

ब्रह्मचिद्या Brahma Vidya

श्रीमद्भगचत् गीता

अष्टादशोऽध्यायः - मोक्षसंन्यासयोगः

aṣṭadaśo'dhyāyaḥ - mokṣa saṁny**ā**sa yogaḥ Chapter 18 Volume 14

सर्व कर्माण्यपि सदा कुर्वाणो मद्व्यपाश्रयः।

sarva karmāṇyapi sadā kurvāṇo madvyapāśrayaḥ | मत् प्रसादात् अचाप्नोति शाश्चतं पदम् अच्ययम् ॥ 18 – 56

mat prasādāt avāpnoti śāśvatam padam avyayam ||

चेतसा सर्वकर्माणि मिय संन्यस्य मत्परः।

cetasā sarvakaramāņi mayi samnyasya matparaḥ |

बुद्धियोगं उपाश्रित्य मच्चित्तः सततं भव॥ 18-5

buddhiyogam upāśritya maccittah satatam bhava II

मच्चित्तः सर्वदुर्गाणि मत् प्रसादात् तरिष्यसि ।

maccittah sarvadurgāņi mat prasādāt tarişyasi l

अथ चेत् त्वं अहङ्कारात् न श्रोष्यसि विनङ्क्ष्यसि ॥ 18 – 58

atha cet tvam ahankārāt na śrosyasi vinanksyasi ||

यत् अहङ्कारम आश्रित्य न योत्स्य इति मन्यसे।

yat ahankāram āśritya na yotsya iti manyase l

मिथ्येष व्यवसायस्ते प्रकतिस्त्वां नियोक्ष्यति ॥ 18 – 59

mithyaisa vyavasāyaste prakatistvām niyoksyati ||

स्वभावजेन कौन्तेय निबद्धः स्वेन कर्मणा।

svabhāvajena kaunteya nibaddhaḥ svena karmaṇā l

कर्तुं नेच्छिस यन्मोहात् करिष्यसि अवशोऽपि तत्॥ 18 - ६०

kartum necchasi yanmohāt kariṣyasi avaśo'pi tat ||

As we saw last time, कर्मयोग karma yoga gives संसिद्धि samsiddhi, अन्तः करण शृद्धि antaḥ karaṇa śuddhi - cleanliness and purity of one's mind and बुद्धि buddhi.



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With such अन्तः करण शुद्धि antaḥ karaṇa śuddhi, one strives for gaining पराम् सिद्धिं parām siddhim - The Highest सिद्धि siddhi, namely नैष्कर्म्य सिद्धि naiṣkarmya siddhi - The state of Absolute Actionlessness, by committing oneself to the pursuit of आत्म ज्ञानं ātma jñānam - Self-knowledge through ज्ञाननिष्ठा jñāna niṣṭhā - reverential contemplation on आत्मा ātmā - intellectual and emotional understanding, appreciation and integration of oneself with true nature of ONESELF, The आत्मा ātmā, The ज्ञान brahman, The परमेश्वर parameśvar, already in oneself.

The purpose of ज्ञाननिष्ठा jñāna niṣṭhā is to gain certainty of knowledge of oneself being प्रसिन्धित brahman Itself, being प्रमेश्वर parameśvar Itself, as the Upanishads point out. The sequence of the various steps through which the process of ज्ञाननिष्ठा jñānī niṣṭhā matures progressively to reach its ultimate destination has already been pointed out. Progressively maturing through each one of the various steps involved in ज्ञाननिष्ठा jñāna niṣṭhā, one reaches the state of being a प्रसिम्यः brahma bhūyaḥ, which means, the person gets the capacity for gaining the certainty of knowledge of oneself being प्रसिन् brahman Itself. Gaining that capacity, the person becomes a प्रसिम्तः brahma bhūtaḥ, which means, by one's own पुद्धि buddhi, the person catches the sight of प्रसिन् brahman, The परमेश्वर parameśvar, already in oneself, and likewise, in every person around, and in every being in this creation. Thus, one comes to recognize by oneself, clearly and beyond doubt,

ईशावास्यिमदं सर्वम् iśāvāsyam idam sarvam ब्रह्म एच इदं विश्वं, इदं वरिष्ठं (मु mu 2-2-11) brahma eva idam viśvam, idam variṣṭham

Everything and everyone in this creation, including oneself, is, in and out, pervaded by परमेश्वर parameśvar at all times. Every name and form in this entire creation, including the creation itself is only ब्रह्मन् brahman, The परमेश्वर parameśvar. That ब्रह्मन् brahman alone is the most Supreme, the most sacred and the most worshipful being there is.

