ववस्थितः ॥ ४ ॥
न च मत्स्थानि भूतानि पश्य मे योगमैश्वरम् ।
भूतभृत्र च भूतस्थो ममात्मा भूतभावनः ॥ ५ ॥
यथाऽऽकार्शास्थतो नित्यं वायुः सर्वत्नगो महान् ।
तथा सर्वाणि भृतानि मत्स्थानीत्युपधारय ॥ ६ ॥

- [4-6. The necessity of Raja-Vidya to every Adhikari or aspirant.]
- 4. By Me unmanifest, this whole cosmos is being pervaded; all beings are contained in Me, but I am not contained in them.
- 5. The beings do not encompass Me (the Life-Principle); behold My Sovereign Yoga (Synthesis)—the mainstay of all beings—not environed by them, I am the Progenitor of all beings.

6. As the vast wind blows extensive, being externally contained by the firmament, so also, know, thou, that all manifest beings abide (and move) in Me.

[७-१२ राजविद्याधिकारिणां चतुर्णां स्वरूपम् ।]
नैव किञ्चित्करोमीति युक्तो मन्येत तत्त्ववित् ।
पर्यन्थ्यण्वन्स्पृशिञ्ज्ञिञ्जञ्ञश्चनाच्छन्थ्वसन्स्वपन् ॥ ७ ॥
प्रस्थान्वस्तुन्युद्धन्तुन्मिषिन्निमिषञ्चिषि ।
इन्द्रियाणीन्द्रियार्थेषु वर्तन्त इति धारयन् ॥ ८ ॥
ब्रह्मण्याधाय कर्माणि सङ्गं त्यक्त्वा करोति यः ।
स्रिप्यते न स पापेन पद्मपत्रमिवाम्भसा ॥ ९ ॥
कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या केवस्तिनिद्द्यैरिष ।
योगिनः कर्म कुर्वन्ति सङ्गं त्यक्त्वऽऽत्मशुद्धये ॥ १० ॥
युक्तः कर्मफलं त्यक्त्वा शान्तिमामोति नैष्ठिकीम् ।
अयुक्तः कामकारेण फले सक्तो निबध्यते ॥ ११ ॥
सर्वकर्माणि मनसा संन्यस्यास्ते सुखं वशी ।
नवद्वारे पुरे देही नैव कुर्वन्न कारयन् ॥ १२ ॥

[7-12. The four grades of Raja-Vidya Adhikaris or aspirants-

undergoing this discipline.]

7. The Yukta-aspirant, knowing the tatwas, is convinced that the Atma never performs any (action) such as—seeing, hearing, touching smelling, consuming, moving, sleeping, breathing;

- 8. Speaking, releasing, grasping, working, and reposing—realising that the Senses and Sense-objects mutually interact.
- 9. The aspirant, who functions in the world-process, devoid of attachment, dedicating (all fruits) of necessary action to Brahm, is not bound by the effects of it (action)—whether sinful (or meritorious)—even as the lotus leaf is not wetted by the water-drop (on it).

- 10. Yogis (or aspirants on the path of Yoga and called Yogis by courtesy,) perform action, physically, mentally, through discrimination, and even by Senses, for purifying their nature (Manas—Mind-Emotion) through (virtue of) renouncing attachment (to fruit of action).
- 11. The Yukta, renouncing the fruit of action, attains to peace through synthetic (yogic) endeavour; one, who is not a Yukta, being attached to fruit of action through desire, is bound by it.
- 12. The aspirant, being thus accomplished victor over the Senses (vasi), renouncing fruit of all action, abides happily even in the body of the nine gates—not performing any action, as it were, nor causing any to be performed (with personal motive).

[१३-१४ तदुपास्यवस्तुस्वरूपम् ।]

न कर्तृत्वं न कर्माणि लोकस्य स्उजित प्रभुः। न कर्मफलसंयोगं स्वभावस्तु प्रवर्तते॥ १३॥ नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं न चैव सुकृतं विभुः। अज्ञानेनावृतं ज्ञानं तेन मुद्यन्ति जन्तवः॥ १४॥

[13-14. The nature of the goal so attainable.]

- 13. The Sovereign (Life-Principle) does not constitute the proximate cause of the actioning of the beings in the world, nor is it conjoined or affected with the fruit (result) thereof; it is the Prakriti (Matter) that constitutes the immediate or proximate cause of all action in the world-process.
- 14. The Over-Lord does not claim the fruit of action, good or bad, being dedicated to Him by the aspirants—such recognition is (often) obscured through ignorance of the Life-Principle, whereby, beings err (in the world-process).

[१५-२४ तद्धिकारि-प्राप्य-फलम् ।] मय्येव मन आधत्स्व मयि बृद्धिं निवेशय। निवसिष्यसि मय्येव अत ऊर्ध्व न संशयः॥ १५॥ अथ चित्तं समाधातं न शकोषि मिथ स्थितः। अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छाप्तं धनञ्जय ॥ १६ ॥ अभ्यासेऽप्यसमधींऽसि मत्कर्मप्रमो भव। मदर्थमपि कर्माणि क्वीन्सिद्धिमवाष्यसि॥ १७॥ अधैतद्वप्यशक्तोऽसि कर्त्वं मद्योगमाश्चितः। सर्वकर्भफलत्यागं ततः कुरु यतात्मवान् ॥ १८॥ श्रेयो हि ज्ञानमभ्यासाज्ज्ञाना द्ववानं विशिष्यते । ध्यानात्क्रमेफलत्यागस्त्यागाच्छान्तिरनन्तरम् ॥ १९ ॥ लभन्ते ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमुषयः श्रीणकल्मषाः। छिन्नद्वैधा यतात्मानः सर्वभतहिते रताः ॥ २० ॥ कामक्रोधवियक्तानां यतीनां यतचेतसाम । अभितो ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं वर्तते विदितात्मनाम् ॥ २१ ॥ स्पर्शान्कृतवा बहिबह्यांश्चश्चश्चैवान्तरे अवोः। प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ ॥ २२ ॥ यतेन्द्रियमनोबुद्धिर्भनिमाँश्वपरायणः। विगतेच्छाभयक्रोधो यः सदा मुक्त एव सः॥ २३॥ *भोक्तारं यज्ञतपसां सर्वलोकमहेश्वरम् । सहदं सर्वभतानां ज्ञात्वा मां शान्तिमृच्छति ॥ २४ ॥ इति श्रोभगवद्गीतायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां सांख्यकाण्डे कर्मषटके राजविद्यागीता नाम सप्तदशोऽध्यायः ॥

[15-24. The resulting achievement of such aspirants.]

- 15. Repose thy Mind solely in Me, establish thy Intelligence in Me, (then) thou shalt abide solely in Me—whereafter there shall be no doubt (in thee).
- 16. But, if thou art unable to repose thy chitta (Mind and Intelligence) firmly in Me, then, O Dhananjaya

(Arjuna), seek to attain unto Me through Abhyasa-Yoga (described in chapters 14 to 19 of Karma-Shatka.)

- 17. Yet, if thou art not able even to perform that practice, then, dedicate all acts unto Me; so dedicating all acts to Me, thou shalt attain to Siddhi.
- 18. Still, should thou be not strong to do this, being devoted unto Me, then, with dispassionate Mind, renounce all fruit of action.
- 19. Through mere practice (abhyasa) knowledge is enriched, through (enriched) knowledge meditation is illuminated, from such meditation due dedication of the fruits of action is facilitated, and from such dedication, thereafter (accrues) peace.
- 20. The Sages (Artha), overcoming dualities, with controlled Mind, intent on the weal of the worlds, (and, as such), chastened of all frailties, attain to Brahmic ecstasy.
- 21. Unto the Yatis (Artharthi), who are freed from anger and passioning, with well directed Mind, and recognising the Life-Principle, the achievement of Brahmic ecstasy is well nigh easy.
- 22. Oblivious to all external contacts, with the visual faculty focussed between the eye-brows (eyes closed), and regulating the inhalation and exhalation of the breath through the nose (Pravritti and Nivritti, being equated into Brahm);
- 23. The Sage (*Jignasu*), seeking deliverance, with Senses, Mind, and Intelligence disciplined—always devoid of desire, fear and, anger—he is even liberated.
- 24. The aspirant (*Gnani*), recognising that all Cognitive, Emotional and (Sense) actions are directed towards Me, knowing Me as the Overlord of the whole cosmos and as Beloved of all beings, attains to peace.

Thus the Seventeenth Chapter, entitled Raja-Vidya Gita, in Karma Shatka, of Sankhya Kanda, of Sri Bahgavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ परमहंसगीता नाम अद्यादशोऽध्यायः । CHAPTER XVIII. PARAMAHAMSA DHARMA GITA.

[१-१० परमहंसानां शिक्षा |]

श्रीभगवान् उवाच—

नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः। उभयोरिप दृष्टोऽन्तस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः॥१॥ सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ। ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व नैवं पापमवाष्स्यसि ॥ २॥ कर्मणः सुकृतस्याद्वः सात्त्विकं निर्मलं फलम्। रजसस्त फलं दुःखमञ्चानं तमसः फलम् ॥ ३॥ सुखं त्विदानीं त्रिविधं श्रुणु मे भरतर्षम । अभ्यासाद्रमते यत्र दुःखान्तं च निगच्छति ॥ ४॥ यत्तद्रे विषमिव परिणामेऽसृतोपमम । तत्सुखं सास्विकं प्रोक्तमात्मबुद्धिप्रसादजम्॥५॥ विषयेन्द्रियसंयोगाद्यत्तदग्रेऽसृतोपमम्। परिणामे विषमिव तत्सुखं राजसं स्मृतम ॥ ६॥ यद्ग्रे चानुबन्धे च सुखं'मोहनमातमनः। निद्रालस्यप्रमादोत्थं तत्तामसमुदाहृतम् ॥ ७॥ एषा तेऽभिहिता साङ्गचे वृद्धियोंगे त्विमां श्रुण । बुद्धवा युक्तो यया पार्थ कर्मबन्धं प्रहास्यसि॥ ८॥ योगस्थः कुरु कर्माणि सङ्गं त्यक्तवा धनञ्जय । सिध्यसिद्धवोः समो भृत्वा समृत्वं योग उच्यते ॥९॥ दुरेण ह्यवरं कर्म वुद्धियोगाद्धनञ्जय। बुद्धौ शरणमन्विच्छ कृपणाः फलहेतवः॥ १०॥

[$1 ext{-} 10$. The discipline of the aspirants known as Parama-hamsas.]

The Blessed Lord said-

1. Bhava (proper or Suddha-Pravritti) or necessary actioning is not constituted by the doing of asat (prohibited)

action, abhava (proper or Suddha-Nivritti) or cessation from prohibited actioning is not constituted by the not doing of sat (legitimate) action; of these twain, the philosophic bearing has been declared (duly) by the Seers of tatwas.

2. Transcending joy and misery, gain and loss, victory and vanquishment, thereafter, equip thyself for battle (for functioning in the world-process); thus, thou shalt not be bound by evil (or good).

3. The Seers declare that the result of impersonal action is Satwic (blissful), being illuminative; of Rajasic action, the result is pain (through dualities); and of Tamasic action, the result is ignorance (of atmic knowledge).

4. O foremost of Bharatas, listen now from Me of the triple nature of happiness—happiness proper, being that, whereby, the aspirant is elated in the practice, and thereby accomplishes the end of all pain.

5. That, which, at the commencement, of the practice, is bitter as poison, but, at the end, is (sweet) as ambrosia—such happiness is deemed as Satwic, engendered by the spiritual harmonising of the Mind and the Intellect.

6. That happiness, which, at the commencement is sweet as nectar as a result of Sense-contacts, but, which is, at the end, bitter as poison, is deemed Rajasic in nature;

7. What is lulling both at the commencement and at end, as the result of excessive sleep, idleness and heedlessness is deemed Tamasic, obscuring atmic knowledge.

8. Thus, thou hast been told of the operation of Buddhi or understanding in the triple world-process (Sankhya); now, listen to that of it to achieve transcendence (Yoga)—by the association of such understanding, O Partha, thou shalt sever the bondage of action.

9. O Dhananjaya, renouncing attachment, do thou all (necessary or legitimate) acts with the synthetic

understanding—unaffected by the success or failure thereof; such transcendence over the result of action is deemed to constitute (Karma-Yoga).

10. O Dhananjaya, (all) action, which is not associated with (synthetic) Buddhi (understanding), is very inefficient (binding); seek thou, the guidance by (such) Buddhi; (those), who seek the fruit of actions for themselves, are selfish folk (*Kripanaha*).

[११-१२ परमहंसाधिकारिवेद्य-ब्रह्मस्वरूपम् ।]
कर्मजं बुद्धियुक्ता हि फलं त्यक्त्वा मनीषिणः ।
जन्मवन्धिविनिर्भुक्ताः पदं गच्छन्त्यनामयम् ॥ ११ ॥
नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते ।
स्वल्पमप्यस्य धर्मस्य त्रायते महतो भयात् ॥ १२ ॥

[11-12 The nature of the goal attainable by Paramahamsas.]
11. Aspirants of controlled Mind, associated with Buddhi, and renouncing fruit of action, are released from the bondage of birth (and death)—(Pravritti and Nivritti); (thus), they reach unto the blessed condition.

12. Herein, there is not waste of endeavour, nor is there any transgression of law; even a slight endeavour to accord to this law (the transcendence of the result of action) gives security from the perils native to the world-process.

[१३-१८ परमहंसानां श्रेष्टतमत्व-प्रकारम् ।]
यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति ।
तदा गन्तासि निर्वेदं श्रोतव्यस्य श्रुतस्य च ॥ १३ ॥
श्रुतिविप्रतिपन्ना ते यदा स्थास्यति निश्चला ।
समाधावचला बुद्धिस्तादा योगमवाष्स्यसि ॥ १४ ॥
नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य न चायुक्तस्य भावना ।
न चाभावयतः शान्तिरशान्तस्य कुतः सुखम् ॥ १५ ॥

इन्द्रियाणां हि चरतां यन्मनोऽनुविधीयते। तदस्य हरति प्रज्ञां वायुर्नाविभवाम्मसि ॥ १६ ॥ तस्माद्यस्य महाबाहो निगृहीतानि सर्वशः। इन्द्रियाणीन्द्रियार्थेभ्यस्तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥ १७ ॥ या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी। यस्यां जाग्रति भूतानि सा निशा पश्यतो मुनेः॥ १८ ॥

[13-18. The high status of Paramahamsas.]

13. When thy understanding overcomes the ignorance of separativeness, then shalt thou gain revelation of all teaching, whether known or to be known.

14. When thy understanding, illuminated by revelation, attains firm conviction (free from doubt), then it becomes serene during meditation; then shalt thou achieve fulfilment in Yoga.

15. In him, who is not a Yukta, there is not understanding, nor in him is there the Sense of unity; to him there is not peace who lacks therein (Sense of synthesis); whither, then, is happiness unto him who is unpeaceful.

16. The Mind-Emotion, which accords to the wandering Senses (gnanendriyas), decoys forcibly the understanding of the aspirant, like the (high) wind whirls away the ship on the waters.

17. Therefore, O thou of great prowess, the understanding of him, whose Senses function in the Sense-objects (entirely) without attachment, is serene.

18. The well-disciplined aspirant is awake (functions) normally on the plane (of atmic consciousness), which is night (absence of functioning) to all other beings (functioning in the triple world-process); to the visioning Sage, that (triple-samsara) is night, wherein the other beings are awake (normally function).

[१९-२२ परमहंसानां संन्यास-छक्षण-धर्म-स्वरूपम् ।]
न कर्मणामनारम्भान्नैष्कर्म्य पुरुषोऽश्तुते ।
न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समिधगच्छित ॥ १९ ॥
न हि कश्चित्क्षणमि जातु तिष्ठत्यकर्मकृत् ।
कार्यते द्यवशः कर्म सर्वः प्रकृतिजैगुँणः ॥ २० ॥
कर्मेन्द्रियाणि संयम्य य आस्ते मनसा स्मरन् ।
इन्द्रियार्थान्विमूढात्मा भिथ्याचारः स उच्यते ॥ २१ ॥
यस्त्विन्द्रियाणि मनसा नियम्यारभतेऽर्जुन ।
कर्मेन्द्रियैः कर्मयोगमसक्तः स विशिष्यते ॥ २२ ॥

[19-22. The nature of Sanyasa as followed by Paramahamsas.]

19. The aspirant attains not transcendence of action (Naishkarmya-Siddhi or Karma Yoga) merely by abstraction from the performance of action; nor even does he attain to it (Naishkarmya-Siddhi) by merely abstaining from the fruit of action, (without atmic insight).

20. No person, howsoever, can remain, even for a moment, without performing some action; all action is being effected, perforce, by the trigunas born of Prakriti.

- 21. He, who, without exercising the activating organs (without actively engaging in the performance of action), but, with his Mind musing on the Sense-objects, being oblivious of atmic insight, is deemed (but to indulge in) vain endeavour.
- 22. But he, O Arjuna, who with his Senses (gnanen-driyas) under the Mind's control, being unattached (to the fruit of action), engages the activating Senses (karmen-driyas) in Karma-Yoga (performs action with synthetic understanding, i.e. atmic insight) is said to excel (in the performance of action).

[२३-२४ ध्यानस्यैव परमपुरुषावेशयोग्यसंस्थिति-कारणत्वम् ।]

*विहाय कामान्यः सर्वान्पुमांश्चरति निःस्पृहः। निर्ममो निरहङ्कारः स शान्तिमधिगच्छति॥ २३॥ एषा ब्राह्मी स्थितिः पार्थ नैनां प्राप्य विमुद्यति। स्थित्वाऽस्यामन्तकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति॥ २४॥ इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां सांख्यकाण्डे कर्मष्ट्के परमहंसगीता नामाष्टादशोऽध्यायः॥

[23-24. Dhyana as the exclusive means to Brahmic realisation.]

- 23. The person, who, free from all passioning, functions unattachedly, being unowning and impersonal, attains unto the peace.
- 24. This, O Partha, is the Brahmic or transcendent condition, reaching unto which, (the aspirant) is not obscured in his atmic insight; abiding thus, at the culmination of every vyavasaya (as also at the end of a birth), he attains unto the Brahmic ecstasy.

Thus the Eighteenth Chapter, entitled Paramahamsa Gita, in Karma Shatka, of Sankhya Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ संन्यासगीता नाम एकोनविशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XIX. SANYASA DHARMA GITA.

[५ संन्यासधर्म-जिज्ञासा ।]

अर्जुन उवाच—

संन्यासं कर्मणां कृष्ण पुनर्योगं च शंससि । यच्छेय एतयोरेकं तन्मे वृहि सुनिश्चितम् ॥ १ ॥

[1. Arjuna's question relates to the relative merits of Karma-Sanyasa and Karma. Yoga.]

Arjuna said-

1. O Krishna, Thou dost extol the renunciation of the fruit of action (Karma-Sanyasa), as also the transcendence thereof (Karma-Yoga); of these two, tell me, for certain, which is the more blessed.

[२-८ कर्मयोगस्वरूपं, कर्मसंन्यास-कर्मयोग-साधनत्वम् ।]

श्रीभगवान् उवाच —

संन्यासः कर्मयोगश्च निःश्रेयसकरावुभौ ।
तयोस्त कर्मसंन्यासात्कर्मयोगो विशिष्यते ॥ २ ॥
श्रेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्ष्ति ।
निर्द्वन्द्वो हि महाबाहो सुखं बन्धात्प्रमुच्यते ॥ ३ ॥
संन्यासस्तु महाबाहो दुःखमाप्तुश्योगतः ।
योगयुक्तो मुनिर्वह्म न चिरेणाधिगच्छति ॥ ४ ॥
योगयुक्तो विशुद्धात्मा विजितात्मा जितेन्द्रियः ।
सर्वभूतात्मभूतात्मा कुर्वन्नि न छिप्यते ॥ ५ ॥
अनाश्चितः कर्मफळं कार्यं कर्म करोति यः ।
स संन्यासी च योगी च न निरिन्नर्न चाक्रियः ॥ ६ ॥
यं संन्यासमिति प्राहुर्योगं तं विद्धि पाण्डव ।
न ह्यसंन्यस्तसङ्कल्यो योगी भवति कश्चन ॥ ९ ॥
यदा हि नेन्द्रियार्थेषु न कर्मस्नुषज्जते ।
सर्वसङ्कल्यसंन्यासी योगारूढस्तदोच्यते ॥ ८ ॥

[2-8. The marks of Karma-Yoga, and also of Karma-Sanyasa as leading to Karma-Yoga. (Karma-Sanyasa does not mean non-doing of action, but doing of necessary action without attachment to its fruit.]

The Blessed Lord said-

2. Karma-Sanyasa and Karma-Yoga, both these make for the achievement of blessedness; of them, however, the transcendence of the fruit of action (dedication—through

Karma-Yoga) acquires excellence through renunciation of the fruit of action (Karma-Sanyasa),

- 3. He is known as a Sanyasi (with atmic insight), who neither hates nor desires; transcending the dualities, O thou of great prowess, he is even happily released from the bondage (of action leading to births).
- 4. However, O thou of great prowess, for him, who is without synthetic insight, renunciation of the fruit of action is hard to attain; the Sage, with such insight (Yoga-Yukta), ere long, achieves Brahmic blessedness (transcendence).
- 5. The aspirant, with transcendent insight, of chastened Understanding,—having conquered the Mind and the Senses, realising that all is of the nature of Brahm, though engaged in action—is not subject to its bondage.
- 6. The aspirant, who performs necessary action (based on Bhagavad-Shastra) not being attached to the fruit thereof, is even the (Karma) Sanyasi and the (Karma) Yogi—not he who has merely overcome the triple Fire (the chastening of Intellect, Mind-Emotion and Senseactivity), nor he who desists from physical action.
- 7. What the Seers declare to be Sanyasa (Karma-Sanyasa) know, thou, O Pandava, even that is Yoga (Karma-Yoga); no aspirant who has not forsaken personal ideation and I-ness can ever become a Yogi (Karma-Yogi).
- 8. He is, then, known as one accomplished in Karma-Yoga (Yogaroodha), when he does not attach himself to action that engenders Sense-pleasures, having renounced all (such) passioning ideations.

[९-१३ ग्रुडयज्ञदानतपः-कर्मणां आवश्यकत्वम् ।]
काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः ।
सर्वकर्मफलत्यागं प्राहुस्त्यागं विचक्षणाः ॥९॥
त्याज्यं दोषवदित्येके कर्म प्राहुर्भनीषिणः ।
यक्षदानतपःकर्म न त्याज्यमिति चापरे ॥१०॥
निश्चयं श्रुणु मे तत्व त्यागे भरतसत्तम ।
त्यागो हि पुरुषव्याव्य त्रिविधः सम्प्रकीर्तितः ॥११॥
यक्षदानतपःकर्म न त्याज्यं कार्यमेव तत् ।
यक्षो दानं तपश्चैव पावनानि मनीषिणाम् ॥१२॥
एतान्यपि तु कर्माणि सङ्गं त्यक्त्वा फलानि च ।
कर्तव्यानीति मे पार्थ निश्चितं मतमुत्तमम् ॥१३॥

[9-13. The necessity of doing all necessary action (Yagna, Dana and Tapa) without attachment to its fruit].

- 9. (Some) Sages declare renunciation of action to mean renunciation of action engendering personal fruits; other Seers hold *Tyaga* to signify the renunciation of fruit of all actions (good, bad, indifferent etc):
- 10. Some learned persons maintain it (renunciation) to imply the not performing of harmful action; yet others still insist that the acts of Yagna, Dana and Tapa should not be relinquished.
- 11. Thou, foremost of Bharatas, know from Me the true significance of Tyaga; O thou best of men, Tyaga however, is recognised three-fold.
- 12. Yagna, Dana, and Tapa must not be relinquished but they should be performed (duly); for Yagna, Dana and Tapa chasten the (vehicles of the aspirant);
- 13. Even these acts require to be performed, (according to Bhagavad-Shastra), dispassionately and without desire for the fruit thereof—O Partha (Arjuna), that is My supreme and absolute Law.

