

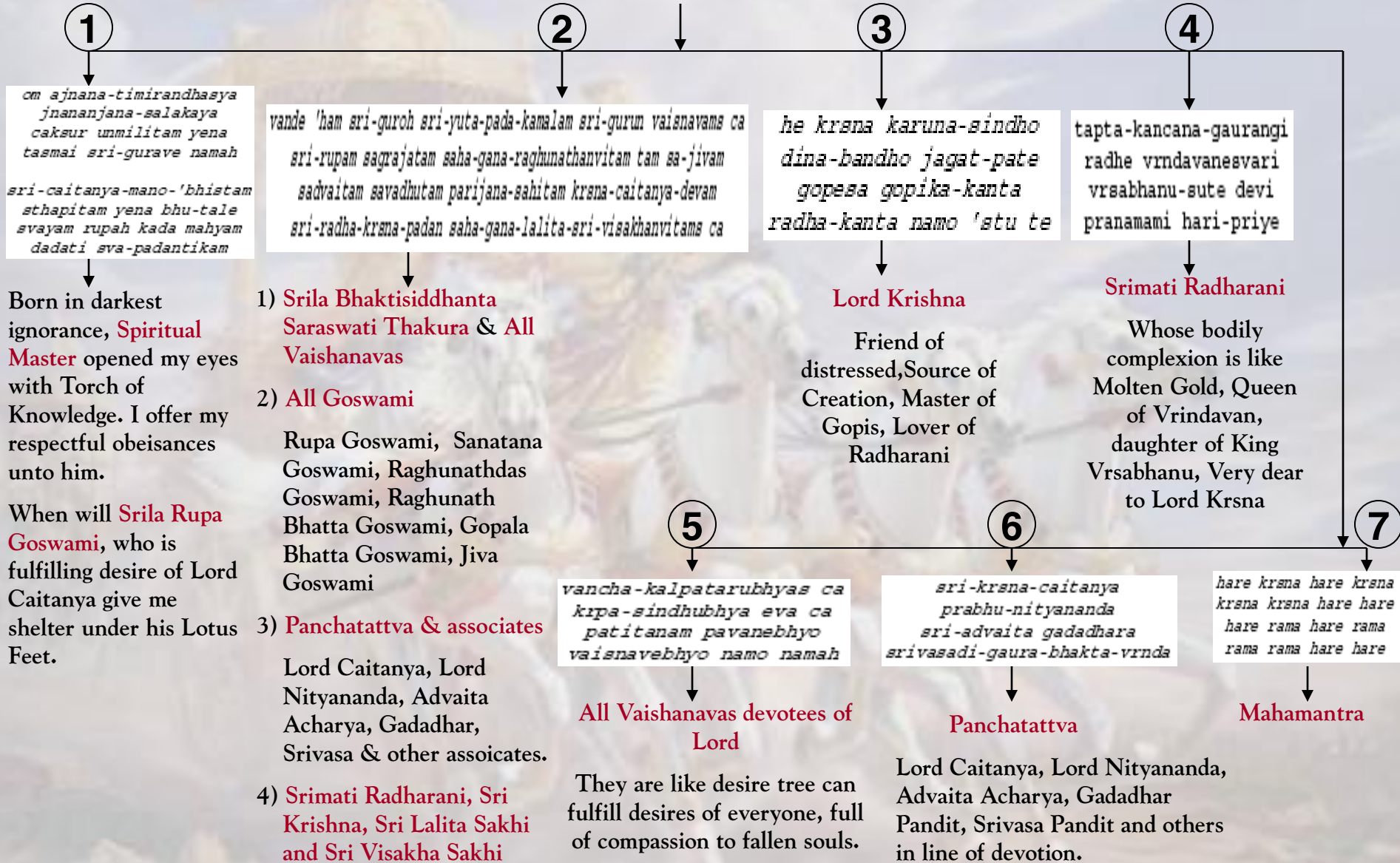


Srimad Bhagavad Gita Introduction

Mangalacarana

(Invoking auspiciousness)

Obeisances & Prayers



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Necessity of Bhagavad Gita As It Is

- BG also known as Gitopanishad
- Essence of Vedic Knowledge, Most important Upanishad
- Many commentaries of Bhagavad Gita Available, Why this edition?
 - ↳ None of them strictly authoritative b/c all of them commentator has expressed their own opinion without touching spirit of Bhagavad Gita As It Is.