Gaining such sight of ब्रह्मन् brahman already in oneself by one's own बुद्धि buddhi, the person is now blessed with ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्चर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti - an ईश्चर भक्ति īśvara bhakti rooted in the certainty of knowledge of ब्रह्मन् brahman



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being already in oneself. With such ईश्चर भक्ति *iśvara bhakti*, as one's बुद्धि *buddhi* approaches closer and closer to The Absolute Reality of ब्रह्मन् *brahman* already in oneself, all the traces of चासनs *vāsanas*, the leftover impressions of one's past actions and experiences, progressively disappear, because, they have, in fact, no independent reality.

The total disappearance of all traces of such चासनंs vāsanas from one's चुद्धि buddhi is ONLY by The Grace of परमेश्चर parameśvar. With the total disappearance of all traces of चासनंs vāsanas from one's चुद्धि buddhi, one reaches the final step of ज्ञाननिष्टा jñānaī niṣṭhā, wherein there is no distance between one's चुद्धि buddhi and परमेश्चर parameśvar already in oneself. Consequently, one's चुद्धि buddhi now recognizes परमेश्चर parameśvar, clearly, totally and directly as परमात्मा paramātmā, as The Absolute Reality of the Self I in oneself, and indeed in every self. One's चुद्धि buddhi now recognizes परमेश्चर parameśvar as The Absolute Reality of all forms and names in this creation, and at the same time, transcending all forms and names, जगत् jagat and माया māyā, क्षर kṣara and अक्षर akṣara.

Thus, one's बुद्धि buddhi now recognizes That परमेश्चर parameśvar as पूर्णपुरुष pūrṇa puruṣa, as पुरुषोत्तम puruṣottama, as सर्वभूतात्मा sarva bhūtātmā, as The Self I in every being, including oneself. Such recognition of परमेश्चर parameśvar as The Universal Self I is indeed पूर्ण ईश्चर ज्ञानं pūrṇa īśvara jñānaṁ - पूर्ण आत्म ज्ञानं pūrṇa ātma jñānaṁ - पूर्ण अह्म ज्ञानं pūrṇa brahma jñānaṁ. Gaining such अह्म ज्ञानं brahma jñānaṁ, one becomes a ब्रह्मचित् brahmavit - The Knower of ब्रह्मन् brahman. As the Upanishad says:

ब्रह्मचित् अप्नोति परं brahmavit apnoti param ब्रह्मचित् ब्रह्मैच भवति brahmvit brahmaiva bhavati

- The Knower of য়য়ন্ brahman gains য়য়ন্ brahman
- The Knower of য়য়न brahman becomes য়য়न brahman
- The Knower of ब्रह्मन् brahman is ब्रह्मन् brahman Itself



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That is जीवब्रह्मऐक्यं jīva brahma aikyam - ONENESS with ब्रह्म brahman. That is नैष्कर्म्य सिद्धि naiṣkarmya siddhi - The State of Absolute Actionlessness. That is मोक्ष mokṣa. That is श्रेयस् śreyas, which is what Arjuna seeks. That is the very summit of ज्ञानिनेष्ठा jñānanisthā.

From all this knowledge, it is clear that कर्म karma by itself does not, and cannot lead one to मोक्ष mokṣa. It is only कर्म योग karma yoga that ultimately leads one to मोक्ष mokṣa through ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्चर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti and ईश्चर प्रसाद īśvara prasāda - The Grace of परमेश्चर parameśvar gained through ज्ञाननिष्ठा jñāna niṣṭhā.