नियतस्य तु संन्यासः कर्मणो नोपपद्यते । मोहात्तस्य परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः ॥ १४ ॥ दुःखमित्येव यत्कर्म कायक्लेशभयात्त्यजेत् । स कृत्वा राजसं त्यागं नैव त्यागफळं लभेत् ॥ १५ ॥ कार्यमित्येव यत्कर्म नियतं क्रियतेऽर्जुन । सङ्गं त्यक्त्वा फळं चैव स त्यागः सान्त्विको मतः ॥ १६ ॥

[14-16. The nature of true (Suddha) Tyaga or Sanyasa].

14. Verily, the non-performance of necessary actions is never ligitimate; the not doing of it, due to the lack of atmic insight, is deemed as Tamasic.

- 15. The *Tyaga* or the non-performance of him, who does not perform action because of its difficulty, and out of sheer fear of bodily exertion, is deemed Rajasic, and he does not attain to the excellence of *Tyaga*.
- 16. O Arjuna, that renunciation is deemed Satwic, which is the renunciation of the fruit of action, performed, because it ought to be performed and done without personal predelictions.

ं[१७-१९ स्यागिनामस्यागिनां च स्वरूपम् ।]

न द्वेष्ट्यकुरालं कर्म कुरालं नानुषज्जते। त्यागी सत्त्वसमाविष्टो मेधावी छिन्नसंरायः॥१७॥ न हि देहभृता राक्यं त्यक्तुं कर्माष्यरोषतः। यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते॥१८॥ अनिष्टमिष्टं मिश्रं च विविधं कर्मणः फल्प्। भवत्यत्यागिनां प्रेत्य न तु संन्यासिनां कचित्॥१९॥

[The marks of a true Tyagi and Non-Tyagi].

17. The true renouncer or *Tyagi*, inspired with Satwice nature, of enlightened Understanding, past all doubting, dislikes not the performance of action, merely because it is

disagreeable, nor likes its performance only because it is agreeable.

- 18. The performance of actions can never be entirely relinquished by persons—he, who relinquishes the fruit of all necessay action, is declared to be a true relinquisher (Tyagi or Sanyasi).
- 19. By those who are not true *Tyagis*, the fruit of action is deemed triple—as distasteful, as tasteful, and as of mixed quality; never so (it be) unto the true *Sanyasi or Tyagi*.

[२०-२४ दुष्टेन्द्रिय-विजृग्भण-विजयकर्मावस्थकःव-स्वरूपम् ।]
इन्द्रियस्येन्द्रियस्यार्थे रागद्वेषौ व्यवस्थितौ ।
तयोर्न वद्यामगच्छेत्तौ ह्यस्य परिपन्थिनौ ॥ २० ॥
धूमेनाऽवियते वह्विर्थथऽऽद्दर्शो मलेन च ।
यथोल्बेनावृतो गर्भस्तथा तेनेदमावृतम् ॥ २१ ॥
आवृतं ज्ञानमेतेन ज्ञानिनो नित्यवैरिणा ।
कामरूपेण कौन्तेय दुष्पूरेणानलेन च ॥ २२ ॥
काम एष कोध एष रजोगुणसमुद्भवः ।
महारानो महापाष्मा विद्यवैनमिह वैरिणम् ॥ २३ ॥
इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते ।
एतैर्विमोह्यत्येष ज्ञानमावृत्य देहिनम् ॥ २४ ॥

[20-24. The nature of opposites, which, if not resisted, overcome the Indriyas, Manas, and Buddhi.]

- 20. (The dualities of) likes and dislikes abide in the Senses (gnanendriyas) contacting Sense-objects; the aspirant must not yield to their influence; these two confuse (his vision of) the path (performance of action).
- 21. As the flame is surrounded by smoke, like the mirror is dimmed with dust, or like the embryo is encompassed by the placenta, so this (knowledge pertaining to true action) is obscured by it (the Sense-influence).

- 22. By this enemy, O Kaunteya, in the guise of ceaseless personal passioning, is consumed, the Understanding of (even) the intelligent aspirant, as though by an insatiable fire.
- 23. Such passioning and (such resulting) wrath emanate from the quality of Rajas—which, know, thou, here, as the foe most wasteful, and most unwholesome.
- 24. Of this enemy, the field of operation and influence is (constituted) by the Senses (gnanendriyas), the Mind (Manas) and the Understanding (Buddhi); this (enemy), through these, (Senses, Mind, and Understanding), obscuring atmic knowledge, confounds the aspirant.

[२५ ज्ञान-विज्ञान-नाशकानां कर्मणां त्याज्यत्वावश्यकत्वम् ।]

*तस्मात्त्वमिन्द्रियाण्यादौ नियम्य भरतर्षभ । पाप्मानं प्रजिह होनं ज्ञानिवज्ञाननाशनम् ॥ २५॥ इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां सांख्यकाण्डे कर्मषट्के संन्यासगीता नामैकोनविंशोऽध्यायः॥

- [25. Hence the need to overcome all personal karmas that prevent realisation of Vignana and Gnana (which make for Sanyasa].
- 25. O best of Bharatas, as a very first step, directing (spiritually) the Senses (gnanendriyas), overcome (slay), thou, this passioning that obstructs (all) Understanding and knowledge.

Thus the Nineteenth Chapter, entitled Sanyasa Gita in Karma Shatka, of Sankhya, Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Asbolute.

योगकाण्डम् YOGA KANDAM.

योगषट्कम् YOGA-SHATKAM. अथ आत्मगीता नाम विशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XX. ATMA DHARMA GITA.

[१ आत्मनः योगविभूति-स्वरूप-जिज्ञासा ।]

अर्जुन उवाच—

विस्तरेणात्मनो योगं विभूतिं च जनार्दन । भूयः कथय तृप्तिर्हि श्रृण्वतो नास्ति मेऽमृतम् ॥ १ ॥

[1. Arjuna's question is with reference to Atma-Yoga and its excellence.]

Arjuna said-

1. O Janardana, tell me, again, in full, the discipline that leads to the realisation of the Life-Principle, (Atma), and its excellences; listening to the nectar-like wisdom (of Thy counsel), there never is any satiety.

[२-९ ब्रह्मणः पञ्चस्वरूपाणामेकत्व-विज्ञानमूळ-योगस्वरूपम् । श्रीभगवान् उवाच-

स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः संसिद्धि लभते नरः।
स्वक्रमंनिरतः सिद्धि यथा विन्दति तच्छ्रणु॥२॥
यतः प्रवृत्तिर्भूतानां येन सर्वमिदं ततम्।
स्वक्रमणा तमभ्यच्ये सिद्धि विन्दति मानवः॥३॥
न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं न त्वं नेमे जनाधिपाः।
न चैव न भविष्यामः सर्वे वयमतः परम्॥४॥
प्रकृति पुरुषं चैव विद्धयनादी उभावपि।
विकारांश्च गुणांश्चेव विद्धि प्रकृतिसम्भवान्॥५॥
पुरुषः प्रकृतिस्थो हि भुङ्के प्रकृतिजान्गुणान्।
कारणं गुणसङ्कोऽस्य सदसद्योनिजन्मस् ॥६॥

यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकिममं रिवः। क्षेत्रं क्षेत्री तथा कृत्स्नं प्रकाशयति भारत ॥ ७ ॥ यथा सर्वगतं सौक्ष्म्यादाकाशं नोपलिष्यते । सर्वताविश्यतो देहे तथाऽऽत्मा नोपलिष्यते ॥ ८ ॥ य एवं वेत्ति पुरुषं प्रकृतिं च गुणैः सह । सर्वथा वर्तमानोऽपि न स भूयोऽभिजायते ॥ ९ ॥

[2-9. The true nature of Yoga, in that, it reveals the identity of the various five aspects of Brahm viz, Purusha, Paramatma, Atma, Jivatma, and Aksharatma in the world-process (also in body).]

The Blessed Lord said-

- 2. The aspirant achieves spiritual realisation (Brahma-Prapti), being engaged in acts variously conducive to it; hear, thou, how an aspirant so devoted achieves the Goal.
- 3. A person achieves realisation by dedicating all action motivated by *swabhava* to That, whence the world-process emanates, and by Whom all this is even pervaded.
- 4. Never was I (Atma) not; nor thou, nor these leaders of men; nor ever shall all of us cease to be hereafter (implying the eternity of the Life-Principle in all).
- 5. Know, thou, that Matter (Piakriti) and the Life-Principle (Purusha) are both without beginning; know also that the changeful manifestations and the triple qualities (Gunas) emanate from Prakriti (Matter).
- 6. Purusha, functioning in Matter, even experiences and reacts to the triple qualities born of Matter—this because (It is) the remote Cause in contact with Gunas during its function in the Satwic, Rajasic and Tamasic world-process (Sat and Asat, during Pravritti and Nivritti).
- 7. O Bharata, as the one Sun illumineth the whole world, so the manifesting Life-Principle illumines (initiates) the world process in the whole cosmos.

- 8. Like the expansive sky (ether), not limited by virtue of its subtility, so the Life Principle, though functioning in the body (world-process) in all conditions, is not tainted (bound thereby);
- 9. He, who thus recognises the Life-Principle (Atma) and Prakriti along with its qualities, though functioning variously, is not, thereafter, subjected to the bondage imposed by Prakriti.

[१०-१७ अक्षरयोगस्य कर्तव्यत्वेन मुख्यत्वम् ।]

यत्तच्छुकं महज्ज्योतिर्दीप्यमानं महद्यशः। तद्वै देवा उपासते तसात्सूर्यो विराजते ॥ १०॥ शकाद्रह्म प्रभवति ब्रह्म शकेण वर्धते। योगिनस्तं प्रपश्यन्ति भगवन्तं सनातनम् ॥ ११॥ तच्छकं ज्योतिषां मध्येऽतप्तं तपसि तापनम । योगिनस्तं प्रपद्म्यन्ति भगवन्तं सनातनम् ॥ १२॥ ईशानः सर्वभूतेषु हविभूतमकल्मषम् । योगिनस्तं प्रपद्यन्ति भगवन्तं सनातनम् ॥ १३ ॥ पूर्णात्पूर्णान्युद्धरन्ति पूर्णात्पूर्णानि चिकिरे। हरन्ति पूर्णात्पूर्णानि पूर्णमेवावशिष्यते ॥ १४ ॥ तसाद्वै वायुरायातः तस्मिश्च प्रयतः सदा । तस्मादिश्रश्च सोमश्च तस्मिश्च प्राण आततः॥ १५॥ सर्वमेव ततो विद्यात्तत्तद्वकृतं न शक्नुमः। योगिनस्तं प्रपञ्चन्ति भगवन्तं सनातनम् ॥ १६ ॥ निर्छिङ्गमचलं शुद्धं सर्वद्वन्द्वविवर्जितम्। को ह्यवमन्तरात्मानं ब्राह्मणो हन्तुमहिति ॥ १७॥

[10-17. The importance of Aksharopasana as associated with Yoga in the first instance.]

10. That, which is Sukra (The Imperishable Akshara), shining through Mahat Plane, self luminous, and of omnific

glory, the Devas yearn too see—therefrom, the Sun derives its excellence.

- 11. From the Sukra originates the manifest cosmos, and the manifest cosmos waxes by Its energy—That the Yogins behold (vision) as the Eternal Divinity.
- 12. That Sukra is not illuminated by other lights, being Itself the illuminator in the aspirant; That the Yogins behold (vision) as the Eternal Divinity.
- 13. The Sovereign Divinity amidst all beings and the pure Sustainer thereof—That the Yogins behold (vision) as the Eternal Divinity.
- 14. The infinite cosmos emanates from the Fullness (Suddha Brahm); by that Fullness, the infinite cosmos evolutes; into that Fullness, the infinite cosmos sublimates—That Fullness alone abides.
- 15. Thence, even is the Wind born, and therein is well established always; from It the Fire, the Moon, and Prana do proceed.
- 16. Everything emantes even from It; speech cannot compass its Infinity; That the Yogins behold (vision) as the Eternal Divinity.
- 17. What aspirant of Brahmic beatitude may seek to know in full this indwelling Life-Principle, which hath no limits, is Immutable, Transcendent, and which is beyond all dualities.
- [१८-१९ योगेन आत्मानम् अनुपासमानानां अधिकारिणां निन्दात्वम् ।]
 यो उन्यथा सन्तमात्मानमन्यथा प्रतिपद्यते ।
 किं तेन न कृतं पापं चोरेणात्मापहारिणाः॥ १८ ॥
 कामानुसारी पुरुषः कामाननुविनद्यति ।
 कामान् न्युदस्य धुनुते यर्तिकचित्पुरुषो रजः ॥ १९ ॥

[18-19. The uselessness of those who do not worship Atmawith such yogic attitude.]

18. Whose worships the Life-Principle in any other manner than knowing what It is, to him, devoid of atmic insight, what limitations accrue not?

19. The aspirant, who follows the dictates of passion, by so following its dictates loses atmic insight; (but) he, overcoming all passions, gets rid of whatever little taint of Rajas (personal motivation that may persist).

[२० योगेन (त्यागेन) आत्मोपासकानां श्रेष्ट्यम् ।] यस्त्वात्मरतिरेव स्यादात्मतृप्तश्च मानवः । आत्मन्येव च सन्तुष्टस्तस्य कार्यं न विद्यते ॥ २०॥

[20. The excellence of the worship of Atma with Yoga (Tyaga).]

20. The aspirant, whose sole joy is spiritual reasisation, whose Mind has attained tranquility (free from objective passioning), and who finds ecstasy in the Atman (Life-Principle)—unto him there is nothing like fruit of action (he is ever engaged in all necessary and legitimate acts impersonally).

[२१-२३ ,आत्मयोग-प्रकारः ।]

उद्धरेदात्मनाऽऽत्मानं नात्मानमवसाद्येत् । आत्मैव ह्यात्मनो बन्धुरात्मैव रिपुरात्मनः॥ २१॥ बन्धुरात्माऽऽत्मनस्तस्य येनात्मैवात्मना जितः। अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्तेतात्मैव शत्रुवत्॥ २२॥ सर्वाणिन्द्रियकर्माणि प्राणकर्माणि चापरे। आत्मसंयमयोगाग्नौ जुद्धति ज्ञानदीपिते॥ २३॥

[21-23. The manner of Atma-Yoga.]

21. Let the aspirant exalt himself by a dispassionate Mind; let him not become despondent (in Mind)—verily.

the Mind is one's own friend, and the Mind may be even his enemy.

- 22. Unto him the Mind is befriended whose passioning is overcome by atmic insight; if the Anatma (Prakriti constituting Intellect, Mind-Emotion and the Senses) is inimical to spiritual progress, the aspirant must deal with it (Anatma) as with the foe (strive cautiously with a view to overcome it as such).
- 23. Many aspirants sublimate the functions of the Senses and those of the Mind into that of Atma-Yoga, being chastened by the Fire of Knowledge.

[२४-२५ आत्मयोगिनां फल-स्वरूपम् ।]
समं पश्यन्हि सर्वत्र समवस्थितमीश्वरम् ।
न हिनस्त्यात्मनाऽऽत्मानं ततो याति परां गतिम् ॥ २४ ॥
*तदुद्धयस्तदात्मानस्तन्निष्ठास्तत्परायणाः ।
गच्छन्त्यपुनरावृत्तिं ज्ञाननिर्धूतकल्मषाः ॥ २५ ॥
इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगव्रह्मविद्यायां योगकाण्डे योगषट्के
आत्मगीता नाम विज्ञोऽध्यायः ॥

[24-25. The fruit of Atma-Yoga.]

- 24. Recognising the Divinity as the Omnipresent (and) Transcendent, the aspirant doth not lack in his Understanding of It—thereafter he attains to the exalted Goal.
- 25. Aspiring to know the Atman, intent thereon, disciplining therefor, on the high path thereto, they (the aspirants), with all their faintness cleansed by spiritual wisdom, attain to It—whence there be not (any) returning.

Thus the Twentieth Chapter, entitled Atma Gita, in Yoga Shatka, of Yoga Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ प्रकृतिगीता नाम एकविंशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XXI. PRAKRITI DHARMA GITA.

[१ ब्रह्माधिष्ठान-अन्यक्तप्रकृतेः नानाःवैकव्यस्वरूप-जिज्ञासा ।] अर्जुन उवाच—

प्रकृति पुरुषं चैव क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रज्ञमेव च । एतद्वेदितुमिच्छामि ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं च केशव ॥ १ ॥

[1. Arjuna's question is with reference to Matter in its unitary and multiple aspects, as constituting the body, and in reference to the great Life-Principle functioning therein.]

Arjuna said—

1. O Keshava, I yearn to know of Prakriti and Purusha, the Kshetra and Kshetragna (The Indweller), as also (the requisite) knowledge, and that which it (knowledge) leads to.

[२-३ क्षेत्रप्रकृति-स्वरूपम्, क्षेत्र-क्षेत्रज्ञ-योग-विज्ञान-मुख्यत्वम् ।] श्रीभगवान् उवाच—

> इदं शरीरं कौन्तेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते। एतद्यो वेत्ति तं प्राहुः क्षेत्रज्ञ इति तद्विदः॥२॥ क्षेत्रज्ञ चापि मां विद्धि सर्वक्षेत्रेषु भारत। क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञयोर्ज्ञानं यत्तरज्ञानं मतं मम॥३॥

- [2-3. The body as the Kshetra-Prakriti; The Life-Principle as the Knower of Kshetra, and the supremacy of the knowledge which details the relationship between Kshetra and Kshetragna (Knower).]

 The Blessed Lord said—
- 2. This body (or cosmos), O Kaunteya, is known as the *Kshetra* (field); Him, the Seers who know, declare as *Kshetragna* (the Knower of the field).
- Kshetragna (the Knower of the field).

 3. Know Me (Atma) as Kshetragna (Omniscient Indweller), O Bharata, in all bodies; My affirmation is that (true) knowledge is even that which reveals (the nature) of

Kshetra (Prakriti or Matter), and Kshetragna (Atma or Life-Principle) and (their mutual interplay.)

[४-६ व्यष्टिक्षेत्रप्रकृतिस्वरूपम् ।]

तत्क्षेत्रं यच यादक् च यद्विकारि यतश्च यत्। स्म च यो यत्प्रभावश्च तत्समासेन मे शृणु ॥ ४ ॥ ऋषिभिर्वद्वधा गीतं छन्दोभिर्विविधैः पृथक् । ब्रह्मसूत्रपदेश्चेव हेतुपद्भिर्विनिश्चितैः ॥ ५ ॥ अस्म सहाभूतान्यहङ्कारो बुद्धिरव्यक्तभेव च । इन्द्रियाणि दशैकं च पश्च चेन्द्रियगोचराः ॥ ६ ॥

[4.6. The manifest root-elements of Prakriti which constitute-

the body (and cosmos)].

- 4. Now, listen to Me, all about the *Kshetra*, as to what it is, how it be, the nature of its variations, and its source, as also learn, thou, of Him, as to who He be, and of His glory.
- 5. (This theme) has been sung, at length, by the Seers (Rishis), in detail, in varied chants, and is also expounded in words of certain significance, and conclusive about the immanent (Sootratmic) nature of the Divinity (Brahm).
- 6. The (five) Prime Elements, the Principle of I-ness, Buddhi (Intellect), and Avyaktam (the unmanifest Moola-Prakriti or Basic Matter), also the ten Senses and the one Manas or the Mind-Emotion, and (therewith) the five Sense-Objectives;

[७-८ परिणतप्रकृति-स्वरूपम्।]

द्रच्छा द्वेषः सुखं दुःखं सङ्घातश्चेतना धृतिः।
पतत्क्षेत्रं समासेन सधिकारमुदाहतम्॥ ७॥
अन्तवन्त इने देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः।
अनाशिनोऽप्रमेयस्य तस्माद्युध्यस्य भारत॥ ८॥

[7-8. The nature of the result of functioning of the Life-Principle in the four Tatwakootas of Prakriti, constituting the body or Kshetra.]

- or Kshetra.]

 7. Desire and aversion, pleasure and pain (Manas group), Sense-contacting (Sense-group), Intelligence or awareness (Mahat group), and Synthesising faculty (Yogic)—these, collectively and severally, are said to be constituted in the Kshetra or body-unit (or the cosmos).
- 8. These bodies of the embodying Life-Principle are declared to have an ending, the Life-Principle being Imperishable and Infinite; therefore, fight (function impersonally in the world-process), O Bharata.

[९ अब्यक्तप्रकृतिस्वरूपम् ।]

अव्यक्तादीनि भूतानि व्यक्तमध्यानि भारत । अव्यक्तनिधनान्येव तत्न का परिदेवना ॥९॥

[9. The nature of Avyaktam or Moola-Prakriti.]

9. These beings emanate from the Unmanifest (Prakriti), are manifest during the world-process, and culminate even in the Unmanifest—herein, O Bharata, what cause (be there) for despondency?

ि १०-११ प्राकृतन्यवसाय-स्वरूपम् ।]

प्रकृतेः क्रियमाणानि गुणैः कर्माणि सर्वशः। अहङ्कारिविमूढात्मा कर्ताहिमिति मन्यते॥ १०॥ सदशं चेष्टते खस्याः प्रकृतेर्क्कानवानिष। प्रकृति यान्ति भृतानि निग्नहः किं करिष्यति॥ ११॥

[10-11. The nature of the functioning in Prakriti by the aspirant—Materialist and Gnani.]

10. The aspirant, whose atmic insight is obscured by egotism, regards the Life-Principle as the proximate Cause

of all actions, but, which are, (in fact), caused by the triple qualities of Matter variously.

11. Even the aspirant, with atmic insight, performs (all legitimate and necessary action), in accordance with the qualities of his body (Matter); all beings function (respectively) in accordance with the qualities of their body (Matter); what can cessation from functioning at all avail?

[१२-१७ कारण-प्रकृति-स्वरूपम् ।]
ध्यानेनात्मिन पद्यन्ति केचिदात्मानमात्मना ।
अन्ये साङ्ख्येन योगेन कर्मयोगेन चापरे ॥ १२ ॥
अन्ये त्वेवमजानन्तः श्रुत्वाऽन्येभ्य उपासते ।
तेऽपि चातितरन्त्येव मृत्युं श्रुतिपरायणाः ॥ १३ ॥
उत्कामन्तं स्थितं वापि भुआनं वा गुणान्वितम् ।
विमूढा नानुपद्यन्ति पद्यन्ति ज्ञानवश्रुषः ॥ १४ ॥
नैनं छिन्दन्ति रास्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः ।
न चैनं क्षेदयन्त्यापो न शोषयित मारुतः ॥ १५ ॥

न जायते च्रियते वा कदाचिन्नायं भूत्वा भविता वा न भूयः। अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे॥ १६॥ वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि यृक्षाति नरोऽपराणि। तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही॥ १७॥

[12-17. The nature of the Life-Priciple and Causal-Matter.]

12. By virtue of meditation, some Seers vision in themselves the Life-Principle through the synthetic Mind-Emotion (Bhakti-Yoga); others through synthetic knowledge (Sankhya or Gnana-Yoga) and, others through Yoga (Atma-Yoga), and others still through Karma-Yoga (Sanyasa and Tyaga).

13. Others still, not able to so recognise (through meditation), worship (the Life-Principle), learning from them (Seers); even those, being well-versed in sacred lore,

over come (in due course) ignorance (which obscures atmic knowledge). The respect to the second supplies the product of the pr

- 14. Seers with the eye of knowledge, and never those that are devoid of it, behold (realise) the Life-Principle-whether transmigrating or abiding, or functioning, unattached or subject to bondage by Gunas.
- 15. Weapons (the elements of *Prithvi* or earth) cleave It not: the fire burns It not; neither the water moistens It; nor the wind parcheth It.
- 16. It takes not birth, nor, at any time, It perishes—abiding, It ceaseth not to be; the Causeless, the Eternal, the Imperishable, It is Ancient: It is not unmade, even if Its embodiment is slain.
- 17. As a person, discarding old garments, takes unto others which are new, so the embodying Life-Principle, abandoning the used vehicles, takes unto It other vehicles anew.

