vyōma
॥ वाचं धेनुमुपासीत ॥
Saṃskṛtam • Value Education • Technology

Gītā

Session 2

7th April 2018

सदाशिव-समारम्भां शङ्कराचार्य-मध्यमाम्
अस्मद्-आचार्य-पर्यन्ताम् वन्दे गुरु-परम्पराम्

sadāśiva-samārambhām śaṅkarācārya-madhyamām
asmad-ācārya-paryantām vandē guru paramparām

Beginning with Sadashiva, through Adi Shankaracharya in between and up to my own Guru,
I bow with reverence to the entire tradition of Guru lineage

Subject Matter of गीता (*Gītā*)

1. कर्मयोगः (*Karma Yoga*) - Religious way of living. (योगशास्त्रम्)
2. ज्ञानयोगः (*Jñāna Yōga*) – *Spiritual way of living* (ब्रह्मविद्या)

Karma yoga - religious way of life - itself has another additional exercise called उपासनयोगः **(Upasana Yoga)**. Which is a sub division of *karmayoga*

Background

- भगवद्गीता or Bhagavad-*gītā* is part of Mahābhārata
- Mahābhārata is part of Itihāsa
- Has 100000 verses (Rāmāyaṇa has 24000 verses)
- Gītā has 700 verses
- गीता Gītā is any scriptural literature whose content is spiritual teaching
- Other Gītās: Uddhava Gītā, Anu Gītā, Rama Gītā, Jāyanteya Gītā

Context

- Gītā is in a dialogue form
- Between Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna
- 18 chapters- smallest having 20 verses largest having 78 verses
- Scene is the Mahābhārata battle field
- chapters 23–40 of the 6th book of Mahābhārata. Bhīṣma parva
- Context will be graphically depicted in Chapter 1 of Gītā

Dhyāna Ślokas

- ...
- Written by Madhusūdana Sarasvatī
- Part of Guḍhārtha Dīpikā
- 9 verses
- 4 Namaskāras
  - Mahābhārata (verse 7)
  - Gītā (Verse 1 and 4)
  - Vyāsācārya (verse 2)
  - Kṛṣṇa (verses 3,5,6,8,9)

Mahābhārata Namaskāra

पाराशर्य-वचः-सरोजममलं गीतार्थ-गन्धोत्कटम्,
नानाख्यानक-केसरं हरिकथा-सम्बोधनाबोधितम् ।
लोके सज्जन-षट्पदैरहरहः पेपीयमानं मुदा
भूयाद्भारत-पङ्कजं कलि-मल-प्रध्वंसि नः श्रेयसे ||7||

Pārāśarya-vacaḥ-sarojamamalaṁ gītārtha-gandhotkaṭaṁ,
Nānākhyānaka-kesaraṁ harikatha-sambodhanābodhitam
loke sajjana-ṣaṭpadairaharahaḥ pēpīyamānaṁ mudā
Bhūyādbhārata-paṅkajaṁ kali-mala-pradhvaṁsi naḥ śrēyase ||7||

May the pure lotus of Mahābhārata which was born in the lake of the words of Vyāsa, which is rich with fragrance of the import of the Gītās, which has many epidodes as its filaments, which is expanded through the narration of Hari's stories, which is always drunk day after day joyously by the bees of noble people around the world, and which is the destroyer of the impurities of Kaliyuga be for our supreme good.

Gitā Namaskāra (1)

पार्थाय प्रतिबोधितां भगवता नारायणेन स्वयम्,
व्यासेन ग्रथितां पुराण-मुनिना मध्ये-महाभारतम्।
अद्वैतामृत-वर्षिणीं भगवतीमष्टादशाध्यायिनीम्,
अम्ब त्वामनुसन्दधामि भगवद्गीते भव-द्वेषिणीम्॥1

pārthāya pratibodhitāṃ bhagavatā nārāyaṇena svayam,
vyāsena grathitāṁ purāṇa-muninā madhye-mahābhāratam।
Advaitāmṛtavarṣiṇīṁ bhagavatīmaṣṭādaśādhyāyinīm,
amba tvāmanusandadhāmi bhagavadgītē bhava-dvēṣiṇīm॥1॥

Oh Mother Bhagavadgītā! I constantly meditate upon you which was taught to Arjuna by Bhagavān Nārāyaṇa Himself, which was incorporated in the middle of Mahābhārata by Vyāsācārya, an ancient sage, which consists of 18 chapters, which showers the ambrosial knowledge of Advaita, which is divine, and which is the repeller of samsāra.

Gitā Namaskāra (1)

- हे भगवद्गीते अम्ब...Gītā is looked upon as mother
- Glories
  - Student Arjuna being great
  - teaching must be great
  - Teacher is sākṣāt Nārāyaṇa
  - Vyāsācārya the reporter is Viṣṇu avatāra
- Purāṇa-muninā
  - Ancient
  - Author of many purāṇas

Gitā Namaskāra (2)

सर्वोपनिषदो गावः, दोग्धा गोपालनन्दनः |
पार्थो वत्सः सुधीर्भोक्ता, दुग्धं गीतामृतं महत् ||4||

sarvopaniṣado gāvaḥ, dogdhā gopālanandanaḥ |
pārtho vatsaḥ sudhīrbhoktā, dugdhaṁ gītāmṛtaṁ mahat ||4||

All the Upaniṣads are cows. Kṛṣṇa is the milker. Arjuna is the calf. The pure-minded one is the partaker. The supreme nectar of Gītā is the milk.