Again, pointing out the Glory of That ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्चर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti and The Grace of परमेश्चर parameśvar, Sri Krishna tells Arjuna:

सर्च कर्माण्यपि सदा कुर्चाणो मद्व्यपाश्रयः। sarva karmāṇyapi sadā kurvāṇo madvyapāśrayaḥ | मत् प्रसादात् अचाप्नोति शाश्चतं पदम् अव्ययम्॥ 18 – 56 mat prasādāt avāpnoti śāśvataṁ padam avyayam ॥

The one who remains performing all of one's कर्मेंs karmas, without exception, at all times, under all circumstances, always reverentially seeking refuge in Me, The परमेश्वर parameśvar, seeking ONENESS in ME, The परमेश्वर parameśvar, already in oneself, that person gains नैष्कम्यं सिद्धि $naiṣkarmya\ siddhi$, gains मोक्ष mokṣa, by MY Grace, by The Grace of परमेश्वर <math>parameśvar already in oneself. That is the simple meaning of the above verse. Now let us see this verse in some detail.

सर्च कर्माणि अपि कुर्चाणः sarva karmāṇi api kurvāṇah - Here कर्म karma means कर्नच्य कर्म kartavya karma, कर्म karma that is to be done as one's duty, and अपि api means "even", "also", without exception. Even परमेश्चर parameśvar-conscious people usually committed to धर्म dharma occasionally slip into actions which are improper. Such actions are also included in what भगवान् bhagavān indicates here as सर्च कर्माणि sarva karmāni - therefore



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सर्च कर्माणि अपि कुर्चाणः sarva karmāṇi api kurvāṇah - means, the one who remains performing all of one's duties, without exception, and

सदा कुर्चाणः sadā kurvāṇaḥ - doing those duties at all times, under all circumstances, which means, one never avoids, or runs away from one's duties, whatever they are

सदा मद्व्यपाश्रयः sadā madvyapāśrayaḥ - always मद्व्यपाश्रयः mad vyapāśrayaḥ. मद्व्यपाश्रयः madvyapāśrayaḥ is an extraordinary Upanishad expression. मद् आश्रयः mad āśrayaḥ means "seeking refuge in Me, The परमेश्वर parameśvar. मद्व्यपाश्रयः mad vyapāśrayaḥ means "seeking refuge in Me, The परमेश्वर parameśvar, reverentially with ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्वर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti.

A person with ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्वर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti never loses sight of परमेश्वर parameśvar already in oneself. Consequently, with reference to the performance of any कर्म karma, that person has a reverential attitude, the attitude of मय्यपित सर्वात्म भाव mayyarpita sarvātma bhāva which means, the person has आत्म भाव ātmā bhāva - the person feels the presence of आत्मा ātmā, the presence of परमेश्वर parameśvar everywhere in one's शरीर śarīra - in one's physical body vehicle. For example,

- my eyes see, There is परमेश्वर parameśvar
- my ears hear, There is परमेश्चर paramesvar
- my mind thinks, There is परमेश्चर parameśvar, etc.

Thus one clearly understands and appreciates the fact that all actions of this body in thought, word and deed arise from परमेश्चर parameśvar only, are sustained by परमेश्चर parameśvar only, and they ultimately merge into परमेश्चर parameśvar only. That being so, the person's attitude is:

कायेनचाचा मनसेन्द्रियेर्चा बुद्ध्याऽऽत्मनाचा प्रकृतेः स्वभावात् kāyenavācā manasendriyairvā buddhyā''tmanāvā prakṛteḥ svabhāvāt करोमि यद्यत्सकलं परस्मै नारायणायेति समर्पयामि



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karomi yadyatsakalam parsmai nārāyaṇāyeti samarpayāmi ऑ तत् सत्॥ ŏm tat sat॥

"Whatever actions I do, by my body, mind and intellect, and all my organs of perception and action, by virtue of my प्रकृतेः स्वभावात् prakṛteḥ svabhāvāt - माया गुणs māyā guṇas, recognizing and appreciating the presence of परमेश्वर parameśvar in all of them, I reverentially offer all of them, without exception, to Sri Narayana, The All-pervading परमेश्वर parameśvar ".