ै [ा८-२० जीव-स्थूलप्रकृति स्वरूपम् ।]

अथ चैनं नित्यजातं नित्यं वा मन्यसे मृतम्।
तथापि त्वं महावाहो नैनं शोचितुमर्हस्ति ॥ १८ ॥
जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्धृवं जन्म मृतस्य च ।
तस्माद्परिहार्येऽथें न त्वं शोचितुमर्हस्ति ॥ १९ ॥
आश्चर्यवत्पश्यति कश्चिदेनमाश्चर्यवद्वद्ति तथैव चान्यः।
आश्चर्यवचैनमन्यः श्रुणो।ति श्चत्वाऽप्येनं वेद न चैव कश्चित् ॥ २०॥

[18-20. The nature of Jiva and the Gross-Physical.]

- 18. If still, thou dost regard the Life-Principle as constantly taking birth and dying, even then, O thou of great prowess, thou art not justified in so grieving (therefor).
- 19. Death is even certain unto him, that is born; and unto him that dies, birth is even a certainty; hence, thou art not justified in grieving for what is inevitable.

winto 20.4 One doth regard this w (Life-Principle) with wonder; thus another describes This as a marvel; another still listens of This in wonderment—(seeing and discoursing), and so hearing, none of them doth know This.

[२१-२२ प्राकृत-अधिकारिणां निष्ठा ।] 💛 🖰

सहजं कर्म कीन्तेय सदोषमि न त्यजेत्। सर्वारम्भा हि दोषेण धूमेनाशिरिवावृताः॥ २१॥ यदहङ्कारमाश्रित्य न योत्स्य इति मन्यसे। मिथ्येष व्यवसायस्ते प्रकृतिस्त्वां नियोक्ष्यति॥ २२॥

[21-22. The method in which the Materialists engage them-selves.]

- 21. O Kaunteya, let there be no cessation from performance of necessary action, though it be tainted (with desire for fruit)—for all enterprises are so tainted, as the flame is by the smoke. (To do so is better than not doing).
- 22. If obsessed with egotism, thou dost resolve "I will not fight", the trigunas born of Prakriti shall impell thee to fight (to function), and thus thy resolution shall not avail.

[२३ प्रकृतेरेव आत्मयोगेन कर्तृत्वम् ।] स्वभावजेन कौन्तेय निबद्धः स्त्रेन कर्मणा । कर्तृ नेच्छिसि यन्मोहात्करिष्यस्यवशोऽपि तत् ॥ २३ ॥

[23. The Prakriti as the sole doer of actions in association with Life-Principle.]

23. O Kaunteya, if impelled to action, necessitated by the dictates of the Life-Principle, thou art not willing to perform it, through the ignorance of It, thou shalt still perform it (action) so controlled (by Prakriti).

[२४-२५ पराप्रकृति-योगिप्राप्यं फलस्वरूपम् |]
सेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञयोरेवमन्तरं ज्ञानचक्षुषा | अस्ति स्वाप्ति च ये विदुर्यान्ति ते परम् ॥ २४ ॥

*इति क्षेत्रं तथा ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं चोक्तं समासतः | अस्ति अस्ति मद्भक्तं पतिह्वाय मद्भावायोपपद्यते ॥ २५ ॥

इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां योगकाण्डे योगष्ट्के

प्रकृतिगीता नामैकविंशोऽध्यायः ॥ ११ ॥

[24-25. The fruition of those devoted to the upasana (worship) of Atma in Avyakta-Prakriti.]

- 24. Those, who with the eye of knowledge, thus discover the mutuality as between Kshetra and Kshetragna, as also (the mode of) deliverance from material bondage, attain unto the Supreme Goal.
- 25. Thus, has been, in completeness, revealed (the truth) about the body (Kshetra or Prakriti), the Goal to be known (Purusha or Kshetragna), and also the knowledge (the means therefor); My devotee, knowing this, is enabled to achieve atmic insight.

Thus the Twenty-first Chapter, entitled Prakriti Dharma Gita, in Yoga Shatka, of Yoga Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ कर्मगीता नाम द्वाविशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XXII. KARMA DHARMA GITA.

[१ कर्मयोग-जिज्ञासा ।]

अर्जुन उवाच-

ज्यायसी चेत्कर्भणस्ते मता बुद्धिजनार्दन । तर्तिक कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयसि केराव ॥ १॥

- [1. Arjuna's question is with reference to the knowledge of Karma-Yoga.]
- 1. O Janardana, if Buddhi or knowledge is deemed by Thee as excelling Karma or actioning, why then, O Keshava, dost Thou enjoin me to work which is perilous.

[२ प्रकृतेः कर्मकर्तृत्व-विज्ञानावश्यकत्वम् ।]

श्री भगवान् उवाच—

प्रकृत्यैव च कर्माणि क्रियमाणानि सर्वदाः । यः पञ्चयति तथाऽऽत्मानमकर्तारं स पञ्चयति ॥ २ ॥

[2. The true nature of Karma as the direct result, due to the proximate agency of Prakriti.]

The Blessed Lord said-

2. The aspirant, who recognises that all actions are performed through the (proximate) agency of Prakriti, understands, accordingly, that the Life-Principle is non-performer (being only the remote cause of action).

[३-५ निषिद्धकर्मणां स्वरूपम् ।]

यामिमां पुष्पितां वाचं प्रवदन्त्यविपश्चितः। वेदवादरताः पार्थे नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः॥३॥ कामात्मानः स्वर्गपरा जन्मकर्मफलप्रदाम्। क्रियाविशेषबहुलां भोगेश्वर्यगतिं प्रति॥४॥ भोगेश्वर्यप्रसक्तानां तथाऽपद्वतचेतसाम्। व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिः समाधौ न विधीयते॥५॥

[3-5. The nature of wasteful action.]

3. O Partha, persons delighting in those Vedas, which deal merely with objective functioning and their fruit, and who declare with jocund hilarity that nothing else (than such objective functioning) matters, speak so, being of limited understanding.

- 4. These, ever desirous of the fruit of action for themselves, yearn to tread the path of pleasure leading to Swarga (Mental Heaven), through manifold sacarments and particular rities; and thus they are most passion-ridden;
- 5. Of them, who are thus (furiously) attached to merematerial enjoyments, and therefore bereft of atmic insight, the understanding to synthesise all endeavour falls shortof the austere tranquility necessary for yogic practice.

ि ६ निषिद्धकर्मफलस्बरूपम् 🗎 🚎 🚉

काङ्क्षन्तः कर्मणां सिद्धिं यजन्त इह देवताः।। े । क्षिप्रं हि मानुषे स्रोके सिद्धिभवति कर्मजा ॥ ६ ॥

[6. The immediate and evanescent result of such actions.]

6. To them, longing for the fruit of action here, in this life (as such), and who worship the Devas (aspects of Divinity), such fruit of action accrues forthwith, hither, in the world of men.

[७-९ यौगिककर्मस्वरूपम् ।]

सङ्कल्पप्रभवान्कामांस्त्यक्तवा सर्वानशेषतः।
मनसैवेन्द्रियग्रामं विनियम्य समन्ततः॥ ७॥
श्रानैःश्रानैरूपरमेद्बुद्धवा धृतिगृहीतया।
आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा न किञ्चिदपि चिन्तयेत्॥ ८॥
यावानर्थे उदपाने सर्वतः संप्छुतोदके।
तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञानतः॥ ९॥

- [7-9. The nature or Yoga-Karma or Synthetic or Suddhapractice.]
- 7. Forsaking entirely all longing sprung from particular ideations, and withdrawing (converging), from around, the Senses (gnanendriyas) by the Mind;
- 8. By degrees, (let the aspirant) tranquilise the Mind, through knowledge exercised by Synthesis; establishing.

1 1

the Mind-Emotion in the Life-Principle, let him not muse on anything else (than the Life-Principle).

9. To a person of Brahmic insight, the (trigunic) Vedas are of as slight help, as a small pond is to him who thath access to the vast waters.

[१०-१५ यज्ञेन यज्ञयजनस्याऽऽवश्यकःवम् ।]

दैवमेवापरे यज्ञं योगिनः पर्युपासते ।

ब्रह्माग्रावपरे यज्ञं यक्षेनैवोपजुढति ॥ १० ॥

श्रोतादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुद्धति ॥ ११ ॥
श्रावादीन्विषयानन्ये इन्द्रियाग्निषु जुद्धति ॥ ११ ॥
अपाने जुद्धति प्राणं प्राणेऽपानं तथाऽपरे ।
प्राणापानगती रुध्या प्राणायामपरायणाः ॥ १२ ॥
अपरे नियताहाराः प्राणान्प्राणेषु जुद्धति ।
सर्वेऽप्येते यज्ञविदो यज्ञश्रपितकलमषाः ॥ १३ ॥
यज्ञशिष्टामृतभुजो यान्ति ब्रह्म सनातनम् ।
नायं लोकोऽस्त्ययज्ञस्य कुतोऽन्यः कुरुसत्तम् ॥ १४ ॥
एवं बहुविधा यज्ञा वितता ब्रह्मणो मुखे ।
कर्मजान्विद्ध तान्सर्वानेवं ज्ञात्वा विमोक्ष्यसे ॥ १५ ॥

[10-15. The importance of resolving the Prakritic multiplicities into unity, as governed by the Atma, through dedicatory Yagna.]

- 10. Some Yogins invoke and meditate on the Atma, others invoke the light of and offer the worship to the Supreme Brahm.
- 11. Others sublimate the Sense of hearing and the rest into the fire of abstentation; while others resolve sound and other Sense-objectives into the fire of the Senses.
- 12. Others—adepts in pranayama, disciplining the course of prana and apana, resolve prana (unity of being)

into apana (multiplicity of being), as also multiplicity into unity.

- 13. And others still, with disciplined vehicles, harmonise the multiple consciousness into the unitary; even all these (aspirants) are knowers of Yagna, and their frailties are consumed by it.
- 14. By virtue (Amrtam) of the fruit, accrued in consequence of such Yagna, (spiritual dedication), they (the aspirants) attain to Brahma-Prapti; existence herein (on this earth or body) is not (wealful) to one, undisciplined and personal—where then in the other, O Kurusattama (Arjuna)?
- 15. Thus many and varied Yagnas ultimately lead to Brahma-Prapti; regard them, thou, all as generated through endeavour; so knowing, thou shalt be delivered.

[१६-१९ वर्णाश्रमधर्म-प्रयुक्त-कर्मस्वरूपम् ।]
ब्राह्मणक्षत्रियविशां शृद्धाणां च परन्तप ।
कर्माणि प्रविभक्तानि स्वभावप्रभवेगुणैः ।। १६ ॥
शाने दमस्तपः शौचं क्षान्तिराज्ञेवमेव च ।
ब्रानं विज्ञानमास्तिक्यं ब्रम्हकर्म स्वभावजम् ॥ १७ ॥
शौर्थे तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपस्रायनम् ।
दानमीश्वरभावश्च शात्रं कर्म स्वभावजम् ॥ १८ ॥
कृषिगोरक्ष्यवाणिज्यं वैश्यं कर्म स्वभावजम् ॥
परिचर्यात्मकं कर्म श्रदस्यापि स्वभावजम् ॥ १९ ॥

[16-19. The nature of Karma pertaining to Varnashrama or the four-fold caste-category.]

16. O Parantapa, the actions of the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vyshya, and the Sudra are varied and several in accordance with the triple Gunas of Prakriti (Satwa, Rajas, and Tamas) tinging the Intellectual, Emotional, and Sense activations respectively.

- 17. Serenity, Sense-restraint, austerity, purity, forgiveness, rectitude, as also knowledge, and discrimanation, and faith in Brahm—these constitute Brahma-Karma generated in the prakritic vehicle by Atma.
- 18. Prowess, material lustre, organising capacity, skill, non-retreat in battle, gift, kingship—these constitute Kshatra-Karma—generated in the prakritic vehicle by Atma.
- 19. Agriculture, protection of the kine, commerce—these constitute Vyshya-Karma—generated in the prakritic vehicle by Atma; the tendering of service (physical) constitutes Sudra-Karma—generated in the prakritic vehicle by Atma.

[२०-२३ कर्मणामेव अधिकारलक्षणत्वम् कर्मणां च सामान्यतः सदसत्स्वरूपम्।]

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।
मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूमां ते सङ्गोऽस्त्वकर्मणि।। २०॥
कर्मणैव हि संसिद्धिमास्थिता जनकादयः।
लोकसङ्ग्रहमेवापि सम्पश्यन्कर्तुमर्हसि॥ २१॥
तदित्यनभिसन्धाय फलं यज्ञतपःकियाः।
दानिकयाश्च विविधाः क्रियन्ते मोक्षकाङ्क्षिभिः॥ २२॥
यज्ञे तपिस दाने च स्थितिः सदिति चोच्यते।
कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं सदित्येवाभिधीयते॥ २३॥

[20-23. The duty of man to do Karma; the nature of right and wrong action.]

- 20. Thy duty is in respect of performance only of (legitimate) actions—never in respect of the fruit thereof—be not thou attached (even) to the fruit of rightful action, nor be thou governed by inclination to omit or desist from rightful action.
- 21. Janaka and others attained to adeptship of Naish-karmya, only by performance (disinterestedly) of necessary

action; so recognising, thou art to work for the weal of the world, (and, thus, for thy own successful evolution also).

- 22. By seekers of liberation, the manifold acts of Yagna, Dana, and Tapa, are performed variously through their dedicating the fruit thereof to Brahm (Tat);
- 23. Constant faith in the virtue of Yagna, Dana, and Tapa (objective actions of Satwic nature) is declared to be "Sat" in itself; so also the performance of (subjective) act (Abhyasa-Karma) dedicated to the Life Principle (Tat) is declared to be (also) "Sat".

[२४-२५ तत्प्रकृति-अनुरूप-कर्मणामेव अनुष्टेयत्वेन मुख्य्यत्वम् । वियतं कुरुकर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मणः । २४॥ श्रीरयात ऽपि च ते न प्रसिद्ध्येदकर्मणः ॥ २४॥ श्रीरयात ऽपि च ते न प्रसिद्ध्येदकर्मणः ॥ २४॥ श्रीर्यातिचित्तात्मा त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः । शारीरं केवलं कर्म कुर्वन्नामोति किल्बिषम् ॥ २५॥ इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां योगकाण्डे योगष्ट्के कर्मगीता नाम द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः॥

[24-25. The need to do action impersonally according to place and circumstance.]

- 24. Do, thou, (all) necessary action; performance of action derives excellence through Akarma (work done without attachment of fruit—Naishkarmya); without performance of such disinterested action, thy life career (in the evolutionary world-process) shall never be well accomplished.
- 25. The aspirant, impassionate, with well-disciplined Mind, free from personal possessions, though functioning in the world-process, does not encounter with obstruction to the achievement (of Brahma-Prapti).

Thus the Twenty second Chapter, entitled Karma Dharma Gita, in Yoga Shatka, of Yoga Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute. अथ भक्तिगीता नाम त्रयोविशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XXIII. BHAKTI DHARMA GITA.

ा पान । विकास व

श्रीभगवान् उवाच-

मय्यावेश्य मनो ये मां नित्ययुक्ता उपासते । श्रद्धया परयोपेतास्ते मे युक्ततमा मताः ॥ १ ॥

[1. The supremacy of Mind-Emotional functioning with atmic insight.]

The Blessed Lord said-

1. The aspirant, who, with Mind-Emotion is intent on Me, with atmic insight, and being inspired with supremezeal, is deemed by Me as the foremost of Yuktas.

[२-४ स्वग्रुद्धसंकित्यितेश्वरस्थैव स्वेष्टफल-प्रदातृत्वम् ।]
स तया श्रद्धया युक्तस्तस्याराधनमीहते ।
लभते च ततः कामान्मयैव विहितान्हि तान् ॥ २ ॥
यो यो यां यां तनुं भक्तः श्रद्धयाऽर्चितुमिच्छिति ।
तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तामेव विद्धाम्यहम् ॥ ३ ॥
कामैस्तैर्हृतज्ञानाः प्रपद्यन्तेऽन्यदेवताः ।
तं तं नियममास्थाय प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वया ॥ ४ ॥

[2-4. The bestowal of weal as a result of pure devotion though to particular aspects of the Lord.]

2. He. who seeks thus to worship Me with such zeal attains his yearnings—these being bestowed verily by Me.

3. Whatever form (aspect of Me) the devotee may yearn to worship with such zeal, unto him, verily I bestow that requisite and unswerving zeal.

4. Being obscured in their atmic insight by personal desires, they worship otherwise, the many Devas (aspects of Me), following particular disciplines, and, as such, subject to their own trigunic influence.

[५-७ मानसन्यवसायस्वरूपम् ।]
नमस्कारेण हविषा स्वाध्यायैरोषधैरपि ।
पूजा स्यादेवतानां हि यथाशास्त्रनिदर्शनम् ॥ ५ ॥
इष्टापूर्तादसाधूनां विदुषां जायते प्रजा ।
छुन्धेभ्यो जायते छुन्धः समेभ्यो जायते समः ॥ ६ ॥
येऽप्यन्यदेवताभक्ता यजन्ते श्रद्धयाऽन्विताः ।
तेऽपि ग्रामेव कौन्तेय यजन्त्यविधिपूर्वकम् ॥ ७ ॥

- [5-7. The general nature of Bhakti which is engendered by Manas.]
- 5. The worship of Gods, in pursuance of their respective ordinances, consists of reverential invocation, sacrificial offering, study, and observance of vows.
- 6. Unto those of atmic insight, and unto those that are otherwise (devoted to aspectal worship), fruits according to their yearning accrue respectively; but limited fruition results from aspectal worship; (while) from transcendental or atmic or synthetic worship, Brahmic realisation accrues.
- 7. O Kaunteya, those, who, endowed with (pure) zeal, worship even the other Gods (My aspects), they verily, worship Me (alone), though not according to the Bhagavad-Shastra.

[८-१० साधुलक्षणम्।]

पत्नं पुष्पं फलं,तोयं यो भे भक्त्या प्रयच्छति । तद्दं भक्त्युपहृतमश्चामि प्रयतात्मनः ॥ ८ ॥ यत्करोषि यद्श्वासि यज्जुहोषि ददासि यत् । यत्तपस्यसि कौन्तेय तत्कुरुष्व मद्र्पणम् ॥ ९ ॥ अपि चेत्सुदुराचारो नजते मामनन्यनाक् । साधुरेव स मन्तव्यः सम्यग्व्यवसितो हि सः ॥ १० ॥

[8-10. The characteristics of an accomplished Bhakta.]

- 8. Whosoever dedicates unto Me with devotion, whether leaf, flower, fruit, or water—that, so consecrated, I receive from him, pure of heart. (Here leaf denotes Karma, flower Bhakti, fruit Gnana, and water-Yoga).
- 9. O Kaunteya, whatsoever act thou dost perform or dost attain by way of sacrifice, of offering or tendering, or engagement in any austerity, do thou dedicate that all as unto Me.
- 10. If one, (though formerly under the sway) of asuric conduct, were to be entirely devoted to Me, he should be considered as a *Sadhu* (one having achieved through treading the path of Yoga).

[११ भक्तानामेव योगिनां अच्युतत्वम् ।]

क्षित्रं भवति धर्मात्मा शश्वच्छान्ति निगच्छति । कौन्तेय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणश्यति ॥ ११ ॥

[11. The excellence of Yoga in Bhakti.]

11. Soon, he comes to know Dharma (Bhagavad-Dhaarma), and forthwith attains to Shanti (Prapti); O Kaunteya (Arjuna), be thou convinced that never My

devotee fails to achieve (it).

[१२-१८ सामान्यभक्तियोगाधिकारिलक्षणम् ।]

अद्वेष्टा सर्वभूतानां मैतः करण एव च । निर्ममो निरहङ्कारः समदुःखसुखः क्ष्मी ॥ १२ ॥ सन्तुष्टः सततं योगी यतात्मा दढनिश्चयः । मय्यपितमनोबुद्धियों मे भक्तः स मे प्रियः ॥ १३ ॥ यस्मान्नोद्विजते लोको लोकान्नोद्विजते च यः । दर्षामर्षभयोद्वेगेर्मुको यः स च मे प्रियः ॥ १४ ॥ यो न हृष्यति न द्वेष्टि न शोचित न काङ्क्षति । श्रामाश्रमपरित्यागी भक्तिमान्यः स मे प्रियः ॥ १५ ॥ समः शतौ च मित्ने च तथा मानापमानयोः। शीतोष्णसुखदुःखेषु समः सङ्गविवर्जितः॥ १६॥ तुल्यनिन्दास्तुतिर्मोनी सन्तुष्टो येन केनचित्। अनिकेतः स्थिरमतिर्भक्तिमान्मे प्रियो नरः॥ १७॥ ये तु धर्म्यामृतमिदं यथोक्तं पर्युपासते। अद्दधाना मत्परमा भक्तास्तेऽतीव मे प्रियाः॥ १८॥

[12-18. The general characteristics of a Bhakti-Yogi].

12. Unhating, friendly to all beings, compassionate, unowning, non-egoistic, transcending pleasure and pain (and such dualities), being of forgiving nature:

13. That devotee is dear to Me, who joys ever in the Atman, the Yogi, with disciplined Mind, and steadfast of conviction, having dedicated unto Me his Manas and Buddhi.

- 14. He from whom the world suffers no pain, as also he who is not subject to the world's pain, free from the sway of joy, anger, and fear, such a one is dear unto Me.
- 15. Who joys not, nor hates, nor is despondent, nor desires—dedicating the fruit of (all) action affable or abhorrent—such a devotee is dear unto Me.
- 16. Transcending enmity and friendship, honour and dishonour (equable Cognitive-perception), heat and cold (equable Sense-perception), pleasure and pain (equable Mind-Emotional-perception), and exempt from attachment thereto;
- 17. Past the reach of insult and flattery, of few words, serene at whatsoever befalls, unpossessing and with enlightened understanding—such a devotee is dear unto Me.
- 18. The aspirants, who accord to this counsel (Bhagavad-Dharma), righteous and wholesome, endowed with zeal, regarding Me as the Final Goal—these devotees are ever most beloved of Me.

[१९-२१ योगपर-भक्तेश्चैव परमपुरुषभावना-साधनस्वम् ।] तस्माद्सकः सततं कार्यं कर्म समाचर । असक्तो ह्याचरन्कर्म परमाप्नोति पूरुषः ॥ १९॥ नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन । न चास्य सर्वभृतेषु कश्चिदर्थव्यपाश्चयः॥ २०॥

न चास्य सर्वभूतेषु कश्चिद्थव्यपश्चियः॥ २०॥ यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत लोकोऽयं कर्मबन्धनः। तद्र्थं कर्म कौन्तेय मुक्तसङ्गः समाचर॥ २१॥

[19-21. Bhakti-Yoga (as different from mere Bhakti) leading to Parama-Purusha-Bhavana].

19. Therefore, do thou engage thyself unattached in all necessary acts; the person, so engaged in action dispassionately, attains unto the Supreme Goal.

- 20. Unto him there be nothing like personal interest in his engagement in rightful acts, nor in the non-performance of wrongful acts, here; neither, verily, unto him (there is) any personal expectation whatsoever in his functioning in the world-process.
- 21. O Kaunteya, the performance of acts, otherwise than for dedicatory purpose, engenders bondage unto him engaged in the world-process; hence for its (Yagna) sake, do thou perform all action disinterestedly (for being liberated).

[२२-२३ उपास्पोपासकानां परस्परभावनायाः श्रेयस्करत्वम् ।]

सहयज्ञाः प्रजाः सृष्ट्रा पुरोवाच प्रजापितः । अनेन प्रसविष्यध्वमेष वोऽस्त्विष्टकामधुक् ॥ २२ ॥ देवान्भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयन्तु वः । परस्परं भावयन्तः श्रेयः परमवापस्यथ ॥ २३ ॥

[22-23. The excellence of mutual relationship as between the devotees and the Object of Worship].

22. The Lord of creation (Brahma), creating of old, all beings, and endowing them with dedicating instinct, has declared "Enhance your weal hereby—let this be even the bestower of your welfare.