Gitā Namaskāra (2)

- भगवद्गीता **Bhagavad Gītā** is the completely planned food; compared to milk here
- सर्व-उपनिषदः गावः ..sarvopaniṣadaḥ gāvaḥ the upaniṣads are the cow
- गोपाल-नन्दनः the cowherd boy; दोग्धा Milkman is Lord Kṛṣṇa
- Arjuna is compared to the calf

Vyāsa Namaskāra

नमोऽस्तु ते व्यास विशाल-बुद्धे, फुल्लारविन्दायत-पत्रनेत्र।
येन त्वया भारत-तैल-पूर्णः, प्रज्वालितो ज्ञान-मयः प्रदीपः ||2||

namo'stu te vyāsa viśāla-buddhe, phullāravindāyata-patranetra।
yena tvayā bhārata-taila-pūrṇaḥ, prajvālito jñāna-mayaḥ pradīpaḥ ||2||

Oh Vyāsacārya, with vast knowledge (and) with eyes as large as petals of a full-blown lotus! Salutations be to you by which you have lighted the lamp of wisdom, filled with the oil of Mahābhārata

Kṛṣṇa Namaskāra - 1

प्रपन्न-पारिजाताय, तोत्र-वेत्रैक-पाणये,
ज्ञान-मुद्राय कृष्णाय गीतामृत-दुहे नमः ||3||

Prapanna-pārijātāya, totra-vetraika-pāṇaye,
Jñāna-mudrāya kṛṣṇāya gītāmṛta-duhe namaḥ ||3||

Salutation to Lord Kṛṣṇa, who is with Jñānamudrā, who is like a wish yielding tree for those who surrender unto Him, who has a whip in one hand, and who has milked the nectar of Gītā

Kṛṣṇa Namaskāra-2

वसुदेवसुतं देवं, कंसचाणूरमर्दनम्,
देवकीपरमानन्दं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ||5||

vasudevasutaṁ devaṁ, kaṁsacāṇūramardanam,
dēvakīparamānandaṁ kṛṣṇaṁ vande jagadgurum ||5||

I salute Lord Kṛṣṇa who is the son of Vasudeva, who is the destroyer of Kaṃsa and Cāṇūra, who is the supreme ānanda of Devaki, and who is the teacher of the world.

Kṛṣṇa Namaskāra-3

भीष्म-द्रोण-तटा जयद्रथ-जला गान्धार-नीलोत्पला,
शल्य-ग्राहवती कृपेण वहनी कर्णेन वेलाकुला
अश्वत्थाम-विकर्ण-घोर-मकरा दुर्योधनावर्तिनी,
सोत्तीर्णा खलु पाण्डवै रणनदी कैवर्तकः केशवः ||6||

Bhīṣma-droṇa-taṭā jayadratha-jalā gāndhāra-nīlōtpalā,
Śalya-grāhavatī kṛpeṇa vahanī karṇena vēlākulā
Aśvatthāma-vikarṇa-ghōra-makarā duryodhanāvartinī,
sōttīrṇā khalu pāṇḍavai raṇanadī kaivartakaḥ keśavaḥ ||6||

The battle river with Bhīṣma and Droṇa as the banks, with Jayadratha as the waters, with the king of Gāndhāra as the blue lotus, with śalya as the shark, with Kṛpa as the current, with Karṇa as the high waves, with Aśvatthāman and Vikarṇa as terrible crocodiles, and with Duryodhana as the whirlpool was indeed crossed over by the Pāṇḍavas. Lord Kṛṣṇa was the ferryman.

Kṛṣṇa Namaskāra-3

- Mahābhārata battle is compared to a huge mighty river, flooded
- Kṛṣṇa as the boat man
- Crossed over by the Pāṇḍavas
- Kauravas were powerful
- Description of the river – conveyed in this śloka

Kṛṣṇa Namaskāra-3
Key characters

- Bhīṣma- Bank of the river
- Droṇa – bank of the river
- Jayadratha- deep waters
- Śakuni- blue lily
- Śalya- shark
- Karṇa- powerful waves
- Kṛpa- currents
- Aśvatthāman- crocodile
- Vikarṇa- crocodile
- Duryodhana -whirlpool

Kṛṣṇa Namaskāra-4

मूकं करोति वाचालं, पङ्गुं लङ्घयते गिरिम्।
यत्कृपा तमहं वन्दे, परमानन्दमाधवम्॥८॥

mūkaṁ karoti vācālaṁ, paṅguṁ laṅghayate girim।
Yatkṛpā tamahaṁ vande, paramānandamādhavam॥8॥

I salute that Lord Kṛṣṇa who is supreme ānanda and whose grace makes the dumb eloquent (and) the cripple cross a mountain.

ॐ पूर्णमदः पूर्णमिदं पूर्णात्पुर्णमुदच्यते
पूर्णस्य पूर्णमादाय पूर्णमेवावशिष्यते ॥
ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥

oṁ pūrṇamadaḥ pūrṇamidaṁ pūrṇātpurṇamudacyatē |
pūrṇasya pūrṇamādāya pūrṇamēvāvaśiṣyatē ॥
oṁ śāntiḥ śāntiḥ śāntiḥ ॥

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