Such attitude in the performance of all of one's actions, all of one's duties, is ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्चर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti, and That is मद् व्यपाश्रयः mad vyapāśrayaḥ - reverentially seeking refuge in परमेश्चर parameśvar, already in oneself. Therefore,

सर्च कर्माणि अपि सदा कुर्चाणः मद् व्यपाश्रयः sarva karmāṇi api sadā kurvāṇaḥ mad vyapāśrayaḥ means, the one who remains performing all of one's कर्मs karmas - all of one's duties, without exception, at all times, under all circumstances, always reverentially seeking refuge in Me, seeking ONENESS in ME, The परमेश्वर parameśvar already in oneself, That person

मत् प्रसादात् mat prasādāt - by My Grace, by The Grace of परमेश्चर parameśvar

We must understand here that मन् प्रसादान् mat prasādāt - ईश्चर प्रसाद īśvara prasāda is the result of मद् व्यपाश्रयः mad vyapāśrayaḥ - ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्चर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti. Thus by मन् प्रसाद mat prasād, by the Grace of परमेश्चर parameśvar already in oneself

अवाप्नोति शाश्वतं पदं अव्ययं avāpnoti śāśvataṁ padaṁ avyayaṁ - That person gains, That person reaches The Eternal, Unchanging, Immortal State of Existence, namely वैष्णवं परमं पदं vaiṣṇavaṁ paramaṁ padaṁ - The Supreme Abode of महाविष्णु mahāviṣṇu - The All-pervading, All-inclusive परमेश्वर parameśvar, already recognizable in the ब्रह्मपूरि brahmapuri region of the बुद्धि buddhi of every person.



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Reaching That वैष्णवं परमं पदं vaiṣṇavaṁ paramaṁ padaṁ already in oneself is indeed gaining जीच ब्रह्म ऐक्यं jīva brahma aikyaṁ - ONENESS with ब्रह्म brahman - Identity with सत्यं-ज्ञानं-अनन्तं ब्रह्म satyaṁ-jñānaṁ-anantaṁ brahma. That is gaining मोक्ष mokṣa. That is indeed The श्रेयस् śreyas which Arjuna seeks.

That being so, in the next verse Sri Krishna advises Arjuna मिन्नितः सततं भव maccitt aḥ satataṁ bhava - Be one whose अन्तः करण antaḥ karaṇa, mind and बुद्धि buddhi is always in ME - The परमेश्वर parameśvar, The Ultimate Refuge, The Ultimate Destination for every ईश्वर īśvara भक्त bhakta. How to do that? भगवान् bhagavān says:

चेतसा सर्वकर्माणि मिय संन्यस्य मत्परः।

cetasā sarvakaramāṇi mayi saṁnyasya matparaḥ | बुद्धियोगं उपाश्रित्य मच्चित्तः सततं भव ॥ 18 – 57 buddhiyogaṁ upāśritya maccittaḥ satataṁ bhava ॥

मच्चित्तः सर्वदुर्गाणि मत् प्रसादात् तरिष्यसि । maccittah sarvadurgāni mat prasādāt tarisyasi | 18 - 58

चेतसा cetasā - With your विवेक वैराग्य बुद्धि vivek vairagya buddhi - with your dispassionate बुद्धि buddhi capable of discriminating between what is आत्मा ātmā and what is NOT आत्मा ātmā, what is सत्यं satyaṁ and what is मिथ्या mithyā, what is Eternal and what is transient

सर्वकर्माणि मिय संन्यस्य sarvakarmāṇi mayi saṁnyasya - dedicating, offering all actions, without exception, to ME, The परमेश्वर parameśvar, as acts of worship, as Sri Krishna said earlier (9 - 27)