23. "Invoke the high Powers hereby; may the Devas, thus invoked, bestow blessings on ye—thus reciprocating, grow ye unto the supreme discipline of synthetic worship" (as distinct from the aspectal worship of the Gods).

[२४ शुद्धभक्तियोग-फल-स्वरूपम् ।]

*मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु ।
मामेवैष्यसि सत्यं ते प्रतिजाने प्रिधोऽसि मे ॥ २४ ॥
इति श्रोमगवद्गीतायां योगबहाविद्यायां योगकाण्डे योगषर्के
भक्तिगीता नाम त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः ॥

[24. The fruition of Suddha-Bhakti-Yoga].
24. With Mind intent on Me, be thou My devotee, dedicate all acts unto Me, and surrender thyself unto Me—thou shalt of a certainty reach unto Me—I assure thee, thou who art beloved of Me.

Thus the Twenty-third Chapter, entitled Bhakti Dharma Gita, in Yoga Shatka, of Yoga Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ ज्ञानगीता नाम चतुर्विशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XXIV. GNANA DHARMA GITA.

[१ ज्ञानयोगस्य सर्वानुत्राहकःवं सर्वगुद्धतमःवम् च ।]

श्रीभगवान उवाच—

सर्वगुद्यतः। भूयः श्रृणु मे परमं दचः । इष्टोऽसि मे दढमिति ततो वक्ष्यामि ते हितम् ॥ १ ॥ [1. The occult nature of Gnana-Yoga in that it conduces to the upliftment of all].

The Blessed Lord said-

1. Listen (know) yet unto My supreme counsel, revealing the profound Brahmic Mystery; thou art eternally beloved of Me; as such, I bespeak thy (spiritual) weal.

[२-३ ज्ञानयोगिनां कर्म-प्रशस्तवम् ।]

किं कर्म किमकमेंति कवयोऽप्यत मोहिताः। तत्ते कर्म प्रवक्ष्यामि यज्ज्ञात्वा मोक्ष्यसेऽशुभात्॥२॥ कर्मणो हापि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः। अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गहना कर्मणो गतिः॥३॥

[2.3. The right implication of Karma as practised by Gnana-

Yogi].

- 2. What is action (Karma) (and) what is non-action (Akarama)—herein even the learned are perplexed; therefore, I shall reveal unto thee (the significance of) Karma, knowing which, thou shalt be delivered from its bondage.
- 3. (The implications of) necessary action (Karma or Pravritti-karma) need to be discriminated well; likewise of abstracting from wrongful action (Vikarma or Nivritti-karma); as also of non-action (Akarma or Yoga-karma or Naishkarmya)—the path of proper action is hard to tread.

[४ ज्ञानयोगिनां निर्मलत्वम् ।]

त्यक्त्वा कर्भफलासङ्गं नित्यतृप्तो निराश्रयः । कर्मण्यभित्रवृत्तोऽपि नैव किञ्चित्करोति सः ॥ ४ ॥

[4. The pristine purity of Gnana-Yogi (freedom from bondage

of action].

4. Detaching from the fruit of action, delighting in the Life-Principle, not subject to trigunic Prakriti, the

aspirant, even if engaged in work, does not indeed perform it (so as to be bound by it; this is Naishkarmya-Siddhi).

[५ सर्वेषां ग्रुद्धविज्ञानकूटगामित्वम् ।]

श्रेयान्द्रव्यमयाद्यज्ञाज्ज्ञानयज्ञः परन्तप । सर्वे कर्माखिलं पार्थ ज्ञाने परिसमाप्यते ॥ ५ ॥

- [5. The ultimate culmination of Suddha-Sankhya into Gnana-Yoga].
- 5. O Parantapa, worship by action done with synthetic insight excells that which is done through acts dedicated merely to the many manifest aspects; O Partha, all synthetic functioning culminates in (leads to) Atma-Gnana or spiritual understanding.

[६ ग्रुद्रज्ञाननिष्ठानां कर्मसंग्रहस्य त्रैविध्यम् ।] ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं परिज्ञाता त्रिविधा कर्मचोदना । करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसङ्ग्रहः ॥ ६ ॥

- [6. The motive-power for Karma is triple viz., the Adhikari (Knower or Gnani), the Goal (Quest of Knowledge), and the Means being Knowledge or Gnana (associated with Bhakti and Action); and the elements for Gnana-Yoga being Karma, the Means thereof, and the Doer].
- 6. Of the cognitive-process (Gnana-vyavasaya) the triple constituents (are) Knowledge, its Quest, and the Knower; (so also) of the activating-process (Karma-vyavasaya), the triple elements (are constituted by) the Means, Actioning, and the Actor. (Similarly, Devotion or Manas-vyavasaya being the sambhanda or link between Gnana-vyavasaya and Karma-vyavasaya comprises the triple elements—Devotee, Devotion and the Object of devotion).

[७-९ ग्रुद्धविज्ञानिनां लोकानुग्रहार्थं कर्मानुष्ठानावस्थकत्वम् ।]
यद्यदाचरित श्रेष्ठस्तत्त्तदेवेतरो जनः ।
स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥ ७ ॥
सक्ताः कर्मण्यविद्वांसो यथा कुर्वन्ति भारत ।
कुर्याद्विद्वांस्तथाऽसक्तश्चिकीर्धुलीकसङ्ग्रहम् ॥ ८ ॥
न बुद्धिभेदं जनयेद्द्वानां कर्मसङ्गिनाम् ।
जोषयेत्सर्वकर्माणि विद्वान्युक्तः समाचरन् ॥ ९ ॥

[7-9. The utter necessity of a Gnana-Yogi to do actions for Lokasanaraha or universal weal].

- 7. Howsoever, the Gnana-Yogi (one of enlightened understanding) performs action, the others, likewise, perform it; the world adopts the criterion (of action) which he sets forth and follows.
- 8. O Bharata, the Gnana-Yogi (one of enlightened understanding) should, with a view to the world's weal, perform action as intensely dispassionate as those who, without spiritual insight, perform acts intensely attached to their fruits.
- 9. Let not the person with synthetic insight distract, perforce, the understanding of them, that have it not, and so are attached to the fruit of action; but let him, as a Yukta, transcending the fruit action, regulate all his actions accordingly, with a view to their uplift.

[१० शुद्धसंन्यासत्यागिवना पुनर्जन्महेतुत्वम् ।] ते तं भुक्त्वा स्वर्गलोकं विशालं क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशन्ति । एवं त्रयीधर्ममनुप्रपन्नाः गतागतं कामकामा लभन्ते ॥ १० ॥

[10. Rebirth as a necessary result of the absence of Sanyasa and Tyaga]

10. They, (without the synthetic insight), enjoying the vast Swarga (tasting all fruits of action), descend,

thereafter, into the mortal (ignorant) world again, after the exhaustion thereof; thus they, following the trigunic Vedas, longing after pleasures, experience birth and death (being constantly engaged in personal Pravritti and Nivritti).

[११ अन्तर्यामीइवरस्य सर्वाप्ततमत्वेन गुरुत्वम् ।]

तेषामेवानुकम्पार्थमहमज्ञानजं तमः । नाशयाम्यात्मभावस्थो ज्ञानदीपेन भास्वता ॥ ११ ॥

- [11. The Lord as the indwelling Teacher conferring Gnana through His grace to overcome the causes of rebirth].
- 11. Even for their sake, compassioning, I, abiding as Atma in them, dispell the darkness of their ignorance (of atmic knowledge) by the illuminating lamp of wisdom (atmic understanding).

[१२- १३ ज्ञानयोगिनां श्रेष्ठ्यम् ।]

जितात्मनः प्रशान्तस्य परमात्मा समाहितः । शीतोष्णसुखदुःखेषु तथा मानापमानयोः ॥ १२ ॥ योगसंन्यस्तकर्माणं ज्ञानसञ्चित्रसंशयम् । आत्मवन्तं न कर्माणि निबध्नन्ति धनक्षय ॥ १३ ॥

[12-13. The excellence of Gnana-Yogis].

- 12. Unto him whose Mind is well-disciplined, who is serene amidst the dualities of heat and, old (Sense-contacts), of pain and pleasure (Mind-contacts), as also in censure and praise (Cognitive-contacts), the grace of the great Life-Principle is well nigh of attainment.
- 13. O Dhananjaya, action does not bind him, whose performance thereof is dedicatory (through Yoga), whose (atmic) understanding has dispelled all doubts, and who is the master of his Mind.

[१४-२२ ज्ञानाधिकारिलक्षणम् ।]

बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उमे सुकृतदुष्कृते। तसाद्योगाय युज्यस्व योगः कर्मस्र कौशलम् ॥ १४ ॥ *सुहन्मितार्युदासीनमध्यस्थद्वेष्यवन्धुषु। साधुष्विप च पापेषु समबुद्धिविशिष्यते ॥ १५॥ तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रक्रनेन सेवया। उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्त्वदर्शिनः ॥ १६ ॥ यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यसि पाण्डव। येन भृतान्यशेषेण द्रक्ष्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि॥ १७॥ अपि चेदसि पापेभ्यः सर्वभ्यः पापकृत्तमः। सर्वे ज्ञानप्रवेनैव वृजिनं सन्तरिष्यसि ॥ १८ ॥ यथैघांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मसात्करतेऽर्जन। ज्ञानाग्निः सर्वेकर्माणि भस्मसात्क्ररुते तथा ॥ १९ ॥ न हि ज्ञानेन सदृशं पवित्रमिह विद्यते। . तत्स्वयं योगसंसिद्धः कालेनात्मनि विन्दति ॥ २० ॥ श्रद्धावाँ ह्रभते ज्ञानं तत्परः संयतेन्द्रियः। ज्ञानं सम्बद्धा परां शान्तिमचिरेणाधिगच्छति ॥ २१ ॥ अञ्चरचाश्रद्धधानश्च संशयातमा विनश्यति । नायं लोकोऽस्ति न परो न सुखं संशयात्मनः॥ २२॥

[14-22. The characteristics oi Gnana-Yogi].

- 14. The aspirant associated, with atmic insight, transcends action, both of pleasant and unpleasant fruits; therefore, discipline thyself for Yoga—Karma-Yoga imparts excellence unto all acts.
- 15. The aspirant, who perceives the Life-Principle as abiding in the friend, in the lover, in the Sages, in the indifferent strangers, in the neutral, in the foe, and in the kinsmen, as also in those that have and have not atmic insight, achieves excellence in his functioning in the world-process.

- 16. Learn that recognition of Paramatmic Immanence (Samabuddhi) by dedication, surrender and wholesome service; whereby, the wise Seers of tatwas will reveal unto thee (such) knowledge or wisdom;
- 17. O Pandava, knowing which, thou shalt not lapse-again into such obscurity of understanding; whereby, also thou shalt recognise all beings (world-process) even as in Me, who is the Life-Principle.
- 18. Even if thou art the most sinful among all sinners, yet thou wilt ferry over all sin (cycle of birth and death) by the barge of knowledge (Brahma-Gnana).
- 19. As the sacrificial fire burns forth to ashes all the (offered) twigs, so the fire of atmic knowledge consumes the dross (of bondage) in all action.
- 20. Herein (in the world-process), verily, there is nothing so cleansing as spiritual understanding; that (atmic realisation), the aspirant skilled in Yoga, realises through synchronisation in himself.
- 21. The aspirant, with disciplined Senses, being devoted to the Life-Principle, and inspired with zeal, achieves the synthetic understanding; so achieving it, he attains, ere long, to the supreme peace.
- 22. He, without such understanding and zeal, being travailed by doubts, succeeds not (lags behind) in the world-process; unto him of doubting Mind there is no success either here or hereafter nor happiness even.

[२३-२४ ज्ञानयोगिनां फलस्वरूपम् ।] द्युभाद्युभफलैरेवं मोक्ष्यसे कर्मबन्धनैः । खन्यासयोगयुक्तात्मा विमुक्तो मत्मुपैष्यैसि ॥ २३ ॥ मत्कर्मकृत्मत्परमो मद्भक्तः सङ्गवर्जितः । निर्वेरः सर्वभूतेषु यः स मामेति पाण्डव ॥ २४ ॥ इति श्रीभगवद्गीबायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां योगकाण्डे योगषट्के ज्ञानगीता नाम चतर्विज्ञोऽध्यायः॥

[23-24. The result of Gnana-Yoga].

23. (Being devoted to the Life-Principle), through dedication of fruits of all action, whose fruit be whether auspicious or not, thou shalt thus be delivered from its bondage; being so liberated, thou shalt attain unto Me.

24. O Pandava, he, whose acts are dedicatory unto Me, who knows Me supreme, being My devotee, dispassionate and unhating all beings (in whom I abide), cometh unto Me (Atma).

Thus the Twenty-fourth Chapter, entitled Gnana Dharma Gita, in Yoga Shakta, of Yoga Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

> अथ योगगीता नाम पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः। CHAPTER XXV. YOGA DHARMA GITA.

> > [१ सांख्य-योग-धर्म-संग्रहार्थ-जिज्ञासा ।]

अर्जुन उवाच—

संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुम्। त्यागस्य च हृषीकेश पृथकेशिनिषृदन॥१॥

[1. Arjuna's question is in reference to the characteristics and relation as between Sanyasa (Sankhya) and Tyaga (Yoga) in brief.]

Ariuna said—

1. O Almighty, I desire to know the significance or essence of Sanyasa (functioning in the triple samsara, renouncing the fruit of action—Sankhya), as also of Tyaga (transcendent functioning which is "Ekatwa"—Yoga or

Synthesis), O Hrishikesa, severally, O Thou Queller of Keshi. (Sanyasa includes the eighteen Dharmas from Nara-Narayana-Dharma to Sanyasa-Dharma, constituting Suddha-Sankhya; and Tyaga includes the six Dharmas from Atma-Dharma to Yoga-Dharma, constituting Suddha-Yoga).

[२ नरनारायणधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थ: |]

श्रीभगवान् उवाच— कालोऽस्मि लोकक्षयकृत्प्रवृद्धो लोकान्समाहर्तुमिह प्रवृत्तः । ऋतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यन्ति सर्वे येऽवस्थिता प्रत्यनीकेषु योघाः॥२॥

[2. Summary of the teaching of Nara-Narayana Dharma Gita (Second Chapter)].

The Blessed Lord said-

2. I am the Synthesiser (Kala) of all Dharmas; I come for destroying the separative ideations of beings; I manifest here to consummate the world-process (to enable it achieve blessedness). Of these warriors amidst the hostile hosts (representing the Deva and Asura bhavas in the triple samsara), none else, save thou (and those that have the supreme illumination through functioning in *Ekatwa*), shall attain to the transcendent Goal.

[३ अवतारधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।]

यं हि न व्यथयन्त्येते पुरुषं पुरुषंभ । समदुःखसुखं धीरं सोऽमृतत्वाय कल्पते ॥ ३ ॥

[3. Summary of Avatara Dharma Gita (Third Chapter)].

3. O foremost of men, that person of spiritual (yogic) illumination is worthy of blessed achievement, whom pleasure and pain (such dualities) of the triple samsara) travil not, he having transcended them.

[४ अधिकारधर्मगीता-संप्रहार्थ:]

व्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिरेकेह कुरुनन्दन । बहुशाखा ह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् ॥ ४ ॥

[4. Summary of Adhikara Dharma Gita (Fourth Chapter)].

4. O Kurunandana (Arjuna), the understanding of an aspirant, illuminated with atmic insight, leads to the synthesis (Yoga) in the world-process; but of those, that are devoid of it, the understanding is distracted in varied multiplicities.

[५ शिक्षाधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थ: |]

आपूर्यमाणमचलप्रतिष्ठं समुद्रमापः प्रविशन्ति यद्वत् । तद्वत्कामा यं प्रविशन्ति सर्वे स शान्तिमाप्नोति न कामकामी ॥ ५॥॥

[5. Summary of Siksha Dharma Gita (Fifth Chapter)].

5. As the waters enter into the great ocean, which is the type of fullness, decreasing never, so, he, in whom all desires enter (i.e. get neutralized), achieves the great peace—not he, who cherishes passioning ideation.

[६ कारणधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः।] ब्रह्मार्पणं ब्रह्म हिवर्ब्रह्माग्ना ब्रह्मणा हुतम्। ब्रह्मेच तेन गन्तव्यं ब्रह्मकर्मसमाधिना॥६॥

[6. Summary of Karana Dharma Gita (Sixth Chapter)].

6. By him who performs the transcendent functioning is the Brahmic beatitude attainable—unto him all dedication is of the essence of Brahm (Transcendence), the oblation (Cognitive) is of Brahm, the fire (Sense) is of Brahm, and the worshipper (Mind-Emotional) is of Brahm.

ि **कैवल्यधर्मगीता-सं**ग्रहार्थ: ।]

तस्मादज्ञानसम्भूतं हृत्स्यं ज्ञानासिनाऽऽत्मनः।
छित्त्वैनं संशयं योगमातिष्ठोत्तिष्ठ भारत॥ ७॥
॥ इति ज्ञानषट्कसंग्रहार्थः॥

[7. Summary of Kaivalya Dharma Gita (Seventh Chapter)].

7. Therefore, felling asunder the inward obscuring doubts, bred from ignorance, by the sword-edge of Atma-Gnana, betake thou to the discipline of transcendent Yoga; arise, O Bharata, (for the performance of transcendent action).

THUS THE SUMMARY OF SIX CHAPTERS OF GNANA-SHATKA.

ि द स्वरूपधर्मगीता संप्रहार्थः

योऽन्तःसुखोऽन्तरारामस्तथान्तज्योंतिरेव यः। स योगी ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं ब्रह्मभूतोऽधिगच्छति॥८॥

[8. Summary of Swaroopa Dharma Gita (Eighth Chapter).]

8. The aspirant, who rejoices in the Atman, who reposes in the Atman, who is with the inner light of Atman, is a Yogi: being of transcendent nature, he attains unto the Brahmic eestasy.

ि ९ साधनत्रयधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थ: ।]

युञ्जन्नेचं सदाऽऽत्मानं योगी नियतमानसः। शान्ति निर्वाणपरमां मत्संस्थामधिगच्छति॥९॥

[9. Summary of Sadhanatraya Dharma Gita (Ninth Chapter.]

9. The Yogi, thus, ever intent on Atman, with disciplined Mind, attains unto the Brahmic Peace in Me.

[१० मायाधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः । मोक्षधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।]

प्रशान्तमनसं ह्येनं योगिनं सुखमुत्तमम् । उपैति शान्तरजसं ब्रह्मभूतमकल्मषम् ॥ १०॥

[10. Summary of Maya Dharma Gita (Tenth Chapter), and of Moksha Dharma Gita (Eleventh Chapter).]

10. The supreme ecstasy comes unto the Yogi, whose Mind is peaceful, whose passions are stilled, and who is free from frailty, and, thus, is akin to Brahmic nature.

ि ११ ब्रह्मस्वरूपधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।]

SRI BHAGAVAD GITA

तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी ज्ञानिभ्योऽपि मतोऽधिकः। कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तसाद्योगी भवार्जन ॥ ११ ॥

[11. Summary of Brahmaswaroopa Dharma Gita (Twelfth

Chapter).]

11. The Yogi (Atma-Yogi or Suddha-Yogi) excells the Tapasvins (Bhakti-Yogi); he is deemed superior even to Gnana-Yogi; this Atma-Yogi surpasses Karma-Yogi too; therefore, O Arjuna, do thou become a Yogi (Atma-Yogi).

ि १२ ब्रह्मविभृतिधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।

उदाराः सर्वे एवैते ज्ञानी त्वातमैव मे मतम । आस्थितः स हि युक्तात्मा मामेवानुक्तमां गतिम ॥ १२ ॥ ॥ इति भक्तिषटक-संग्रहार्थः॥

[12. Summary of Brahmavibhooti Dharma Gita (Thirteenth Chapter). 1

12. All these (aspirants) be even gifted knowers; vet, I consider him, who is with atmic insight (Gnani or Mahatma) as verily Myself; since, ever being a Yukta, he accords to My state of Supreme Transcendence.

> THUS THE SUMMARY OF SIX CHAPTERS OF BHAKTI-SHATKA.

> > [१३-१४ प्राणायामधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थ: |]

सर्वद्वाराणि संयम्य मनो हृदि निरुध्य च। मुर्ध्न्याधायात्मनः प्राणमास्थितो योगधारणाम् ॥ १३॥ ओमित्येकाक्षरं ब्रह्म व्याहरन्मामनुस्मरन्। यः प्रयाति त्यजन देहं स याति परमां गतिम ॥ १४ ॥

[13-14. Summary of Pranayama Dharma Gita (Fourteenth chapter).]

13. Securing all the Sense-Gates, staying the Mind (emotion) in the heart, exalting the Consciousness (Buddhi) unto the head (between the eye brows), engaged in the yogic: process:

14. He, who, intoning the mystic syllable "AUM", the transcendent Pranava of Brahm, meditates on Brahma-Shakti (Ma), dedicating himself and the fruit of all action unto Me (Atma) even attains unto the Supreme Transcendence.

ऽ५ परमात्मधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः]

अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः। अहमादिश्च मध्यं च भूतानामन्त एव च ॥ १५॥

[15. Summary of Paramatma Dharma Gita (Fifteenth Chapter).]

15. O Gudakesa (conqueror of sleep), I am the Life-Principle in the heart of all beings; I am their beginning (source), the middle (the Fulfiller in the manifest world), and their culmination (the transcendent Goal-Brahma-Prapti).

[१६ अक्षरधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थ: I]

महर्षाणां भूगुरहं गिरामस्म्येकमक्षरम्। यज्ञानां जपयज्ञोऽस्मि स्थावराणां हिमालयः॥ १६॥

[16. Summary of Akashara Dharma Gita (Sixteenth Chapter).]

16. I am Bhrigu (Suddha-Yogi) among the Maharshis; the Ekakshara, (Prime-sound) in all speech; I am the intoning Japa in all worship; and the Himalaya among the fixed things.

[१७ राजविद्याधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः |]

अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च। अहमेवाक्षयः कालो धाताऽहं विश्वतोम्खः ॥ १७ ॥

[17. Summary of Raja-Vidya Dharma Gita (Seventeenth Chapter).]

17. Among the Imperishables (Akshara), I am the Life-Principle (Atma); and the dual Constituent (Purusha and Prakriti in terms of Kshetra and Kshetragna) of all compounding; I am even the Everlasting, and the Synthesiser of all Dharmas (functioning); I am the Sustainer, the Omniscient.

[१८ परमहंसधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।]

यद्यद्विभूतिमत्सत्त्वं श्रीमदूर्जितमेव वा । तत्त्तदेवावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोंऽशसम्भवम् ॥ १८ ॥

[18. Summary of Paramahamsa Dharma Gita (Eigheenth

Chapter).]

18. Whatsoever be sublime in the manifest creation, excellent or exalted, regard that, thou, as even projected (manifested) out of a fragment of My glory.

[१९ संन्यासधर्मगीता-संप्रहार्थ: I]

दण्डो दमयतामस्मि नीतिरस्मि जिगीषताम्। मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां ज्ञानं ज्ञानवतामहम्॥ १९॥

॥ इति कर्मषटक-संप्रहार्थ:॥

[19. Summary of Sanyasa Dharma Gita (Ninteenth Chapter).]

19. I am the Austerity in the discipline of all aspirants, and the Guidance of those that are on the path of adeptship; I am the Silence in all yogic mysteries, and the transcendent Knowledge of all that know.

THUS THE SUMMARY OF SIX CHAPTERS OF KARMA-SHATKA.

[२० आत्मधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।]

मन्मना भव मङ्गक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु । मामेवैष्यसि युक्तवैवमात्मानं मत्परायणः ॥ २०॥ [20. Summary of Atma Dharma Gita (Twentieth Chapter.)]

20. With Mind intent on Me, be, thou, my devotee; dedicate all acts unto Me, and surrender thyself unto Me; seeking refuge in Me (Atma) thus disciplining thyself, thou shalt reach even unto Me.

[२१ प्रकृतिधर्मगीता-संग्रहाथै: ।]

ओं तत्सदिति निर्देशो ब्रह्मणितिविधः स्मृतः। बाह्मणास्तेन वेदाश्च यज्ञाश्च विहिताः पुरा॥ २१॥

[21. Summary of Prakriti Dharma Gita (Twenty-first

Chapter.)]

21. AUM (Transcendent—Suddham), TAT (Manifestation—Sagunam), SAT (Immanence—Nirgunam)—thus the nature of Brahm is delcared to be three-fold; therewith, of old, the Brahmanas (Brahmic aspirants), Vedas (Brahmic-Knowledge), and Sacrifices (Acts dedicated to Brahm) are ordained.

[२२ कर्मधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थ: |]

ब्रह्मभूतः प्रसन्नात्मा न शोचित न काङ्क्षति । समः सर्वेषु भृतेषु मङ्गक्तिं स्रभते पराम् ॥ २२ ॥

[22. Summary of Karma Dharma Gita (Twenty-second

Chapter.)]

22. Being of Brahmic (transcendent) nature, graced with atmic insight, the aspirant grieves not, and is unpassioning; realising the Brahmic immanence in all manifest creation, he attains unto My supreme devotedness.

[२३ भक्तिधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।] ईश्वरः सर्वभृतानां हृद्देशेऽर्जुन तिष्ठति । भ्रामयन्सर्वभृतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया ॥ २३॥

[23. Summary of Bhakti Dharma Gita (Twenty-third Chapter.)]

23. The (Supreme) Lord abideth centrally in all beings, O Arjuna, urging (the consummation) by His Shakti (Maya) all those beings upon the evolutionary wheel.

[२४ ज्ञानधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।]

तमेव शरणं गच्छ सर्वभावेन भारत । तत्त्रसादात्परां शान्ति स्थानं प्राप्स्यसि शाश्वतम् ॥२४॥

[24. Summary of Gnana Dharma Gita (Twenty-fourth Chapter.)]

24. Seek even Him, O Bharata (Arjuna), as the Universal Immanence; through His grace, thou shalt attain unto the Supreme Peace and Fulfilment Eternal.

[२५ योगधर्मगीता-संग्रहार्थः ।]

*सर्वधर्मान्परित्यज्य मामेकं रारणं व्रज । अहं त्वा सर्वेपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः ॥ २५ ॥ ॥ इति योगष्टक-संग्रहार्थः ॥

इति श्रीभगवद्गीतायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां योगकाण्डे योगषट्के योगगीता नाम पञ्जविंशोऽध्याय : ॥

[25. Summary of Yoga Dharma Gita (Twenty-fifth Chapter).]
25. Synthesising all the evolutionary Dharmas (in Him), seek even the One Brahm (*Ekam*) and its Supreme Shakti (*Ma*); I, (as the *Eshwara* or Atma residing in the heart), will release thee from all sins—papa (and temporal merits—Punya); yield not unto sorrow.

THUS THE SUMMARY OF SIX CHAPTERS OF YOGA-SHATKA.

Thus the Twenty-fifth Chapter, entitled Yoga Dharma Gita, in Yoga Shatka, of Yoga Kanda, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

अथ ब्रह्मस्तुतिर्नाम समष्टिप्रणवार्थपरः षड्विंशोऽध्यायः CHAPTER XXVI. BRHAMA-STUTI.

′ [१-२ स्वधर्मस्वरूपम्।]

अभगवान् उवाच—

नाहं वेदैन तपसा न दानेन न चेज्यया। शक्य पवंविधो द्रष्टुं दृष्टवानिस मां यथा॥१॥ अहं ऋतुरहं यज्ञः स्वधाऽहमहमौषधम्। मन्त्रोऽहमहमेवाज्यमहमग्निरहं हुतम्॥२॥ [1-2. The nature of Swadharma]

The Blessed Lord said-

1. I, of such cosmic manifestation, can never be visioned even as thou hast seen Me—whether through *Vedas*, nor *Tapas*, nor *Dana*, nor

Yagna (offering).

2. I am the offering (intelligence), I am the sacrifice (dedicatory work), I am the oblation (ideation), I am the medicament (for the consummation of the world-process); I am the chant (mental-intonation); I am the clarified butter (consecrated functioning); I am the fire (of knowledge); I am the recipient (Brahm) of all sacrificies.

[३-१८ स्वानुरूपधर्म-कर्तन्यावस्यकत्वं जयापजययोरिप सफलत्वं च ।]

अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्ष उदासीनो गतव्यथः। सर्वारम्भपरित्यागी यो मद्भक्तः स मे प्रियः॥३॥ यदच्छालाभसन्तुष्टो द्वन्द्वातीतो विमत्सरः। समः सिद्धावसिद्धौ च कृत्वाऽपि न निवध्यते॥४॥ अन्तवन्तु फलं तेषां तद्भवत्यल्पमेधसाम्। देवान्देवयजो यान्ति मद्भक्ता यान्ति मामपि॥५॥

एवं ज्ञात्वा कृतं कर्म पूर्वेरिप मुमुक्षभिः। कुरु कर्रीव तसात्वं पूर्वैः पूर्वतरं कृतम्॥६॥ श्रेयान् स्वधमों विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनृष्टितात् । स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मी भयावहः ॥ ७॥ ये में मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठन्ति मानवाः। श्रद्धावन्तोऽनसूयन्तो मुच्यन्ते तेऽपि कर्मभिः॥८॥ ये त्वेतदभ्यसूयन्तो नानुतिष्ठन्ति मे मतम्। सर्वज्ञानविमृढांस्तान्विद्धि नष्टानचेतसः॥ ९॥ देही नित्यमवध्योऽयं देहे सर्वस्य भारत। तसात्सर्वाणि भूतानि न त्वं शोचितुमईसि ॥ १० ॥ मात्रास्पर्शास्त कौन्तेय शीतोष्णसुखदुःखदाः। आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्तितिक्षस्य भारत ॥ ११ ॥ः देहिनोऽस्मिन्यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा। तथा देहान्तरप्राप्तिधींरस्तत न मुह्यति ॥ १२ ॥ स्वधर्ममपि चावेक्ष्य न विकम्पित्मईसि । धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते ॥ १३ ॥ यदच्छ्या चोपपन्नं स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतम् । सुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पार्थ लभन्ते युद्धमीदशम् ॥ १४ ॥ अथ चेत्विममं धर्म्यं संग्रामं न करिष्यसि। ततः स्वधर्म कीर्ति च हित्वा पापमवाप्यसि ॥ १५ ॥ अकीर्तिं चापि भूतानि कथयिष्यन्ति तेऽव्ययाम । संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्भरणादितरिच्यते ॥ १६॥ भयाद्रण(द्रपरतं मंस्यन्ते त्वां महारथाः। येषां च त्वं बहुमतो भृत्वा यास्यसि लाघवम् ॥ १७॥ अवाच्यवादांश्च बहुन्चदिप्यन्ति तवाहिताः। निन्दन्तस्तव सामर्थ्यं ततो दुःखतरं नु किम् ॥ १८॥

[3-18. The necessity of every one to do Swadharma and the incidents of victory and vanquishment in such doing.]

- 3. He, who hath no want, who is impersonal, adept, unaffected, has transcended pain (and pleasure), whose actions are dedicatory to the Life-Principle, being My devotee, is beloved of Me.
- 4. The aspirant who seeks joy in *Brahma-Sameepya* (*Yadruccha*), transcending the pairs of opposites, non-jealous, who is unaffected by success or failure in the performance of action, is not bound even while engaged in it (action).
- 5. Verily, the fruit of action achieved by those of limited understanding is not lasting—the worshippers of the Devas (aspects) go unto them, even but My worshippers come unto Me (Atman).
- 6. Thus, knowing the nature of worship (between the aspectal and whole worship), acts were performed by ancient seekers of liberation; do, thou, also engage thyself in action, therefore, as by them performed of old.
- 7. Performance of action with atmic insight, (Swadharma), transcending the trigunic influence, far excells action, though well-achieved, under the influence of trigunas (Paradharma) born of Prakriti; dedicatory actions culminate in the release from bondage, leading to blessedness; while, the other is fraught with the perils of birth and death (and the consequent limitations and ills of ignorance).
- 8. Those aspirants, who constantly accord to this law of Mine, being inspired with atmic zeal, and unassailed by jealousy, are even released from the bondage of action.

- 9. Them, however, who, through jealousy, accord not to this law of Mine, deem, thou, as ignorant of all atmic knowledge, and bereft of auspicious yearning.
- 10. O, Bharata, this Life-Principle embodied in all beings is Eternal and Imperishable; hence thou are not justified in grieving (thus) for all these beings.
- 11. O Kaunteya, the material (Prakritic) contacts generate the dualities in the Senses and in the Mind, such as heat and cold, pleasure and pain (and the like); these recur alternate, and, as such, are transcient; which endure (transcend) thou, O Bharata.
- 12. As unto the embodying Life-Principle, there be the states of adolescence, youth, and old age in this body, so also unto It is the taking up of another body—the aspirant of atmicunderstanding grieves not therein.
- 13. Thus understanding the Atma-Dharma (Swadharma), thou art not justified in vaciltating (mourning) therefor; unto a Kshatriya (Paramahamsa or Rajarshi) there is no oppertunity better than engaging (himself) in righteous battle (action) with atmic insight.
- 14. Blessed are those Kshatriyas, O Partha, who are engaged in such battle (work), being an oppertunity divinely designed to lead directly to the blissful Goal.
- 15. If, still, thou wilt not engage thyself in such righteous battle (action), then, thou wilt,

swerving from atmic insight and glory, lapse into ignorance (and pain).

16. All persons will recount, (through ages,) thy lapsing (fall) from glory; to one of eminence, ill fame is even more poignant than death.

17. The great warriors (also Sages and Yogins) will deem thee as forsaking battle (action) through fear; and thou shalt fall in the estimation of them, who deemed thee valiant and high.

18. Those, inimical to your weal, will proclaim thy fall in words of disdain, censuring thy warring prowess—what can be more poignant (than this)?

[१९ शिष्यधर्मः ।]

हतो वा प्राप्स्यसि स्वर्ग जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम् । तस्मादुत्तिष्ट कौन्तेय युद्धाय कृतनिश्चयः ॥ १९ ॥

[19. Characteristics of a true disciple.]

19. If fighting (doing actions with atmic insight), thou art slain in battle (performance of actions), thou shalt attain unto blessedness; or if thou dost live conquering, thou shalt be equally blessed in this world; hence arise, O Kaunteya, deciding to fight (to perform impersonally legitmate and necessary work).

[२०-२३ परमाचार्य-धर्मः ।]

इति ते ज्ञानमाख्यातं गुह्यानुह्यतरं मया। विमृद्येतदशेषेण यथेच्छसि तथा कुरु॥ २०॥ इमं विवस्वते योगं घोक्तवानहमव्ययम्। विवस्वान्मनवे घाह मनुरिक्ष्वाकवेऽब्रवीत्॥ २१॥ एवं परम्पराप्राप्तमिमं राजर्षयो विदुः। स कालेनेह महता योगो नष्टः परन्तप॥ २२॥ स एवाऽयं मया तेऽच योगः प्रोक्तः पुरातनः। भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं होतदुत्तमम्॥ २२॥ [20-23. Characteristics of Yogacharya.]

20. Thus, by Me, has been revealed unto thee the great Understanding which is the secret of secrets; considering this profoundly in all its aspects, do, thou, act as thou wilt.

21. This occult teaching of Yoga I have taught to Vivaswan; Vivaswan spake it unto

Manu; and Manu to Ikshvaku bespake it.

22. The Rajarshis (a special body of Hierarchs who teach Atma-Yoga) know of this teaching, which is handed down from generation to generation; this teaching of Yoga, O Parantapa, has declined here through the lapse of time.

23. That very teaching of Yoga, most ancient and the Supreme Mystery, has been now declared unto thee by Me, (since) thou art My

devotee and beloved of Me.

[२४-३० गीतामाहात्म्यम् ।]

श्रेयान् स्वधमों विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् । स्वभावनियतं कर्म कुर्वन्नामोति किल्बिषम् ॥ २४ ॥ इति गुद्धातमं शास्त्रमिद्मुक्तं मयाऽनघ । एतद्बुध्वा बुध्वामान् स्यात्कृतकृत्यश्च भारत ॥ २५ ॥ इदं ते नातपस्काय नाभक्ताय कदाचन । न चाशुश्रूषवे वाच्यं न च मां योऽभ्यस्यति ॥ २६ ॥ य इदं परमं गुह्यं मद्भक्तेष्वभिधास्यति । भक्तिं मयि परां कृत्वा मामेवैष्यत्यसंशयम् ॥ २७ ॥

न च तस्मान्मनुष्येषु कश्चिन्मे प्रियकृत्तमः ।
भविता न च मे तस्मादन्यः प्रियतरो भुवि ॥ २८ ॥
अध्येष्यते च य इमं धर्म्यं संवादमावयोः ।
ज्ञानयज्ञेन तेनाहमिष्टः स्यामिति मे मितः ॥ २९ ॥
अद्यावाननस्यश्च श्रुणुयादिष यो न्रः ।
सोऽषि मुक्तः शुभाँ होकान्प्राष्नुयात्पुण्यकर्मणाम् ॥ ३० ॥
[24-30. The greatness of Bhagavad-Gita.]

- 24. Performance of action, with atmic insight (Swadharma), transcending the trigunic influence, far exceeds action, though well achieved under the influence of trigunas (Paradharma); the aspirant performing action with atmic insight, suited to his prakritic nature, is not subject to bondage of action (tangle of limitations).
- 25. O thou sinless one, this most occult teaching has been revealed by Me; knowing this, the aspirant acquires illumination in understanding, and he, O Bharata, is thus one who has achieved.
- 26. This teaching is not to be revealed by thee unto him, who is undisciplined, never devoted, who is unlearned, and who does not recognise Me (Atman).

27. He, who hands over this supreme secret unto My devotees, so being most devoted to Me, reaches unto Me without doubt.

- 28. None is so most beloved of Me as he among men, nor is any here more beloved of Me than he.
- 29. Him, who studies (the implications of) this—Our discourse, replete with spiritual lore,

I consider as worshipping Me through dedicatory

understanding (atmic insight).

30. Even he who listens unto this teaching, being earnest and without envy, shall be liberated, and reach unto the auspicious realms of the Virtuous.

[३१ भगवतः प्रक्रनः ।]

कचिदेतच्छ्रुक्तं पार्थ त्वयैकाग्रेण चेतसा । कचिद्रज्ञानसम्मोहः प्रणष्टस्ते धनअय ॥ ३१ ॥

[31. The Lord's question to Arjuna regarding the

effect of His teaching on him.]

31. O Partha, has all this been, with attentive Mind, listened to by thee; O Dhananjaya, hast the obscurity of thy Understanding (through ignorance of atmic insight) been dispelled?

[३२-३६ अर्जुनेन स्वाऽनुरूपकार्तज्य-विज्ञापन-कर्म ।]
परं ब्रह्म परं धाम पवित्नं परमं भवान् ।
पुरुषं शाश्वतं दिव्यमादिदेवमजं विभुम् ॥ ३२ ॥
आहुस्त्वामृषयः सर्वे देविर्षिर्नारदस्तथा ।
असितो देवलो व्यासः स्वयं चेव ब्रवीषि मे ॥ ३३ ॥
सर्वमेतदतं मन्ये यन्मां वद्सि केशव ।
न हि ते भगवन्व्यिक्तं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः ॥ ३४ ॥
मदनुष्रहाय परमं गुह्ममध्यात्मसंज्ञितम् ।
यत्वयोक्तं वचस्तेन मोहोऽयं विगतो मम ॥ ३५ ॥
भवाष्ययौ हि भूतानां श्रुतौ विस्तरशो मया ।
त्वत्तः कप्तरुपत्राक्ष माहात्म्यमि चाव्ययम् ॥ ३६ ॥
[32-36. Arjuna's gratitude to the Lord.]

Arjuna said—
32. Thou art the Transcendent Absolute—
Brahm, The Ultimate Refuge, Supreme Holiness,

The Indwelling Purusha, Eternal, Resplendent, Primal Divinity, Unborn, and Sovereign.

- 33. Thus all the Sages, the celestial Narada, Asita, Devala, Vyasa, bespeak of Thee; and Thou dost so reveal Thyself unto me.
- 34. O Keshava, all this, that Thou hast said to me, I accept as truth, O Bhagavan (the Lord of Pravritti, Nivritti, and Yoga); even the Gods know not all Thy manifestations, nor they of asuric outlook—the Danavas.
- 35. By the supreme occult teaching revealing the Life-Principle (Atman) which, Thou hast bespoken to me, regardful of my spiritual weal, this my ignorance has been dispelled.
- 36. The Science of Pravritti and Nivritti (Bhava and Apyaya) of all beings in the world-process has been listened to by me in all its bearings; and, from Thee, O Thou of lotus eyes, even the inviolate culmination (Yoga) of them both (I have learnt).

[३७-४८ अर्जुनेन कृष्ण-स्तुति: ।]

त्वमक्षरं परभं वेदितव्यं त्वमस्य विश्वस्य परं निधानम् । . . त्वमव्ययः शाश्वतधर्मगोप्ता सनातनस्त्वं पुरुषो मतो मे ॥ ३७ ॥ अमी हि त्वां सुरसङ्गा विशन्ति केचिद्धीताः प्राञ्जलयो गृणन्ति । स्वस्तीत्युक्त्वा महिष्टिसद्धसङ्गाः स्तुवन्ति त्वां स्तुतिभिःपुष्कलाभिः॥ स्थाने हृषीकेश तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च । रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति सर्वे नमस्यन्ति च सिद्धसङ्गाः ॥३९॥ कस्माच ते न नमेरन्महात्मन् गरीयसे ब्रह्मणोऽप्यादिकर्वे । अनन्त देवेश जगिन्नवास त्वमक्षरं सदसत्तत्परं यत् ॥ ४० ॥

त्वमादिदेवः पुरुषः पुराणस्त्वमस्य विश्वस्य परं निधानम् । वैत्ताऽसि वेद्यं च परं च धाम त्वया ततं विश्वमनन्तरूप ॥ ४१ ॥ वायुर्यमोऽग्निर्वरूणः शशाङ्कः प्रजापतिस्त्वं प्रपितामहश्च । नमो नमस्तेऽस्तु सहस्रकृत्वः पुनश्च भूयोऽपि नमो नमस्ते ॥ ४२ ॥ नमः पुरस्तादथ पृष्टतस्ते नमोऽस्तु ते सर्वत एव सर्व । अनन्तवीर्यामितविक्रमस्त्वं सर्वं समाप्तोषि ततोऽसि सर्वः ॥४३॥ सखेति मत्वा प्रसमं यदुक्तं हे कृष्ण हे याद्व हे सखेति । अज्ञानता महिमानं तवेदम् मया प्रसादात्प्रणयेन वापि ॥ ४४ ॥ यचाऽवहासार्थमसत्कृतोऽसि विहारशय्यासनभोजनेषु । एकोऽथवाऽप्यच्युत तत्समक्षं तत्क्षामये त्वासहमप्रभेयम् ॥ ४५ ॥ पिताऽसि लोकस्य चराचरस्य त्वमस्य पूज्यश्च गुरुर्गरीयान् । न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यो लोकत्वयेऽप्यप्रतिमप्रभावः ॥४६॥ तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमीङ्यम् । पितेव पुत्रस्य सखेव सख्युः प्रियः प्रियायाईसि देव सोदुम् ॥४७॥

नष्टो मोहः स्मृतिर्लब्धा त्वत्प्रसादान्मयाऽच्युत । स्थितोऽस्मि गतसन्देहः करिष्ये वचनं तव ॥ ४८॥ [37-48. His eulogy of the Lord.]

37. Thou art the Imperishable, the great Quest of all knowledge, the Supreme Abode of this cosmos; Thou art the Infallible, the Guardian of the Eternal Dharma; I worship Thee as the Ancient Purusha, the Immanent.

38. These Assemblage of Devas enter into Thee, some overcome by Thy glory adore Thee with folded hands; and the Hosts of Hierarchs, Maharshis, and Siddhas, hailing Thee, invoke Thee with innumerable chants.

39. Victory to Thee, O Hrishikesa; by Thy magnificence the cosmos rejoices, and is enraptured; the asuric powers, smitten with awe,

disperse in all directions; and all the bands of Siddhas bow in reverence unto Thee.

40. O Thou, Lord of the cosmos, how can they desist from worshipping Thee, O Thou Almighty, Thou—even the Primal Sire of the Creator Brahma (one of the Trinity), Thou the Endless, Lord of Gods, Thou, the Immanance of the Worlds, The Everlasting, The Unmanifest, The Manifest, and Thou that art the Transcendent beyond?

41. The First among the Devas art Thou, and the Ancient Purusha, the Grand Seat of the manifest universe; Thou art the Knower, Thou the Theme of all knowledge, and the sublime-Resort; by Thee, O Thou of infinite manifestations, all this cosmos is even pervaded.

42. Thou art Vayu, Yama, Agni, Varuna, Chandra; Thou art the Father (Paramatma) of all beings, as also their Grandsire (Purusha); I adore Thee, and let my adoration of Thee be a thousand-fold; again, and ever more still my adoration unto Thee.

43. Let me adore Thee in Thy manifest Form; unto Thy unmanifest nature my adoration still, and again to Thee, all Transcendent; Thou art of infinite prowess and immesurable energy; all dost Thou encompass, and Thou dost pervade all too;

44. Not knowing of this Thy divine nature, and deeming Thee just a comrade, if I should have addressed Thee as Krishna, as Yadava, and even as friend—whether through inadvertance, or even through fondness;

Se 24

- 45. If in jest, I had showed Thee irreverence, whether in Thy seat or at Thy meal, either alone or in company—O Thou, Inviolate, I beseech Thy forgiveness, Thou who art even the Infinite.
- 46. Thou art the Progenitor of all the mobile and immobile cosmos, Thou worthy of cosmic adoration, the great Teacher; there is none equal unto Thee; who, then, may surpass Thee, in the three worlds (Gnana, Icha, and Kriya), Thou of unequalled might?
- 47. Hence, bowing unto Thee, and prostrating myself unto Thee, I seek Thy grace; Thou art the Lord and worthy of all adoration; O Thou divine, mayst Thou bear with me, as the sire with the son, friend with the friend, or the lover with the beloved.
- 48. My ignorance has been dispelled, and my memory (as Nara, the Representative of Humanity) has been recovered by me through Thy grace, O Thou the Inviolate; I stay (before Thee) bereft of all doubting—I shall perform all Thy bidding.

[४९-५० संजयेन स्वोक्तभगवदुपदेश-स्वरूपनिरूपणम् ।] सञ्जय उवाच—

> इत्यहं वासुदेवस्य पार्थस्य च महात्मनः। संवादिमममश्रोषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणम्॥ ४९॥ स्रुब्धः वरन्तु कौन्तेयो मेने जयिमवात्मनः। आरुरोह ततः पार्थो रथं परमसंमतम्॥ ५०॥ [49-50. Sanjaya's hearing of the discourse.]

Sanjaya said-

- 49. Thus did I listen to this profound and marvellous Discourse between Partha and the great Lord Vasudeva.
- 50. Kaunteya (Arjuna), having received the benediction (from Sri Durga), regarded victory as certain unto himself; and after (the discourse), Partha ascended (to his seat in) the charriot, famed invulnerable.

[५१-५४ आत्मविदां स्वभावं स्वरूपं च ।]

श्रुण राजन्नवहितः श्रुत्वा चैवावधारय।
नैव मन्त्रकृतं किंचिन्नेव मायां तथाविधाम्॥ ५१॥
न वै भिभीषिकां कांचिद्राजन्कुर्वन्ति पाण्डवाः।
युध्यन्ति ते यथान्यायं राक्तिमन्तश्च संयुगे॥ ५२॥
धर्मेण सर्वकार्याणि जीवितादीनि भारत।
आरभन्ते सदा पार्थाः प्रार्थयाना महद्यशः॥ ५३॥
न ते युद्धान्त्रिवर्तन्ते धर्मोपता महावस्राः।
श्रिया परमया युक्ता यतो धर्मस्ततोज्ञयः॥ ५४॥

[51-54. Characteristics of the Seers of Atma, (as illustrated by the Pandavas)].