यत् करोषि तत् कुरूष्य मदर्पणं yat karoşi tat kurūṣva madarpaṇaṁ - whatever कर्म karma you do, you do that कर्म karma as ईश्वर आराधन कर्म iśvara ārādhana karma, as an act of worship of परमेश्वर parameśvar with प्रसाद बुद्धि pr asāda buddhi - with mental disposition of welcoming the result of your action, whatever that is, as the very Grace of परमेश्वर parameśvar, as blessings from परमेश्वर parameśvar



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मत् परः matparaḥ - always recognizing and appreciating that "I", the परमेश्वर parameśvar, is The only Refuge, The Ultimate Destination for every human being मत् व्यापाश्रयः सन् mat vyāpāśrayaḥ san - always seeking total union with परमेश्वर parameśvar already in oneself

बुद्धियोगं उपाश्रित्य buddhi yogam upāśritya - बुद्धि योग yoga buddhi is ज्ञान लक्षण भक्ति योग jñāna lakṣaṇa bhakti yoga and उपाश्रित्य upāśritya refers to the attitude of पूर्ण ईश्चर शरणागित pūrṇa īśvara śaraṇāgati - Total surrender to परमेश्चर parameśvar already in oneself, that total surrender to Pure Consciousness already in oneself. Therefore,

बुद्धियोगं उपाश्चित्य buddhi yogam upāśritya - totally surrendering to परमेश्वर parameśvar already in oneself through ज्ञान लक्षण भक्ति योग jñāna lakṣaṇa bhakti yoga through such ज्ञानिन्छा jñānaniṣṭhā (when one is in such बुद्धि योग yoga buddhi, one seeks only ज्ञानप्रसादं jñānaprasādam - जीवब्रह्मऐक्यं jīvabrahma aikyam - recall मु mu 3 - 2 - 1)

मिन्नितः सततं भव maccittaḥ satataṁ bhava - Being in such ज्ञानिनिष्ठा jñānaniṣṭhā - ज्ञान लक्षण भक्ति योग jñāna lakṣaṇa bhakti yoga be one whose entire अन्तः करण antaḥ karaṇa - mind and बुद्धि buddhi is always in ME, The परमेश्वर parameśvar. Be परमेश्वर parameśvar -conscious, be God-conscious at all times

मच्चित्तः सन् maccittaḥ san - Being in Me, The परमेश्चर parameśvar with such ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्चर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti at all times

मत् प्रसादात् mat prasādāt - by My Grace, by the Grace of परमेश्वर parameśvar सर्चदुर्गाणि तरिष्यसि sarvadurgāṇi tariṣyasi - you will cross, you will overcome all obstructions for reaching your destination, which means, all traces of चासनेs vāsanas in your अन्तः करण antaḥ karaṇa will disappear naturally and you will certainly reach The परमेश्वर parameśvar already in yourself. You will certainly gain नैस्कर्म्य सिद्धि



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naiskarmya siddhi. You will certainly gain मोक्ष mokṣa, The श्रेयस् śreyas that you seek.

Thus, Sri Krishna has integrated the entire process of **ज्ञाननिष्ठा** jñānaniṣṭhā into a ONE-step process for every human being, and That step is:

मिञ्चित्तः सततं भच maccittaḥ satataṁ bhava - Be in परमेश्चर parameśvar - consciousness at all time. Never lose sight of परमेश्चर parameśvar already in yourself. Always hold on to परमेश्चर parameśvar already in yourself.

Let us understand this clearly. Being in परमेश्वर parameśvar -consciousness is NOT a कर्म karma. It is a भाव bhāva. It is NOT doing. It is being. It is not a कर्म karma replacing another कर्म karma. It is doing every कर्म karma being in परमेश्वर parameśvar -consciousness, which means, being conscious of आत्मा ātmā - the true nature of oneself at all times, doing all कर्मs karmas, without exception, making full use of your faculties with unlimited strength and power of ज्ञान लक्षण ईश्वर भक्ति jñāna lakṣaṇa īśvara bhakti, the result of which is ईश्वरप्रसादं īśvara prasādam - The Grace of परमेश्वर parameśvar.