- 51. O King (Dhritarashtra), listen attentively, and, listening, know for certain that with nothing in the nature of wily incantation, nor with that of (asuric) energy.
- 52. Nor, with anything in the nature of deceitful strategy, will the Pandavas enact, O King; they, endowed with righteous (Daivi) Shakti, will wage the battle according to the due rules of war.

- 53. O Bharata (King Dhritarashtra), the sons of Pritha (mother of Pandavas), yearning unto righteous glory, always take unto every endeavour throughout their lifes in the light of Dharma (exalting conduct).
- 54. They will not desist from fighting the battle, being righteous-minded, endowed with great strength, and supreme blessedness; where there is righteousness, there victory be.

[५५ ब्रह्मस्तुति-अवतारिका |]

तं धर्मविग्रहं देवं शुद्धं नारायणं प्रभुम्। कृष्णं ब्रह्मा चैवमेव तृष्टाव परया धिया॥ ५५॥ [55. Sanjaya's prelude to Brahma-Stuti.]

55. Him, the Dharma Incarnate, the Divine, the Transcendent, Lordly Narayana—Krishna—thus eulogised Brahma, the Creator, endowed with high intelligence.

[५६-७३ ब्रह्मदेवकृता कृष्ण-स्तुति: |]

जय विश्व महादेव जय लोकहिते रत।
जय योगीश्वर विभो जय योगपरावर॥ ५६॥
पद्मगर्भ विशालाक्ष जय लोकेश्वरेश्वर।
भूतभव्यभवन्नाथ जय सौम्यात्मजात्मज॥ ५७॥
असङ्ख्येयगुणाधार जय सर्वपरायण।
नारायण सुदुःपार जय शाङ्गेधनुर्धर॥ ५८॥
जय सर्वगुणोपेत विश्वमूर्ते निरामय।
विश्वश्वर महावाहो जय लोकार्थतत्पर॥ ५९॥
महोरगवराहाच हिकेश विभो जय।
हरिवासदिशाभीश विश्ववासामिताव्यय॥ ६०॥

व्यक्ताव्यक्तामितस्थान नियतेन्द्रियसिक्रय । असङ्ख्येयात्मभावज्ञ जय गम्भीर कामद ॥ ६१ ॥ अनन्तविदित ब्रह्मन्नित्यभृतविभावन। कृतकार्य कृत प्रज्ञ धर्मज्ञ विजयावह ॥ ६२ ॥ गुह्यात्मन्सर्वयोगात्मन्स्फुटसंभूतसंभव। भूताच लोकतत्त्वेश जय भूतविभावन ॥ ६३॥ आत्मयोने महाभाग कल्पसंक्षेपतत्पर। उद्भावनमनोभाव जय बह्य जयप्रिय ॥ ६४ ॥ निसर्गसर्गनिरत कामेश परमेश्वर। अमृतोद्भवसद्भाव मुक्तात्मन्विजयप्रद् ॥ ६५ ॥ प्रजापतिपते देव पद्मनाभ महाबल। आत्मभूतमहाभूत सत्त्वात्मञ्जय सर्वदा ॥ ६६ ॥ पादौ तव धरा देवी दिशो बाहू दिवं शिरः। मूर्तिस्तेऽहं सुराः कायश्चन्द्रादित्यौ च चक्षपी ॥ ६७ ॥ बलं तपश्च सत्यं च कर्म धर्मात्मकं तव। तेजोऽग्निः पवनःश्वास आपस्ते स्वेदसंभवाः ॥ ६८॥ अश्विनौ श्रवणौ नित्यं देवी जिह्ना सरस्वती। वेदाः संस्कारनिष्ठा हि त्वयीदं जगदाश्चितम ॥ ६९ ॥ न सङ्ख्यानं परीमाणं न तेजो न पराक्रमम । न बलं योगयोगीश जानीमस्ते परन्तप ॥ ७० ॥ त्वद्भक्तिनिरता देव नियमैस्त्वां समाश्रिताः। अर्चयामः सदा विष्णो परमेशं महेश्वरम् ॥ ७१ ॥ त्वं गतिः सर्वभूतानां त्वं नेता त्वं जगहरुः। त्वत्मसादेन देवेश सुखिनो विवधाः सदा ॥ ७२ ॥

13

धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय देत्यानाञ्च वधाय चा जगतो धारणार्थाय विज्ञाप्य कुरु मे विभो ॥ ^{७३}॥ यत्तत्परमकं गुद्धं त्वत्प्रसादादिदं विभो 🐃 वासुदेव तदेतत्ते मयोद्गीतं यथातथम् ॥ ७३ ॥

[56-74. Report by Sanjaya to Dhritharashtra of

Brahma's eulogy of the Lord.

- 56. Victory unto Thee, Thou all, the great Divinity, Victory to Thee devoted to the worlds' weal; victory to Thee, Master of Yoga, O Lord, victory to Thee who dost transcend the manifest and the unmanifest through Yoga hadred
- 57. Thou, the Source of the cosmic Lotus (manifestation), All-Seeing, victory unto Thee, that art the Lord of the Rulers of the worlds, O Thou beyond the past, the present, and future, victory unto Thee who art full of divine beauty and abiding immanent.
- 58. Thou art the resort of infinite excellences; victory unto Thee, who art the Refuge of all; O Thou Narayana, the great Mystery; victory be unto Thee, who dost wield the divine bow "Sharanga".
- 59. Victory unto Thee, who art of transcendent nature, of cosmic embodiment, infallible, Lord of the universe, Almighty; victory unto Thee who art engaged, urging the worlds' consummation.
- 60. O Thou, the great Snake (Time) and the Mighty Boar (Uplifter and Incarnate otherwise), Thou Ancient, the radiant Siva (consummator), victory unto Thee, that art the Sovereign;

Thou whose vestment is splendour, Lord of all space, Indwelling in the whole universe, and Inviolate, Allerian to the Allerian Art

- 61. Thou of infinite existence, manifest and unmanifest. Thou, that dost urge all cosmic faculties, and Thou Performer of all auspicious action, Thou, the sole Knower of Thine own nature; victory unto Thee, who art the Sublime, and the Dispenser of all love.
- 62. Thou, the Ominiscient Brahm, the Ever Present in all beings Thou, the Adept in all knowledge, of all Dharma ever followed by victory. The state of the state
- 63. O Thou, the mysterious Life-Principle, the Soul of all Yoga, the Source of manifest creation; O Thou, Foremost of all beings, Thou, the Director of the world-process, victory unto Thee, the Progenitor of all.
- 64. O Thou self-existent, of infinite manifestation, Thou the Consummater of all cosmos; the Impeller of all aspirations; victory unto Thee, who art the Supreme Brahm, Thou, lover of victory.
- 65. O Thou, who art wrapt in creation and consummation, Lord of love, the Supreme. Divinity, the Source of all immortality, Lord of deliverance, and Giver of victory.
- 66. Lord of all world, Regent, exalted Divinity; Source of the cosmic lotus, Almighty,

Self-create, Supreme Being, Lord of all essences, victory even unto Thee for ever and for ever.

- 67. The Earth-Goddess signifies Thy feet, the Spaces Thy twin arms, the Heaven Thy crown, even the Atman Thy manifestation; the World-Regents are thy limbs, and the Sun and the Moon are even Thine two eyes.
- 68. All the energy, austerity, truth, and functioning in the cosmos are infused by Thy law (Dharma); Fire is Thy radiance, Thy breath is even the wind, and all waters are even Thy sweat.
- 69. Thine ears are the Aswin-Twins, the Goddess of eternal wisdom (Saraswati) is ever Thy speech, the Vedas are replete with the ordinances of Thine bidding, and all these worlds are even reposed in Thee.
- 70. O Lord of all Yogins, and Eternal Victor, we know not Thy reckoning or measure, nor Thy glory, nor even Thy energy, nor might.
- 71. O Lord, ever joyous in intense devotion to Thee, we even seek Thee with all discipline, and even worship Thee, O Vishnu, who art the great Lord and Maheswara.
- 72. Thou art the ultimate Refuge of all beings, and Thou the Director and Teacher of all the worlds; Supreme Lord, by Thy grace even the Immortals are blissful.
- 73. Fulfil Thou, O Lord, my yearning in establishing the Dharma and in transforming Adharma, for the upholding of the world-process.

74. O Vasudeva, Thou the Lord, even through Thy grace, I am enabled to sing of Thy very supreme mystery thus as it be.

[७५-७७ संजयेन स्वस्य हर्ष-विसायं वचनम् ।]

न्यासप्रसादाञ्ख्तवानेतद्गुह्ममहं परम् । योगं योगेश्वरात्कृष्णात्साक्षात्कथयतः स्वयम् ॥ ७५॥ राजन्संस्मृत्य संस्मृत्य संवादिभद्मृतम् । केशवार्जुनयोः पुण्यं दृष्यामि च मुहुर्मुहुः ॥ ७६॥ तच्च संस्मृत्य संस्मृत्य रूपमत्यक्तं हरेः । विस्मयो मे महान्राजन्द्षष्यामि च पुनःपुनः॥ ७७॥

[75-77. Sanjaya's joyous and admiring declaration as to how he is benefitted by listening to the Discourse himself.]

- 75. Through the grace of Vyasa, I was enabled to listen to this supreme secret of Yoga (Atma-Yoga) directly from Sri Krishna, the Lord of Yoga, Himself revealing.
- 76. O King (Dhritarashtra), recounting again and again this magnificent and blessed Dialogue between Sri Krishna and Arjuna, I rejoice again and again.
- 77. And remembering, ever and again, that glorious (atmic) manifestation of Hari, great is my wonderment, O King; often and often (still) I am filled with joy.

[७८ आत्मविदां विभूति ।] यत्र योगेश्वरः कृष्णो यत्र पार्थो धनुर्धरः । तत्र श्रीविंजयो भूति ध्रुंवा नीतिर्मतिर्मम ॥ ७८ ॥ इति श्रीभगवद्गीबायां योगब्रह्मविद्यायां ब्रह्मस्तुतिर्नाम समष्टिप्रणवार्थपरः षड्विंशोऽध्यायः ॥ संपूर्णेयं श्रीभगवद्गीता ॥

ः ॥ शान्तिः ेशान्तिः ्शान्तिः ॥ 🗀 🚟

[78. The beatitude which is attained by the Seers—Sri, Vijaya, Bhooti, and Neeti, through such Atma-Gnana. Here, Sri (Yoga), Vijaya (Sanyasa), Bhooti (Brahm-Vibhooti), and Neeti (Gnana), connote respectively Yoga, Sanyasa, Brahmic-beatitude, and Knowledge.]

78. Where be Sri Krishna the Lord of Yoga, and Partha the mighty Bowman, it is my firm faith that there even abide spiritual pliss, victory, beatitude, and wisdom.

Thus the Twenty-sixth Chapter, entitled Brahma Stuti. signifying the Synthetic Pranava, of Sri Bhagavad Gita, the Synthetic Science of the Absolute.

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॥ श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसिन्नेवेशरहस्यार्थः॥
नरनारायणाभ्यां च लोकार्याभ्यां प्रसादितम् ।
पार्थयमर्थसारं च सर्वमूलं सनातनम् ॥ १ ॥
धर्म संगृद्ध योगेन ताभ्यां नत्वा यथाविधि ।
समबुद्धिसप्रदीप्तसुद्धमानसकेतनम् ॥ २ ॥
अधिष्ठाय स्वानुरूप शरीररथमञ्जसा ।
चतुष्किरणसंराजन्मनः प्रश्रहसंग्रहम् ॥ ३ ॥
चतुर्गतीन्द्रियाश्वांश्च पन्थानं सन्तमच्युतम् ।
नानाभावपारित्यागसुद्धमेकं खदाश्रयम् ॥ ३ ॥
नयन्तं सुद्धविज्ञानं सार्श्य संप्रकृष्य हि ।
परप्रेणसुरूच यो धीरः सोऽधिकारी पुमान्परः ॥ ५ ॥
सामीप्यं ब्रह्मणा चैति तदेव परमं पदम् ।
संसारिभिरदं वेद्यं पुरुषार्थपरः सदा ॥ ६ ॥

॥ श्रीभगवद्गीतामाहात्म्यम् ॥
गीता सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः ।
या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुख्यद्माद्विनिःस्ता ॥ १ ॥
सर्वशास्त्रमयी गीता सर्वदेवमयो हरिः ।
सर्वतीर्थमयी गङ्गा सर्ववेदमयो मनुः ॥ २ ॥
गीता गङ्गा च गायत्री गोविन्देति हदि स्थिते ।
चतुर्गकारसंयुक्ते पुनर्जन्म न विद्यते ॥ ३ ॥
श्रीमन्महाभारते भीष्मपर्वणि ॥

॥ श्रीभगवद्गीतास्त्रोकसङ्ख्यानिरूपणम् ॥ *षद्शतानि सर्विशानि श्लोकानां प्राह केशवः । अर्जुनः सप्तपञ्जाशत्सप्तपष्टिं तु संजयः ॥ १ ॥ धतराष्टः श्लोकमेकं गीतायामानसुच्यते ।

*The Durga Stotra of 12 Slokas, intoned by Arjuna in invoking Her at the bidding of the Lord, has to be reckoned among the 620 verses attributed to the Lord by Visampayana in as much as the same, being a Maha-Siddha-Mantra was deemed to have been communicated to Arjuna by the Lord.

भारतामृतसर्वस्य गीतायां मथितस्य च ॥ २ ॥ सारमुद्धृत्य कृष्णेन अर्जुनस्य मुखे हुतम् । श्री मन्महाभारते भीष्मपर्वणि ॥

॥ श्रीभगवद्गीतोपदेशकास्त्रनिर्णयः ॥ कार्त्तिक श्रद्धसप्तमी—भानुवार—श्रवणनक्षत्र—पूर्वोद्ध—श्रीकालः ॥

The Great discourse was made on the seventh day of the bright fortnight of *Kartika* month, the day being Sunday with the asserism *Sravana*, and the time, before 10. A.M.

Gita-The Suddha Shastra.

 आजन्माऽऽमरणं यच्च शास्त्रं वे मनुजान्युनः । यथादेशं यथाकार्लं यथावस्थं च शिक्षयेत् ॥

That Science of Religion which ought to be imparted to all persons from birth onward to the end, suitable to vicissitudes of place, time and circumstance;

 धर्मे सनातनं शुद्धं प्रत्यक्षं सार्वलीकिकम् । समभावेक्यफळदमिहाऽमुत्र च शङ्करम् ॥

Of which the Dharma is Eternal, Transcendent, Realisable, Universal, fruitful of auspiciousness here and hereafter, bestowing the supreme peace of brotherhood;

तिद्ध शास्त्रं महात्मानो मीतेत्याहुर्विचक्षणाः ।
 न वैष्णविमदं शास्त्रं न शाक्तं न च शाम्भवम् ॥

Is acclaimed by the Great Mahatmas as the Science dealt with in the Gita. This Supreme Science is not exclusively Vishnava, nor Shakta, nor Shambava;

4. न वौद्धं न च काणादं न सांख्यं न च यौगिकम्। न तन्त्रं नैव वेदान्तं विशेषसमयं न च॥

Nor Bouddha, nor Kanada, nor Sankhya, nor Yougika, nor Tantra, nor Vedanta, nor even any particular creed.

5. शुद्धं च तदिदं शास्त्रं स्तुवन्ति पूर्वसूरिण: । तस्मात्संसारिभिनित्यं संसेव्यं तदिदं भवि ॥

The ancient Seers extole this Science as All-embracing and Transcendent; as such this Science ought to be followed by every aspirant in this world.

Study of Gita:-Necessary Qualification.

- अन्यक्तं सर्वदेहेषु गुद्धमन्ययमच्युतम् । विकास स्वित्रेहेषु गुद्धमन्ययमच्युतम् । विकास स्वित्रेहेषु गुद्धमन्ययमच्युतम् ।
- 2. संस्थितं नित्यमात्मानं स्वरूपाच स्वभावतः । अविज्ञाय च ये मर्त्या दर्शनज्ञा विशेषतः ॥
- 3. अध्यात्मद्देशनज्ञाइच ब्रह्मतत्वं परं तथा। अपरं चाष्टिलान् लोकान् शासयन्तः समझसम्॥
- 4. ते स्यु: श्रीभगवद्गं ताध्ययने नाधिकरिणः । यतस्ते चैव सर्वेऽपि भवेयुश्चात्मघातिनः ॥
- ये तु प्राकृति छङ्गं च ब्रह्म मानसकर्मणा।
 उपासते भूतिकामा भक्ताइचैवाधिकारिणः ॥
- ते स्युः श्रीभगवद्गीताध्ययने नाधिकारिणः । यतस्तदृबद्धा तस्त्रेन ते न जानन्ति कामिनः ॥
- ये केवलं कर्मतन्त्रपरा वेदविदो जनाः ।
 कामात्मानः स्वर्गपरा लोभमोहमदान्विताः ॥
- 8. ते स्युः श्रीभगवद्गीताध्ययने नाधिकारिणः । यतश्चात्मस्वरूपं हि ते न जानन्ति तत्त्वतः ॥
- 9. ये त्वष्टाङ्गयोगपराहिचत्तवृत्तिनिरोधकाः । सांख्याः प्रकृतितन्त्राञ्च तथा कारणवादिनः॥
- 10. ते स्यु: श्रीभगवद्गीताध्ययने नाधिकारिण: । यतश्चात्मशक्तिकार्यं ते न जानन्ति धर्मत: ॥
- 11. ये च वेदान्तिनोऽध्यात्मज्ञानिनो धर्मलक्षणाः तुरीयाश्रमनिष्ठाश्च सर्वं बह्नोति वादिनः॥
- 12. ते स्यु: श्रीभगवद्गीताध्ययने नाधिकारिण: । यतस्ते प्रकृतेश्चैव मिथ्यात्वं साध्यन्ति हि ॥
- 13. तस्माचेऽधीतविद्याश्च तथा चैवोत्तमां गतिम्।
 परीक्ष्य लोकान्कर्मजितान्त्रेप्सवो नियतेषणाः॥

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- 14. क्षेत्रक्षेत्रज्ञयोगे च सित नित्यवलक्षणे।
 भवतां व्यवसायानां ग्रुद्धसैवात्मनश्च हि ॥
- 15. स्वरूपं च जिज्ञासवी धर्मकामाः ग्रुभाश्रयाः । ते स्युः श्रीभगवद्गीताध्ययने हाधिकारिणः ॥
- 16. इदमनावश्यकं च ह्यावश्यकिमदं भवेत्। एतत्स्वभाविकिमदं न तथेत्थं भवेदिति॥
- 17. तदिदं ब्रह्म नैतच ब्रह्मोपास्यं भवेदिति । विज्ञानं सर्वविद्याभिजायते चाधिकारिणाय ॥
- 18. श्रीभगवद्गीताया हि शुद्धानां चाधिकार्ण म् । सर्वमावस्यकं चेति सर्व ब्रह्मस्वभावजम् ॥
- 19. सर्वं तत्त्विवदं ब्रह्म चेति ज्ञानं हि जायते। तस्मात् श्रीभगवद्गीता हाध्येया स्वादितीर्यते॥

Herein, the above nineteen verses, being the quotation from Sanatana Dharma Deepika, make mention of those class of aspirants who are qualified to study the Science of Yoga Brahma Vidya and those who are not so. The distinction rises in virtue of the nature of study followed by each; they are called Adhikaris and Anadhikaris respectively.

The Anadhikaris are said to be :-

1. Those whose study does not include both the aspects of Brahm viz.. Para and Apara—the study being incomplete consequently.

2. Those whose devotion is directed exclusively to the manifest Aspects of Brahm with the view to achieve Siddhis or powers etc.

3. Those whose actions are exclusively governed by a passion.

for mere material advancement.

4. Those who practise "Ashtanga-Yoga" (the eight-limbed Yoga), "Chitta-Vritti-Niroda" (the suppression of mental modifications), and are mere Sankhyas (of the Nireeshwara type), Natural philosophers, and Agnostics (Karanavadis);

5. As also Vedantins, who declare that Prakritti (Jagat-Samsara or world process) is "Mithya" (false, illusion, unreal, non-being.)

The Adhikaris are: -

1. Those whose study, faith and action conform to the Swaroopa (formful) and Swabhava (abstractive) aspects of Brahm in terms of the Great Suddha Mahavakyas viz.

(1) Sarvam Tat Khalvidam Brahm-All this is verily Brahm.

(2) Sarvam Brahma Swabhavajam—All be of the nature of Brahm.

(3) Sarvam Avasyakam—All is necessity.

श्रीभगवद्गीतास्रोकानाम् अकारादिकमः SLOKA-INDEX

•	TOM.		अधिष्ठामें तथा कर्ता 💛 🖰 🦠 3
अकीर्ति चापि भूतानि			अध्यात्मज्ञाननित्यत्वं 🐎 । 5 - 13
अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं 💛		3	अध्येप्यते च य इमं 💯 26 29
अक्षराणामकारोऽसि		17	अनन्तविजयं राजा 🐃 ा 🚹 🗆 34
अभिज्योतिरहः शुक्रः	. 11	21	भनन्त विदित ब्रह्मन् $10^{\circ}26 imes 62$
	15	19	अनन्तर्श्वास्मि नागानां $13 \circ 11$
अजेयस्वं रगेऽरीणां	1	29	अनन्यचेताः सततं 🐪 🗆 16 💎 7
अजोऽपि सक्वव्ययातमा	3	3	अनन्याहिचन्तयन्तो मां 3 24
अज्ञस्वाश्रद्दधानस्च	24	22	अनपेक्ष: ग्रुचिर्दक्ष 26 3
अह्यूलप्रहरणे	1	17	अनादित्वान्त्रिगुणत्वात् 15 10
अथ केन प्रयुक्तोऽयं	6	1	अनाश्रित: कर्मफलं 💎 19 🔧 6
अथ चित्तं समाधातुं	. 17	16	अनिष्टमिष्टं मिश्रं च 19 19
अथ चेत्त्विममं धर्म्यं	26	15	अनुद्वेगकरं वाक्यं 🥠 9 15
अथ चैनं नित्यजातं	2 1	18	अनुबन्धं क्षयं हिंसां 10 15
अथवा बहुनैतेन	12	38	अनेकचित्तविभ्रान्ता 8 17
अथवा योगिनामेव	14	2 2	अनेकबाहूद्रवक्त्रनेत्रं $12 \ 24$
अथ व्यवस्थितान्द्रष्ट्रा	1	38	अनेकवक्त्रनयनं 12 18
अधैतप्यशक्तोऽसि व	17	18	अन्तकाले च मामेव 16 5
अथोचै: संप्रहष्टातमा	1	6	अन्तवतु फलं तेषां 26 5
अदृष्टपूर्व हषितोऽस्मि	12	26	अन्तवन्त इमे देहाः 21 8
अदेशकाले यहान	9	22	अन्नाद्भवन्ति भृतानि 16 19
अद्वेष्टा सर्वभूतानां	23	12	अन्ये त्वेवमजानन्तः 21 13
अधर्म धर्ममिति या	11	9	अपरे नियताहार: 22 13
अधरचोध्वं प्रसता	7	11	अपरेयमितस्वन्यां 12 5
	16	4	अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं 1 4
अधियज्ञ: कथं कोऽत	16	2	अपाने जुह्नति प्राणं 22 12

	/		[[2] 2数 5 数 5 数 2
अपि चेत्सुदुराचारः	23	.10	अश्वत्थः सर्ववृक्षाणां 13 8
अपि चेदसि पापेभ्य:	24	18	अश्विनौ श्रवणौ नित्यं -26 ्र 69
अप्रकाशो ऽप्रवृत्तिश्च	11	15	असंख्येयगुणाधार 26 58
अफलाकाङ्क्षिभिर्यज्ञः	9	11	असंयतात्मना योगो 5 4
अभयं सत्वसंशुद्धिः	8	.2	असंशयं महाबाहो $14 - 3$
अभिसन्धाय तु फर्छ	9	12	असक्तबुद्धिः सर्वत् 4 12
अभ्यासयोगयुक्तेन	13	26	असक्तिरनभिष्वङ्गः $5\cdot 11$
अभ्यासेऽप्यसमर्थोऽसि	17	17	असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते 8 9
अमानित्वमद्गिभत्वं	5	9	असी मया इतः शञ्जः $-8-15$
अमी हि त्वां सुरसङ्घाः	26	3 8	अहं ऋतुरहं यज्ञः 26 2
अयति: श्रद्धयोपेत:	14	2	अहं वैश्वानरो भूवा 6 21
अयनेषु च सर्वेषु	1	5	अहं सर्वस्य प्रभवः $4 + 3$
भयुक्तः प्राकृतः स्तब्धः	10	18	अहं हि सर्वयज्ञानां 👙 3 8
अवजानित सां भूढा	. 3	12	अहङ्कारं बलं दर्प 🐇 👑 🖇 19
अवाच्यवादांइच ब हून्	26	18	अहङ्कारं बर्ल दर्प 11 4
अविनाशि तु तद्विद्धि	15	16	अहम।त्मा गुडाकेश $\sim 25-15$
अविभक्तं च भूतेषु	7	6	अहिंसा सत्यमक्रोधं 👙 🔞 3
अन्यक्तं न्यक्तिमापन्नं	15	1 2	अहिंसा समता तुष्टिः 4 5
अव्यक्तादीनि भूतानि	21	9	अहो बत महत्पापं 1 50
अव्यक्ताद्वयक्तयः सर्वाः	16	12	आ
अव्यक्तोऽक्षर इत्युक्तः	16	15	आढद्योऽभिजनवानस्मि 8 16
अन्यक्तोऽयमचिन्त्योऽयं	15	20	आत्मन्यग्नीन्समाधाय 2 15
अशास्त्रविहितं घोरम्	9	5	आत्मयोने महाभाग 26 64
अशोच्या नन् वशोचस्वं	2	2	आत्मसंभाविताः स्तब्धाः 8 18
अश्रद्धधानाः पुरुषा	17	3	आत्मीपम्येन सर्वत्र 4 21
अश्रद्धया हुतं दत्तं	9	25	आदित्यानामहं त्रिष्णुः 3 7

		,
् आपूर्यमाणमचलप्रतिष्ठं 🤻 🏖 🎁 🛒 🧗 इन्द्रियार्थेषु वैराग्यं 🔠	5	10
आब्रह्मभुवनाञ्चोकाः $11 \% 23$ ं इमैं विवस्त्रते योगं $\%$		
आयुधानामहं वज्रम् 😚 🖽 🕬 इष्टान्भोगान् हि वो देवाः		
आयुस्सत्त्वबलारोग्यात्रात्रात्रिणार्थिष्ठः इष्टापूर्तादसाधूनां निर्मार्थ	23	6
आरुरक्षोमुनेर्योगं 💮 💯 ी ४५०७४ 🗎 इहैकस्थं जगत्कृत्सं 💯 👈		15
आवृतं ज्ञानमेतेन $10^{10}19$ ् 2^{2} ् इहैव तैर्जित: सर्गः		23
आशोपाश्चरतिर्वेद्धाः १५५५ छ। १४ । १८ हे १००		
आइचर्यवत्पस्यति 💎 21 । 20 । ईशानः सर्वभूतेषु 🖟 🗀		13
आसुरीं योनिमापन्नाः व्याप्त 8 व 21 व ईश्वरः सर्वभूतानां 🔍 🖰		23
जाहारतवाच सवस्य हुन है ।	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 / 7/3
3	13	9 :
•	21	14
	15	6
्रच्छा द्वेषः सुखं दु:खं 🗀 21 🖽 7 ं उस्मीदेयुरिमे लोकाः 🤭 🦠		17
	25	12
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13	22
	20	21
, ,	.	9
इत्यहं वासुदेवस्य 26 49 उमे शाकंबरि श्वेते	1	19
इदं ज्ञानमुपाश्रित्य 15 2 उ		
	.0	21
इदं ते नातपस्काय 26 26 ऊर्ध्वमूलमधः शाखं	7	10
इदं शरीरं कीन्तेय : 21 : 2		
	1	5
इन्द्रियस्योगितः 19 : 20 : । ए		
	2	
इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुः 5 25 एतद्योनीनि भूतानि 1		6
इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिः 19 24 एतं में संशयं कृष्ण	4	2

13 B

• • • • • • • •	. O:	10	कर्मण्यकर्मे यः पश्येत् कार्यकारिक
एतां दृष्टिम् वष्टभ्य 😁 🗆			क्रमण्यक्रमा थः प्रश्नेष्ठ । क्रमण्यक्रमा ।
एतां विभूतिं योगं च			कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते अर्थाः 22 अर्थः
एतान्यवि तु कर्माणि	19	13	कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्याः 16 20
एतैर्विमुक्तः कौन्तेय	- 8	23	कर्मेन्द्रियाणि संयम्य 💯 18 21
एवं ज्ञात्वा कृतं कर्म	26	6 5	क्र्ययन्तः शरीरस्थं 🦪 9 6
एवं परम्पराधातं	26	22	कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं 16 🗀 8
एवं प्रवर्तितं चकं			कसाच ते न नमेरन् 26 40
एवं बदुविधा यज्ञा			काङ्क्षस्त: कर्मणां सिद्धिं 22 6
एवं बुद्धेः प्रं बुद्धा			कात्यायनि महाभागे 1 16
एवं सततयुक्ता ये			कान्तारभयदुर्भेषु 1 23
एवसुक्तोऽर्जुनः संङ्क्ष्ये	1:	13	काम एव क्रोध एवं 19 23
	1		कामकोधवियुक्तानां $17 21$
एवसुक वा तती राजन्			काममाश्रित्य दुष्पूरं 8 11
	1		कामात्मानः स्वर्गपराः $422 - 4$
एवमेतद्यथाऽऽत्थ त्वं	12	1	कामानुसारी पुरुष: 20 19
एषा तेऽभिहिता सांख्ये	18	8	कामैस्त्रैस्तैईतज्ञानाः 23 4
एषा ब्राह्मी स्थिति: पार्थ	18	24	काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासंः 19 🦠 🦠
, ओ			कायेन मनसा बुद्धचा 17 10
ओं तत्सदिति निर्देशः	25 .	21	कार्पण्यदोषोपहतः 1 53
ओमित्येकाक्षरं ब्रह्म	25	14	कार्यकारणकर्तृत्वे 6 22
क		5 1 - p	कार्यमित्येव यत्कर्म 19 16
कचिदेतच्छरुतं पार्थ	26	31	कालोऽस्मि लोकक्षयकृत् 25 2
	9		काइयश्च परमेष्वासः 🐪 1 35
	3	1.	िकं कर्म किमकर्मेति 24 2
कर्भजं बुद्धियुक्ता हि	18	11	किं तद्ब्रह्म किमध्यात्मं 16 1
कर्मणः सुकृतस्याद्यः		3	िकं पुन: ब्राह्मणा: पुण्या: 7 🗀 🗀
कर्मणैव हि संसिद्धि	22	21	ित शीलः किं समाचारः $7 > 1$
कर्मणो द्यपि बोद्धव्यं	24		
			4

किरीटिनं गदिनं चिक्रणं च 12	3	25	जरामरणमोक्षाय 16	,	26
कुतस्त्वा कंइमलमिदं	2	3	जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युः 21	• • •	19
कृपयाऽपरयाऽऽविष्टः	ľ	46	जितात्मनः प्रशान्तस्यः 24	Į	12
कृषिगोरक्ष्यवाणिज्यं • 22	2	19	ज्यायसी चेत्कर्मणस्ते 22		1
कैर्लिङ्गेस्त्रीन्गुणानेतान् ि	3	1	ज्योतिषामपि तज्ज्योतिः 7	3-1	7
क्रोधाद्मवति संमोहः	5	6	त ्रिक	1.	F # 15 -
क्षेत्रोऽधिकतरस्तेषां 💮 🐇	1	17	तं धर्मविग्रहं देवं 26		5 5
क्षेड्यं मा सं गमः पार्थ 🛭 🕹	2	4	तं विद्याद् दुःखसंयोग 14	[17
मा ।	· ·		तच संस्मृत्य सस्मृत्यं 26	34	77
गतसङ्गस्य मुक्तस्य	1	22	तच्छुकं ज्योतिषां मध्ये 20		12
गतिभैत्री प्रभुः साक्षी	3	14	ततः पदं तत्परिमार्गितन्यं 7	r', t	13
गाण्डीवं स्नेसते हस्तात्	Į.	48	ततः पार्थस्य विज्ञाय 1		27
गामाविश्य च भूतानि (3	2 0°	ततः शङ्काश्च भेर्यश्च 1		10
गुणानेतानतीत्य बीन् 1]	L	5	ततः श्रेतेईयैर्युक्ते 1		32^{-1}
गुरूनहत्वा हि महानुभावान् ी	L.	51	ततः स विस्मयाविष्टः 12		22
गुह्यात्मन्सर्वयोगात्मन् 26	3	63	तत्क्षेत्रं यच यादक् च 21		4
्रा ^{क्ष} िक च ित्र	157)		तत्तुं में परमं गुह्यं 2	;	8
	1	1) i j.	6
चतुर्थी में महामूर्तिः	2	12	तत्वानुरूपा सर्वस्य 🦠 🤋		3
	2	5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		23
3.4.4.	1	8	तत्र सन्वं निर्भलत्वात् 10		4
	1	7			44
चिन्तामपरिमेयां च	3	12			21
चेतसा सर्वकर्माणि 1)	21°			7:1
ज	:		and the built		5
	3	25		-	23
जय विश्व महादेव 26		56		441	22
जय सर्वगुणोपेत 26)	59	तद्भुद्धयस्तदात्मानः 20		25

तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातेन	24.	. 16	तेषामहं समुद्रति 🗀 🐫 🖓 🗀 23)
तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी			तेषामेवानुकंपार्थं 24 11
तपाम्यहमहं वर्ष			त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासंग्रं $\sim 24 \sim 4$
तमस्त्वज्ञानजं विद्धि	10	6	त्याज्यं दोषवदित्येके 📉 19 10
तमुवाच हृषीकेशः	2	1	त्रिभिर्गुणमयैभीवै $pprox 10$ ं 1
The state of the s	25		त्रिविधं नरकस्येदं 💮 🔞 22
तस्माच्छास्त्रं प्रमाणं ते	8	25	त्रिविधा भवति श्रद्धाः 🕬 🕾 🏖
तस्माउज्ञानेन शुद्धेन	2	25	्त्रैगुण्यविषया वेदाः ् ~ 10 ः 23 ं
तस्मात्त्वमिन्द्रियाण्यादी	19	25	, त्रैविद्या: मां सोमपा: 7 17
तस्म त्वमुत्तिष्ठयशः	12	31 -	त्वं गतिः सर्वभूतानां 🏸 26 ्र 72 ः
तसात्प्रणस्य प्रणिधाय	26	47	त्वं जंभनी मोहिनी च -1 24
तसात्सर्वेषु कालेषु	12	40	त्वं ब्रह्मविद्या विद्यानां $1 \ 21$
तसादज्ञानसंभृतं	25	7	त्वद्गक्तिनिरता देव 💎 26 ्71
तसादसक्तः सततं	23	19.	त्वमक्षरं परमं वेदितन्यं 26 37
तसादोभित्युदाहृत्य	9	2 3	त्वमादिदेवः पुरुषः 26 41
गमानियेम राजेस्ट	. 1.	7	្រាស់ ស្រាស់ ខ ែការសំពង្គម
तसाद्यस्य महाबाहो 🦠	18	17	दण्डा दमयतामासम 🐇 🛂 💵
तसाढे वायरायातः 🛷	20:	15	्दंभो दपौऽभिमानश्च 💎 🖯 🎖 🗍 🤚
तस्य सञ्जनयन्हर्षे	1	9	दातव्यमिति यद्दानं 🤼 🧐 🔞
तानहं द्विषत: करान् 🦠	8	20	दिवि सूर्यसहस्रस्य $-12^{\circ}/20^{\circ}$
तानि सर्वाणि संयम्य	5 [23	दिन्यमाल्याम्बरधरं 🕒 12 19
तुल्यनिन्दास्तुतिर्मीनी	23	17	दु:खिमत्येव यत्कर्म 19 15
तुष्टिः पुष्टिर्धतिदींसिः	1	25	दुःखेष्वनुद्धिप्रमनाः 5 19
तेज: क्षमा धति: शौचं	-18, 10	4	दूरेण हावरं कर्म 18 10
ने तं भक्तवा स्वर्गलोकं	24	10	ह्या तु पाण्डवानीकं $lpha=1-2$
नेषां ज्ञानी नित्ययक्तः 🦠	4 *	. 9	ह्रेंद्रं मानुषं रूपं $12^{\circ}34^{\circ}$
वेषां स्रततयक्तानां 🦂	3	21	्देवद्विजगुरुप्राज्ञ $9:14:$
तेषामहं तपो दीसं	2 ,,;,	16	देवान्भावयतानेन 23 23

देहिनोऽस्मिन्यथा देहे. 26: 12	त्जायते स्रियते वा21: 16
देही नित्यमवध्योऽयं त्या 26 ते 10 देवमेवापरे यक्त प्राम् 22 ते 10	न तदासि पृथिन्यां ता हार् 10 हिन्
दैवमेवापरे यज्ञ रहा 22 110	न तजास्यते सूर्यः मार्गाः 15 म्24
दैवी संपद्विमोक्षाय है है है	त तु मां शक्यसे द्रष्ट्रं ा 12 । 16
देवी होषा गुणमयी 10 ना 2	न ते युद्धानिवर्तन्ते प्रमान 26 ह 54
चूतं छल्यतामस्मि	न स्वेवाऽहं जातु नासं 20, 4
द्रव्ययज्ञासपोयज्ञाः 💯 4 18	न द्वेष्टयकुशलं कर्म 🚋 19 🙀 17
द्वादो द्वीपदेयाश्च 1 36	न प्रहृष्येत्रियं प्राप्य 👙 4 14
द्रोणं च भीष्मं च जयद्रथं 12 30	न बुद्धिभेदं जनयेत 24 9
द्वाविमी पुरुषी लोके 15 5	नम: पुरस्तादथ पृष्ठत: 26 43
द्वी भूतसर्गी लोकेऽस्मिन् 8 7	नमस्कारेण हविषा 23 5
The Man State of the State of t	नमस्ते सिद्धसेनानि 👙 1 .14.
धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे । 1 1	न मां कर्माणि लिम्पन्ति 📆 7 🚾 24
धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय 26 73	न मां दुष्कृतिनो मूढाः 6 18
धर्मेण सर्वकार्याणि 26, 53	न मे पार्थास्ति कर्तव्यं का 3. 15
धार्तराष्ट्रबलं द्रष्टा स्त्रास्त्र म 1 11	न मे विदुः सुरगणाः 🚋 🖰 🦠
घूमेनाऽऽवियते वह्नि: कार्या 19 के 21	नरनारायणी देवी $_{ m core}$ $\approx 1.3 \pm 8$
धुमो रात्रिस्तथा कृष्णः 🖟 11 🛒 20	न रुपमस्येह तथोपलभ्यते $7 \sim 12$
ध्या यया धारयते 🚎 11 ार्ग	न वेदयज्ञाध्ययनैः कार्या 12 36
ध्यानेनात्मनि पश्यन्ति । 21 12	न वै बिभीषिकां काञ्चित् $26-52$
ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः कार् 5 क्र	नष्टो मोहः स्मृतिर्लब्धाः $26 - 48$
ा न सम्पर्धार्तिका	न सङ्ख्यानं परीमाणं $\gamma=26$ ः 70
न कर्तृत्वं न कर्माणि 🙀 17 13.	न हि कश्चित्क्षणमपि 🚃 18 🚾 20
न कर्मणामनारम्भात् । 1819	न _{ाहि} ज्ञानेन सद्दर्भ $_{\odot 17}$ $24_{\odot 12}$ 20
न च तस्मान्मनुष्येषु 26 28	न हि देहभृता शक्यं 19 18
न च मत्स्थानि भूतानि ् $17_{ m mag}5_{ m c}$	नात्यश्चतस्तु योगोऽस्ति 14 10
न च मां तानि कर्माण 6 13	नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं कार्याः 17 मध्य
न चैतद्विद्यः कतरन्रो गरीयः 1 े 52	नान्तोऽस्ति मम दिव्यानां 13 20

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अक	ारादिक म	FATTE .

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नान्यं गुणेभ्यः कर्तारं	6	25	पस्य मे पार्थ रूपाणि	12	13
नासतो विद्यते भावो	18	1	पस्यादित्यान्वसून्रद्धान्	12	14
नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य	18	15	पश्यामि देवांस्तव देव	12	23
नाहं प्रकाश: सर्वस्य	3	10	पस्यैतां पाण्डुपुत्राणां	1	3
नाहं वेदैर्न तपसा	26	. 1	पाञ्चजन्यं हृषीकेशो	1	33
निमित्तानि च पश्यामि	1	49	पादी तव घरा देवी	26	67
नियतं कुरु कर्म व्वं	22	24	पार्थ नैवेह नामुल	14	20
नियतं सङ्गरहितं	10	13	पिताऽसि लोकस्य चराचर	26	46
नियतस्य तु संन्यासः	19	14	पिताऽहमस्य जगतः	6.	11
निराशीर्थतचित्तारमा -	2 2	25	पुण्यो गन्धः पृथिन्यां च	12	12
निर्मानमोहाः जितसङ्ग	7	14	पुरुष: प्रकृतिस्थो हि	20	6
निर्छिङ्गमचर्छ शुद्धं	20	17	पुरुषः स परः पार्थ	16	16
निश्चयं श्रणु मे तल	19	11	पुरोधसां च मुख्यं मां	13	7
निसर्गसर्गनिरत	26	65	पूर्णात्पूर्णान्युद्धरन्ति	2 0	14
नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति	18	12	पूर्वाभ्यासेन तेनैव	14	24
नैते सती पार्थ जानन्	11	22	पृथक्वेन तु यज्ज्ञानं	10	11
नैनं छिन्दन्ति शस्त्राणि	21	15	प्रकाशं च प्रवृत्तिं च	13	21
नैव किञ्चित्करोमीति	17	7	प्रकृति पुरुषं चैव	20	5
नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थः	23	20	प्रकृतिं पुरुषं चैव	21	· 1
प			प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम्य	6	12
पञ्जेतानि महाबाहो	6	2	प्रकृते: ऋियमाणानि	21	10
पतं चुष्पं फलं तोयं	23	8	प्रकृतेगुणसंमूढाः	10	2 2
पद्मगर्भ विशालाक्ष	2 6	57	'प्रकृत्येव च कर्माणि	22	2
परं ब्रह्म परं धाम	26	32	प्रजहाति यदा कामान्	5	18
परं भूयः प्रवक्ष्यामि	15	1	प्रजापतिपते देव	2 6	66
परस्तरमात्तु भावोऽन्यः	16	14	प्रयत्नाद्यतमानस्तु	14	25
परिवाणाय साधूनां	3	14	प्रयाणकाले मनसा	16	9
पवनः पवतामस्मि	13	15	प्र लपन्विस् जन्मृह्मन्	17	8

1		, ,			
प्रवृत्तिं च निवृत्तिं च	8	~	भक्त्या मामभिजानाति	12	39
प्रवृत्तिं च निवृत्तिं च 🥍	11	7	भद्रकाछि नमस्तुभ्यं	1	15
प्रशान्तमनसं ह्यंन	25	10	भयाद्रणादुपरतं	26	17
प्रशान्तात्मा विगतभीः	14	g, 9;	भवाप्ययौ हि भूतानां	26	36
प्रसादे सर्वदु:खानां 🥛	5	8	भीष्मद्रोणप्रमुखतः	1	43
प्रह्लाद्दचासि दैत्यानां 🦈	13	10	भूतग्रामः स एवायं	16	13
प्राप्य पुण्यकृतां छोकान्	14	21	भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः	12	4
વા 🦈		g rgino ne	भृय एव महाबाहो	3	2
बन्धुरात्माऽऽत्मनस्तस्य	20	22	भोक्तारं यज्ञतपसां	17	24
बलं तपरच सत्यं च	26	68	भोगैश्वर्थप्रसक्तानां	22	ິ ₅
षळं बलवतामस्मि	12	10	# 19 H	1.100	1200
षहिरन्तश्च भूतानां	7	5	मिचित्ताः मद्रतप्राणाः	3	20
बहूनां जन्मनामन्ते 🦈	4	10	मचित्तः सर्वदुर्गाणि	15	22
बहूनि में व्यतीतानि	3	18	मत्कर्मकृत्मत्परमः	24	24
बाह्यस्पर्शेष्वसक्तात्मा	4	26	मत्तः परतरं नान्यत्	12	7
बीजं मां सर्वभूतानां	12	8	मदनुग्रहाय परमं	26	35
बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह	24	14	मनः प्रसादः सौम्यत्वं	9	16
बुद्धिर्ज्ञानमसंमोहः	4	4	मनुप्याणां सहस्रेषु	4	20
बुद्धेर्भेदं धतेश्चैव	11	6	मन्मना भव मद्गकः	23	24
बुद्धया विशुद्धया युक्तः	11	2	मन्मना भव सद्रकः	25	20.
बृहत्साम तथा साम्नां	13	13	मन्यसे यदि तच्छक्यं	12	20.
ब्रह्मणो हि प्रतिष्ठाहं	3	6	मम योनिर्महद्भक्ष	15	· 3
बह्मभूतः प्रसन्नात्मा	25	22	ममेवांशो जीवलोके	7	19
ब्रह्मण्याधाय कर्माणि	17	9	मया चापि चतुर्घात्मा	2	19
ब्रह्मार्षणं ब्रह्मह्विः	25	6	मया ततिमदं सर्व	17	4
बाह्मणक्षत्रियविशां	22	16	मया ततामद सव मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः		
भ भ	است ويون			15	11
भक्ता स्वनन्यया शक्यः	12	37	मया प्रसन्तेन तवार्जुनेदम्	12	29
न राजा रचन रणा शास्त्र	. 4	U	मया सर्वमिदं न्याप्तं	2	13

मृथि चानन्ययोगेन 5 12	यं यं वापि सारन्भावं $_{10}$ 16 $_{10}$ 6 $_{2}$
मयि सर्वाणि कर्माणि 15 23	यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लामं ार्य 14 116
मय्यावेर्य मनो ये मां 23 1	यं संन्यासमिति प्राहुः 19 न्य
4	यं हि न न्यथयन्त्येते । 25
मय्यासक्तमनाः पार्थ 5 3	
मय्येव मन आधत्स्व 17 15	यः शास्त्रविधिमुत्सुज्य 8 24
महर्षय: सप्त पूर्वे 4 6	यः। सर्वत्रानभिस्नहः 5 20
महर्षीणां भृगुरहं 25 16	यचापि सर्वभूतानां 13, 19
महात्मानस्तु मां पार्थ 3 22	यचावहासार्थम् 26 45
महाभूतान्यहंकारो 21 6	यजनते साहितका देवान् 9 4
महिषासिक्प्रये नित्यं 1 18	यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहं $\sqrt{24} = 17$
महोरगवराहाद्य 26 60	यज्ञदानतपःकर्म $=\pi \eta_{ m BB} \Pi \eta_{ m BB} \Pi 2$
मां च योऽन्याभेचारेण 10 24	यज्ञशिष्टामृतभुजः 🖂 🖂 22 🖂 14
मा ते व्यथा मा च विमूढ 12 32	यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः 💸 🖂 🙀 18
मां तु ज्ञातुं कृता बुद्धिः 2 9	्यज्ञार्थास्कर्मणोऽन्यत् 🔆 23 🗟 21
मात्रास्पर्शास्तु कौन्तेय 26 11	्यज्ञे तपसि दाने च् $_{lpha = 0.038}$ $22_{ m (eq)}$ 23
मां स्थूलदर्शनं विद्धि 2 18	्यतः प्रवृत्तिर्भूतानां $_{1/5/6} \gtrsim 0$ ः $\lesssim 3$
मां हि पार्थ व्यपाश्रित्य 7 15	यत्तो हापि कौन्तेय के साम 5 मा 22
मानावमानयोस्तुख्य: 13 24	तयन्तो योगिनश्चैनं $rac{1}{2}$ ा $rac{1}{2}$
मामुपेत्य पुनर्जुन्म 11 24	यतेन्द्रियमनोबुद्धिः 🕆 🚟 17 🔆 23
मुक्तसङ्गोऽनहंवादी 10 16	्यतो यतो निश्चरति, $\lambda_{\rm total} m{b} \approx 17$
मूढग्राहेणात्मनो यत् । 9 19	यत्करोषि यदश्रासि 🖘 👝 23 🕬 9
मृत्यः सर्वहरस्चाहं 13 14	्यत्तच्छुक्रं महज्ज्योति: े 20 हारी
मोघाशा मोघकर्माणः 🥕 3 11	यत्तत्पग्रमभूत्पूर्वं $_{ m HMMFF}$ $z_{ m pe}$ 21
मोहादेती न जाननित 1 30	यत्तत्परमकं गुह्यं $m_{ m eff} \sim 26 \pi/74$
a	्यत्तद्ये विषमिव $_{\odot 6500}18\% _{\odot 6}5$
य इदं परमं गुह्यं 26 27	यत्तु कामेप्सुना कर्म् $pprox 10$ ्र 14
य एनं वेत्ति हन्तारं 15 17	यत्तुं कृतस्त्रवदेकस्मिन् 10 12
य एनं वेत्ति पुरुषं 20 9	यत्तुप्रत्युपकारार्थः । । । । । । 9 । 21