By such ईश्चरप्रसाद iśvaraprasād, जीचब्रह्मऐक्यं jīvabrahma aikyaṁ - ONENESS with ब्रह्म brahman, The परमेश्चर parameśvar, The आत्मा ātmā already in oneself, takes place immediately and spontaneously. That is gaining मोक्ष mokṣa, gaining श्रेयस् śreyas, gaining Total Fulfillment in life.

Therefore, Sri Krishna's firm advice for Arjuna is:

मच्चित्तः सततं भच maccittaḥ satataṁ bhava - परमेश्चर parameśvar is already in you. Be परमेश्चर parameśvar -conscious at all times. That is the message of Sri Krishna not only to Arjuna, but it is for all of us, indeed, for the entire humanity, and it is valid for all times.

If, for any reason, Arjuna chooses not to listen to this advice at this time, what will happen to him? That also Sri Krishna tells Arjuna as follows:



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अथ चेत् त्वं अहङ्कारात् न श्रोष्यसि विनङ्क्ष्यसि ॥ 18 – 58 atha cet tvam ahankārāt na śroṣyasi vinankṣyasi ॥

यत् अहङ्कारम् आश्रित्य न योत्स्य इति मन्यसे । yat ahankāram āśritya na yotsya iti manyase । मिथ्येष व्यवसायस्ते प्रकतिस्त्यां नियोक्ष्यति ॥ 18 – 59 mithyaişa vyavasāyaste prakatistvām niyokṣyati ॥

अथ चेत् atha cet - Suppose, in case

अहङ्कारात् ahaṅkārāt - because of your ego power, prompted by the force of your ego त्यं न श्रोष्यसि tvaṁ na śroṣyasi - you do not listen to this advice, you choose not to follow this advice, then

चिनङ्क्ष्यसि vinankṣyasi - चिनाशं गमिष्यसि vināśam gamiṣyasi - you will destroy yourself, by obstructing yourself, which means you will not get what you seek. You will not get the श्रेयस् śreyas that you seek. You will continue to go through this never-ending cycle of life and death.

This message is also for all of us, for the entire humanity.

Sri Krishna does not mix up words here. He makes this unequivocal, unambiguous and unmistakable statement, only to make sure that Arjuna, and indeed all of us, understand His advice properly and completely.

मिञ्चित्तः सततं भव maccittaḥ satataṁ bhava - Be in परमेश्वर parameśvar - consciousness at all times. Never lose sight of परमेश्वर parameśvar, already in yourself. Always hold on to परमेश्वर parameśvar already in yourself.

This is the entire message of the भगवत् गीता bhagavat gītā for every person. Ultimately, what one does with this message is left to oneself. Sri Krishna tells that also to Arjuna, as we will see next time. At this point, Sri Krishna wants to make sure that Arjuna understands this message clearly, properly and completely. Therefore, भगवान् bhagavān tells Arjuna:

अहङ्कारं आश्रित्य ahankāram āśritya - Based on the strength of your ego, depending on the strength of your ego-power



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यत् न योत्स्य इति मन्यस yat na yotsya iti manyase - if you think that you can decide "न योत्स्य na yotsya - I will not fight (recall 2 - 9), I will not do my स्वधर्म svadharma - my natural duty at this time and place", if you think that way

ते एष व्यवसायः मिथ्या एव te eṣa vyavasāyah mithyā eva - your thinking, your decision not to fight is मिथ्या mithyā - false, vainful, empty, totally devoid of any strength, substance or reality, because अहंकार ahaṁkāra - ego itself is baseless. It has no independent reality and consequently, it has no real strength. Therefore, any decision based on अहंकार ahaṁkāra - ego, is baseless. It also has no reality, and it also has no real strength, which means, you will not be able to keep up your decision, based on the strength of your false ego-power

प्रकृतिः prakṛtih - your प्रकृति गुण prakṛti guṇa, your क्षत्रिय स्वभाव kṣatriya svabhāva

त्यं नियोक्ष्यित tvam niyokṣyati - will bind you, will impel you to your क्षत्रिय धर्म kṣatriya dharma, क्षत्रिय कर्म kṣatriya karma - your natural duty. Therefore, your decision to not fight, based on अहंकार ahamkāra - ego power, is against your very own nature. Further

स्वभावजेन कौन्तेय निबद्धः स्वेन कर्मणा। svabhāvajena kaunteya nibaddhaḥ svena karmaṇā। कर्तुं नेच्छिस यन्मोहात् करिष्यिस अवशोऽपि तत्॥ 18 - 60 kartum necchasi yanmohāt kariṣyasi avaśo'pi tat ॥

कौन्तेय kaunteya - O! Arjuna, please understand this

यत् (कर्म karma) मोहात् न कर्तुं इछस्य yat mohāt na kartum icchasi - That कर्म karma, namely, fighting in this war, which you do not wish to do, because of मोह moha - delusion and confusion, delusion as to the true nature of yourself, and confusion with respect to स्वधर्म svadhama - your own duty at this time and place

स्वभावजेन निबद्धः स्वेन कर्मणा svabhāvajena nibaddhaḥ svena karmaṇā - you are bound to that स्वधर्म svadhama - your own natural duty, by your own स्वभाव svabhāva - by your own natural disposition born of your own past कर्मs karmas. That being so,



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अवशः अपि तत् कर्म करिष्यसि avaśah api tat karma kariṣyasi - you will be helplessly impelled to do that कर्म karma in some form or another. You may run away from the battlefield here, but you cannot run away from your स्वभाव svabhāva, born of your past कर्मs karmas. If you do not fight this war, you will be fighting some other war, somewhere else. By virtue of your प्रारब्ध कर्म prārabdha karma - स्वभाव गुण svabhāva guṇa, you have to go through the experience of this war, at this time and place. By running away from your duties here and now, no useful purpose will be served.

Arjuna, your problem is मोह moha - delusion and confusion. You must get rid of your मोह moha first, and then strive for gaining श्रेयस् $\acute{s}reyas$ - मोक्ष $mok \dot{s}a$. In order to do that, there is something that you must know, and then there is something that you must do. What exactly they are, भगवान् $bhagav\bar{a}n$ tells Arjuna in His concluding message in these words:

ईश्वरः सर्वभूतानां हृद्देशेऽर्जुन तिष्टित । īśvaraḥ sarvabhūtānāṁ hṛddeśe'rjuna tiṣṭati | भ्रामयन्सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया ॥ 18 - 61 bhrāmayansarvabhūtāni yantrārūḍhāni māyayā ॥

तमेव शरणं गच्छ सर्वभावेन भारत।

tameva śaraṇaṁ gaccha sarvabhāvena bhārata । तत् प्रसादात् परां शान्तिं स्थानं प्राप्स्यसि शाश्वतम् ॥ 18 - 62 tat prasādāt parāṁ śāntiṁ sthānaṁ prāpsyasi śāśvatam ॥

इति ते ज्ञानमाख्यातं गुह्यात् गुह्यतरं मया। iti te jñānamākhyātam guhyāt guhyataram mayā । चिमृश्य एतत् अशेषेण यतेच्छसि तथा कुरु॥ 18 - 63 vimṛśya etat aśeṣeṇa yatecchasi tathā kuru ॥

सर्व गुह्यतमं भूयः श्रुणु मे परमं वचः। sarva guhyatamam bhūyah śruņu me paramam vacaḥ l



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इष्टोऽसि मे दृढमिति ततो चक्ष्यामि ते हितम् ॥ 18 - 64 iṣṭo'si me dṛḍhamiti tato vakṣyāmi te hitam ॥

मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु । manmanā bhava madbhakto madyājī māṁ namaskuru । मां एच एस्यसि सत्यं ते प्रतिजाने प्रियोऽसि मे ॥ 18 - 65 māṁ eva esysasi satyaṁ te pratijāne priyo'si me ॥

सर्व धर्मान् परित्यज्य मां एकं शरणं च्रज । sarva dharmān parityajya māṁ ekaṁ śaraṇaṁ vraja । अहं त्या सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः ॥ 18 - 66 ahaṁ tvā sarva pāpebhyo mokṣayiṣyāmi mā śucaḥ ॥

We will see these verses in detail next time.