यतु में परमं गुह्यं 🌃	2	. 11.7	यद्यद्विभूतिमत्सत्त्वं	25	18
यत्र काले त्वनावृत्तिं	11	18	यया तु धर्मकामार्थान्	11	11
यत्र धर्मो चुति: कान्तिः	1	31	यया धर्ममधर्मं च	11	8
यत्र योगेश्वरः कृष्णः	26	78	यया स्वप्तं भयं शोकं 🦠	11	12
यत्रोपरमते चित्तं	14	14	यस्वात्मरतिरेव स्यात्	20	20
यत्सांख्यैः प्राप्यते स्थान	6	10	यस्त्विन्द्रयाणि मनसा	18	22
यत्स्वभावात्मतत्त्वज्ञैः	2	6	यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोऽहं	15	7
यथाऽऽकाशस्थितो नित्यं	17	6	यस्मान्नोद्विजते लोकः	23	14
यथा दीपो निवातस्थः	14	13	यस्य नाहंकृतो भावः	6	7
यथा नदीनां बहवः	12	27	यस्य सर्वे समारंभाः	4	13
यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः	20	7	यातयामं गतरसं	9	10
यथा सर्वगतं सौक्ष्म्यात्	20	8	या निशा सर्वभूतानां	18	18
यथैघांसि समिद्धोऽग्निः	24	19	यान्ति देवव्रता देवान्	15	13
यदक्षरं वेदविद:	16	10	यामिमां पुष्पितां वाच	22	3
यद्ये चानुबन्धे च	18	7	यावत्संजायते किञ्चित्	6	15
यदहंकारमाश्रित्य	21	22	याव देतानिरीक्षेऽहं	1	40
यदा ते मोहकछिछं	18	13	यावानर्थ उदपाने	22	9
यदादित्यगतं तेजः	18	18	युञ्जनेवं सदास्मानं	14	18
यदा भूतपृथग्भावं	7	8	युञ्जनेवं सदात्मानं	25	9
यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य	3	13	युक्तःकर्मफलं त्यक्तवा	17	11
यदा विनियतं चित्तं	14	12	युक्ताहारविहारस्य	14	11
यदा संहरते चायं	5 ·	21	ये केचिन्नियतात्मानः	2	14
यदा सत्त्वे प्रवृद्धे तु	11	16	ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः	12	$\hat{}9$
यदा हि नेन्द्रियार्थेषु	19	8	ये तु धर्म्यामृतमिदं 🧪	23	18
यदि हाहं न वर्तेयं	3	16	ये तु सर्वाणि कर्माणि	7	22
यहच्छ्या चोपपन्नं	26 -	14	ये त्वक्षरमनिर्देश्यं	4	15
•	26	4	ये त्वेतदभ्यसूयन्तः	26	9
यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्टः	24	7	येऽप्यन्यदेवता भक्ताः	23	7.
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ये मे मतिमदं नित्यं	26	··8	रुद्राणां शङ्करश्चास्मि । 13 6
	4	· 24	and the second s
ये शास्त्रविधिमुत्सुज्य	.9	1	लब्ध्वा वरं तु कौन्तेय: 26 50
येषां त्वन्तगतं पापं	6	24	लभन्ते ब्रह्मनिर्वाणं 17 20
ये हि संस्पर्शजा भोगाः	16	24	लोकेऽस्मिन्द्विवधा निष्टा 6 8
योगयुक्तो विशुद्धात्मा	19	5	लोभः प्रवृत्तिरारंभः 11 14
योगस्थ: कुरु कर्माणि	18	9	3
योगसंन्यस्तकर्माणं	24	13	
योगिनामपि सर्वेषां	14	26	वक्तुमईस्यशेषेण 13 2
योगीयुञ्जीत सततं	14	5	वायुर्थमोऽभिर्वरुण: 26 42
योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेऽहं	1	41	वास्रांसि जीर्णानि यथा 21 17
यो न हृष्यति न द्वेष्टि	23	15	विद्याविनयसंपन्ने 4 23
यो मां पश्यति सर्वत्र	5	15	विधिहीनमसृष्टासम् 9 13
यो मामजमनादिं च	4	25	विविक्तसेवी रूध्वाशी $oldsymbol{11}=3$
यो मामेवमसंमुदः	15	8	विषया विनिवर्तन्ते 16 22
योऽन्तः सुखोऽन्तरारामः	25	· 8	विषयेन्द्रियसंयोगात् $18-6$
योऽन्यथा सन्तमात्मानं	20	18	विस्तरेणात्मनो योगं $\sim 20-1$
योऽयं योगस्वया प्रोक्तः	5	1	विहाय कामान्यः सर्वान् $18 - 13$
यो यो यां यां तनुं भक्तः	23	3	वीतरागभयकोधाः 3 19
.			बृष्णीनां वासुदेवोऽस्मि $+13-17$
रजसि प्रलयं गःवा	11	17	वेदश्रतिमहापुण्ये 1 20
रजस्तमञ्चाभिभूय	10	- 8	वेदानां सामवेदोऽस्मि $13 - 5$
रजो रागात्मकं विद्धि	10	· 5	वेदाऽविनाशिनं नित्यं 15 18
रसोऽहमप्सु कीन्तेय	12	- 11	वेदाई समतीतानिः 💛 3 🖯 5
रागद्वेषवियुक्तेस्तु	5	7	वेदेषु यज्ञेषु तपस्सु 💎 7 25
रागी कर्मफलप्रेप्सुः	10	17	व्यक्ताव्यक्तामितस्थान 26 61
-	26	76	न्यवसायात्मिका बुद्धिः $\sim\!25$ \sim 4
राजविद्या राजगुद्धं	17	2	च्यासप्रसादाङ्च्स्तवान् $\sim\!26$ ः 75
			•

ាំ រ ាំ រា ំង		सक्ताः कर्मण्यविद्वांसः 💯 24 📑 8
शकोतीहैव यः सोदुं	5 24	सखेति मत्वा प्रसभं 🚃 26 : 44
शनै:शनैरुपरमेत्	2 2 8	स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां 1 37
शमो दमस्तमश्शीचं	22 17	सङ्गर्षणोऽहङ्कारे च
शरीरं यदवामोति	7 20	सङ्कल्पप्रभवान् कामान् 22 7
शरीरवाङ्मनोभिर्यत्	6 4	सततं कीर्तयन्तो मां 📄 3 🖟 23
शिवात्स्कन्दः संबभूव	2 22	स तया श्रद्धया युक्तः 23 2
ग्रुकाद्बह्य प्रभवति	20 11	सकारमानपूजार्थ 9 18
शुक्ककृष्णे गती होते	11 19	सत्त्वं रजस्तम इति 10 3
ञुचिर्भूःवा महाबाहः	1 12	सन्त्रं सुखे सञ्जयति 10 7
शुची देशे प्रतिष्टाप्य	14 6	सत्त्वात् सञ्जायते ज्ञानम् 10 20
शुद्धाभिजनसंपन्नाः	2 24	सदशं चेष्टते स्वस्याः 21 11
ग्रुभाग्रुभफ्लैरेवं	24 23	सद्रावे साधुभावे च 9 24
श्रणु राजञ्जवहित:	26 5 1	सन्तुष्टः सततं योगी 23 , 13
शौर्यं तेजो धतिदक्षियं	22 18	संनियम्येन्द्रियप्रामं 4 16
श्रद्धया परया तसं	9 17	संन्यासं कर्मणां कृष्ण 19 1
श्रद्धावाननसूयरच	26 - 30	संन्यास: कर्मयोगइच 🛒 19 💮 2
श्रद्धावां छभते ज्ञानं	24 2 1	संन्यासस्तु महाबाह: 19 4
श्रुतिविप्रतिपन्ना ते	18 14	संस्यासस्य महाबाहो $\sim 25-1$
श्रेयान्द्रव्यमयाद्यज्ञात्	24 5	समदु: खसुख: स्वस्थ: 13 23
श्रेयान्स्वधर्मी विगुण:	26 7	समं कायशिरोग्रीवं 14 8
श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः	2 6 24	समं पस्यन्हि सर्वत्र 20 24
श्रेयो हि ज्ञानमभ्यासात्	17 19	समं सर्वेषु भूतेषु ~ 7 18
श्रोतं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च	7 21	समः शत्रौ च मित्रे च 23 16
श्रोतादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये	22 + 11	समोऽहं सर्वभूतेषु 3 4
श्रशुरान्सुहृदश्चेव	1 45	सर्गाणामादिरन्तश्च 13 4
स्त्र के स ्र		सर्वकर्माणि मनसा $\sim 17/12$
स एवायं मया तेऽच	26 23	सर्वकर्माण्यपि सदा 💎 7 🥏 9

श्रीभगवद्गीता स्रोकानां

सर्वगुद्धतमं भूयः	24	1	सृष्टं संहरतेऽन्या हि	2	11
सर्वतः पाणिपादं तत्	7	3	स्तुतासि त्वं महादेवि	1	26
सर्वतो मुक्तसङ्गेन	2	17	स्थाने हृषीकेश तव प्रकील	մ 26	39
सर्वद्वाराणि संयम्य	25	13	स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा	5	2
सर्वद्वारेषु देहेऽस्मिन्	11	13	स्पर्शान्कृत्वा बहिर्बाद्यान्	17	22
सर्वधर्मान्परित्यज्य	25	25	स्वधर्ममपि चावेक्ष्य	26	13
सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं	5	16	स्वभावजेन कीन्तेय	21	23
सर्वभूतस्थितं यो मां	5	14	स्वयमेवात्मनाऽऽत्मानं	13	1
सर्वभूतानि कौन्तेय	15	14	स्वरूपेनैव तु कालेन	1	28
सर्वमृतान कान्त्रय सर्वमृतेषु येनैकं	10	10	स्वरंगनय तु कालन स्वाहाकार स्बंधा चैव	1	2 2
सर्वमृत्यु यनक सर्वमेतदृतं मन्ये	26	34	स्वाहाकार स्वधा चव स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः	20	2
** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	20	16		۵0	4
सर्वमेव ततो विद्यात्		-	<u>ਰ</u>	26	19
सर्वयोनिषु कौन्तेय	15	4	हतो वा प्राप्यसि स्वर्ग		3
सर्वस्य चाहं हृदि संनिविष्ट		15	हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि	13	
सर्वाणीन्द्रियकर्माणि	20	23	हषीकेशं तदा वाक्यं	1	39
सर्वेन्द्रियगुणाभासं	7	4	क्ष		-1 -1
सहजं कर्म कीन्तेय	21	21	क्षिप्रं भवति धर्मात्मा	23	11
सहयज्ञाः प्रजाः स्पृा	23	22	क्षेत्रक्षेतज्ञयोरेवं	21	24
ं सहस्रयुगपर्यन्तं	16	11	क्षेत्रज्ञं चापि मां विद्धि	21	3
साङ्ख्ययोगी पृथम्बालाः	6	9	ল		
साधिभूताधिदैवं मां	16	25	ज्ञानं कर्मच कर्ताच	10	9
सिद्धि प्राप्तो यथा ब्रह्म	11	1	ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं परिज्ञाता	24	6
सीदन्ति मम गालाणि	1	47	ज्ञानं तेऽहं सविज्ञानं	12	3
सुखं त्विदानीं तिविधं	18	4	ज्ञानयज्ञेन चाप्यन्ये	6	17
सुखदु:खे समे कृत्वा	18	2	ज्ञानविज्ञान तृप्तात्मा	14	19
	. 14	15	ज्ञानेन तु तदज्ञानं येषां	4	11
सुदुर्दर्शमिदं रूपम्	12	35	ज्ञेयं यत्तत्प्रवक्ष्यामि	7	2
सुहृन्मितार् <u>य</u> ुदासीन	24	15	ज्ञेय: स नित्यसन्यासी	19	3
3.		***************************************	-		

GLOSSARY

- 1. अमृतं, मृत्यु Atmic knowledge; Ignorance of it; Eternity and the World Process respectively.
- 2. अतं Prakriti in its four-fold modification. It is also used in reference to Akshara, the Imperishable.
- 3. अञ्चक } Moolaprakriti; Atma; respectively.
- 4. 317711 This word has varied meanings—Life-Principle, or any of the four grades of Prakriti viz. Avyaktam, Buddhi (Mahat), Manas, and Indriya. The significance varies with the context.
- 5. आदि The plane of Matter next to Avyaktam; also known as Mahat or Mahat-Brahm from which creation is started.
- 6. ऋक, साम, These imply the Sciences of four-fold functioning viz. Cognitive (Gnana), Mind-Emotional (Iccha), Indriya (Kriya), and Synthetic (Yoga).
- 7. कर्म This signifies objective actioning, as also subjective actioning in general; in the latter sense it is synonymous with (Vikarma) faक्म. अक्म (Akarma) means transcendent actioning or Yoga. Karma-Yoga as distinct from Karma involves the realisation, by the aspirant, of Paramatmic consciousness as manifesting on the Sense-level or Indrivatatwakoota; it is also known, as Abhyasa-Yoga, and Sanyasa-Yoga.

8. कालः

Consummator of all Dharmas or Vyavasayas, कलनात्सर्वधर्माणां कालद्दसभिधीयते — Mahabharata, Shanti Parva.

9. कार्पण्यदोषः

Self-centredness, Personal motivation.— কুণ্ণা: फल्हेत्तव: Refer also to Brahadaranya Upanishad. III-2-10.

10. कुरुक्षेत्रं

Atma or the Life-Principle. _आसा वै क्रुक्षेत्रं.

11. कृष्णः

Vyavasayanayaka (i.e.) Director of the World-Process. कृषिभूवाचक: शब्दो णश्चिनिर्वृत्ति-वाचक: । विष्णुस्तद्भावयोगाच कृष्णो भवति सात्वत: ॥

12. गतासु अगतासु Mean respectively one void of atmic knowledge and one endowed with atmic knowledge. Vide meaning of any in Aitreya Upanishad, Sixth adhyaya, (i.e) knowledge.

13. गुह्यं

It means Yoga.

14. छित्वा हत्वा

Both these words mean "to know critically".

15. ज्ञान

Generally means atmic knowledge—Mahat-Vyavasaya. In particular application Gnana, Pragnana, Vignana, and Samgnana connote the operation of knowledge on Sense-level, Manas-level, Buddhi-level, and Avyaktam-level respectively. Gnana-Yoga, as distinct from Gnana, involves the realisation, by the aspirant, of Paramatmic consciousness, as manifesting on the Buddhi-level or Mahat-tatwakoota; it is also known as Mahat-Yoga, Buddhi-Yoga, and Samya-Yoga.

16. धर्म

Its common meaning is the individual's

moral duty to himself and to others about him, with due reference to the circumstances of time, place, and personality; in its extended sense, it means the laws of cosmic evolution, including *Pravritti* and *Nivritti* generally, and comprises rite, ritual, worship, austerity or tapas, and the like; in its highest sense it stands for Sanatana or Suddha Dharma, the Eternal Law of Synthetic Transcendence, and, as such, it is indicative of the Immanent Lord incarnate for the promulgation thereof from time to time.

17. त्याग

Refers to the acts of invoking and dedicating the fruit of legitimate actions to the Divinity; also renunciation of कामसंकल्प personal motivation; of abstaining from wrong actions. It is also used in the exalted sense when it means Yoga— न कमणा न प्रजया घनेन लागेनेके अमृतत्वमानग्रः. In this sloka, Dharma has reference to works, Prajaya to Sankalpa of the Mind of which Bhakti or devotion is the sublimation, Dhana to Gnana or knowledge, and Tyaga to Yoga. Dhana has reference to knowledge; Arjuna is so named as 'Dhananjaya'.

18. नरकं

Ignorance.

19. नित्य

Atma or Life-Principle.

20. न्याय्यं विपरीतं The former means 'in accordance with 'Bhagavad Shastra', and the latter signifies its opposite.

21. परायणं

In means Suddha Gati (as distinct from Shukla Gati and Krishna Gati) transcending Uttarayana and Dakshinayana.

22. प्रवृत्ति निवृत्ति These words respectively signify objective functioning, and subjective functioning, or cessation from objective functioning. Synonymous with these two words are भव, अभव; भव, अप्यय; भावा, अभाव; प्राण, अपान; अहस्,, रात्रि; कृष्णगति, ग्रुक्जगति; प्रभव, प्रळ्य; respectively; दक्षिणायने, उत्तरायणं in the Gita signify Pravritti and Nivritti in different stages.

23. प्रयाणकाल शरीरयात्रा स्रोकयात्रा

All these mean Jagat-Vyavasaya or Samsara or World-Process.

*चक्रं, यतं The Evolutionary Wheel.

24. पाण्डवाः) मामकाः)

The former means those with impersonal motivation and of Daiva-bhava—पाण्डवा: ग्रुद्ध-पोरुपा: (vide M.B. Salya Parva, 6-1); and the latter means its opposite (i.e.) those with personal motivation, egoistic tendencies, leading to मृत्यु or ignorance—सम इसे सामका:, vide M. B. Aswamedhika Parva—समेति च भवेन्मृत्यु: etc.

25. प्राण

This word is used variously to signify, Buddhi or Manas or Indriya according to the context.

26. पाञ्चजन्यं) The former has the occult significance देवद्तं) in relation to the prime five-fold manifestation of Brahm; herein, Purusha aspect is Suddha, Paramatma and Atma relate to atmeeya, Jiva and Akshara to Prakrita. These three conjointly constitute Bhagavad-Shastra, or Bhagavad-Dharma or Panchajanya; the other word signifies Gnana-Vyavasaya.

27 \cdot भावेषु

Signifies incarnations and manifestations of the Divinity, (Vide M. B. Shanti-Parva).

28. भक्ति

Devotion, Manas-Vyavasaya; distinct from this is Bhakti-Yoga; other names of which are Sthirya-Yoga, Vibhooti-Yoga, Dhyana-Yoga, which means the realisation of Paramatmic consciousness on Manas-level or Manas-tatwakoota.

29. **म**नवः

मद्भावाः मानसाः Sets of Hierarchs under the direction of Bhagavan Narayana.

जाताः

30. माया

Primarily signifies Brahma-Shakti. This is also used in relation to its various aspects such as देवीमाया, एषामाया, गुणमयीमाया. In the Gita, it never means illusion, Mithya and the like.

31. मूढाः

Persons devoid of atmic knowledge; ignorant aspirants.

32. **मोहिनि**

The term is used in relation to the allurement inherent in material functioning.

^{*}In his commentary Sri Hamsa Yogi makes mention of a Chakra known as Gita-Chakra or Gayatri Yantra, which gives the clue to the arrangement of Chapters and Verses in the Gita.

33. यतो These words signify Brahmic State. यहच्छा Vide यतो वाचो निवर्तन्ते etc.

34. युद्धं Battle, and generally action.

35. योग:

Generally it has reference to synthetic functioning on the Avyakta-level—आत्मयोग, राजयोग, शुद्धयोग, जहायोग. This constitutes the contacting also of Paramatmic consciousness on the three lower levels of Mahat, Manas and Indriya, when, it is known as ज्ञानयोग, भक्तियोग, and कमयोग respectively.

36. लोकसंग्रहं } Consummation of the World Process, in लोकक्षय ∫ dividual and collective.

37. स्रोकत्रय Planes of evolution viz. Mahat, Manas, and Indriya-tatwakootas.

38. बाद: Signifies adhyatmic discourse or study.

39. ट्यवसाय Means functioning generally in Samsara. This is four-fold. The expressions शीतं-उणं, refer to Indriya-Vyavasaya, सुंब-दुखं, इच्छा-द्वेष to Manas-Vyavasaya, मान-अपमान to the Mahat, and सम to the Yogic.

10. হার্ফে In the Gita, this has reference to Bhagavad-Shastra as expounded in Chapters II, III, & IV.

41. 到薪 The Atmic-Principle or the Light of Initiation which reveals the Atmic-Principle.

42. सम, सर्च Such words have reference to Yogic समता functioning in relation to Brahm.

143. सदसत् These words have reference to the nature of functioning by the aspirant. And also to the Nirguna and Saguna aspects, respectively, where 'asat' means Tat-Brahm (Saguna), and Sat-Brahm is Nirguna.

44. स्वधमं } The former means Atmic-Vyavasaya and the latter Prakritic-Vyavasaya.

45. सभाव के The former generally means atmic or spiritual urge, while the latter prakritic or material urge. In the Gita Swabhava is also used in reference to Prakritic urge.

ERRATA

PAGE.	LINE.	FOR	READ
13	19	व्यवसाया	ब्यसाय
16	20	firm by	firmly
19	3	गीत	गीता
20	23	those	the Seers
21	10	My	my
24	16	add "Danavas"	after "Rakshasas"
40	12	गुद्धि	बुद्धि
41	15	आचायों	आचार्यो
44	27	बुद्धियों	बुद्धियों
46	17	add "is" after "pre	ityagatma "
48	17	add "and Atma Yoge	a" after "Gnana Yoga"
55	16	पाप	पापा
59	20	दवै	दैव
69	17	ध्रवं	ध्रुवं
81	30	त्रिगुणान	त्रिगुणानां
94	12	Мy	my
94	17	वैष्य	वैष्यस्य
96	8	पक्ष्णिम्	पक्षिणाम्
•	9	वरूणो	वरुणो
110	17	सचराचरं	च चराचरं
112	4	सवै	सर्वे
113	4	add "Uncleavable"	after "is"
116	25		cosmos "after "subtlest"
117	8	संद	संग्र
123	12	त्यक्तव	त्यक्का
129	28	बुद्धिस्तादा	बुद्धिस्तदा
131	22	musing	muses
136	last	add (as also its fruit)	
137	first	do	do



PAGE.	LINE.	$\mathbf{F} \supset \mathbf{R}$	READ
142	4	Its	its
143	26	सर्वाणि	सर्वाणी 📑
145	19	क्षेत्रज्ञ	क्षेत्रज्ञं
149	15	embodying Life-Principle	Life-Principle
152	16	cause	Cause
155	last	respectively	severally
157	13	शरीरयत्र	शरीरयात्रा
158	18	कामैस्तै	कामें स्ते स् ते
169	last	खं न्यास	संन्यास
177.	7	त्रिविध:	स्त्रिविधः
180	first	पूर्व	पूर्वें
184	26	बुध्वामान्	बुद्धिमान्
186	24	यत्व	यत्त्व
191	13	भिभी।षका	बिभीषिका
192	18	७३	80

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