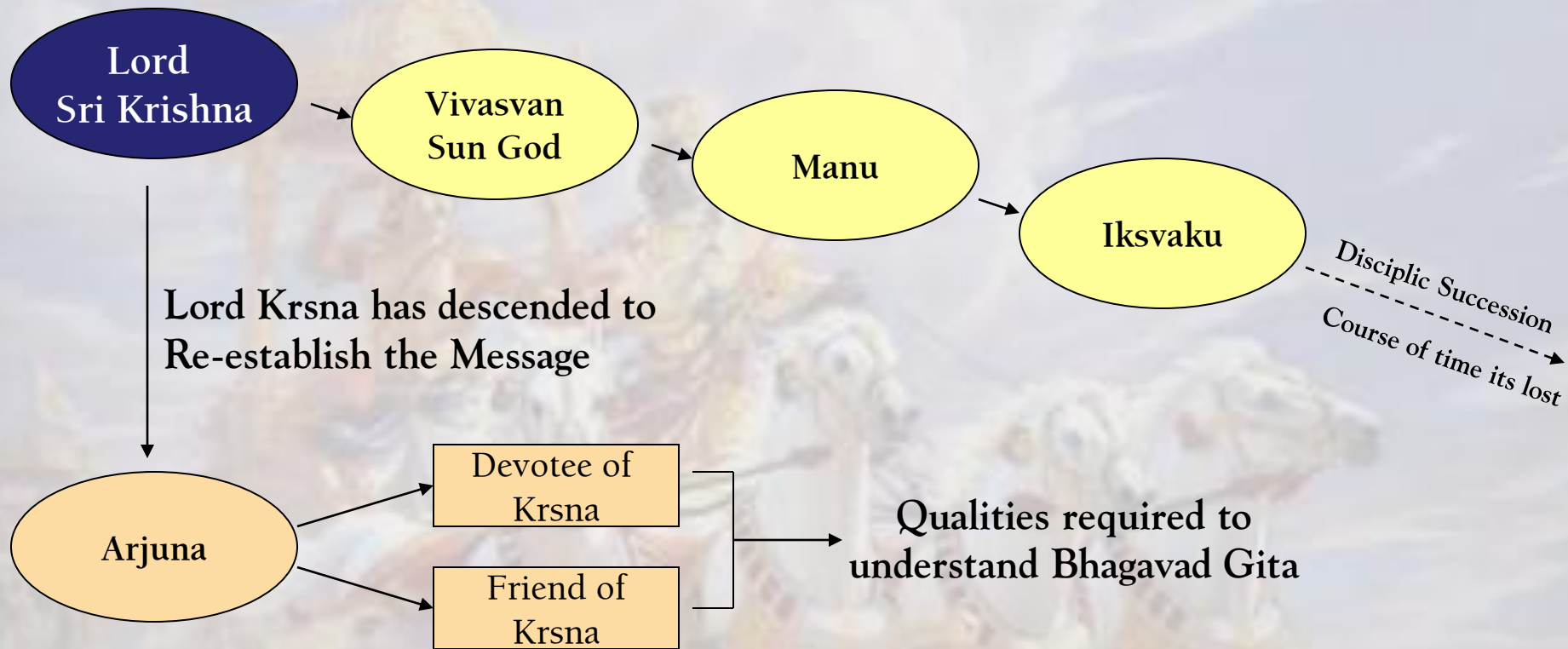
Spirit (Vital Principle) of Bhagavad Gita

- Spirit of Bhagavad Gita is mentioned in Gita itself.
- Eg. Taking medicine as per direction given by Physician not by whim
- BG Should be accepted as directed by speaker, Lord Sri Krsna.
- Lord Sri Krsna is establishes himself as Bhagavan, Supreme Personality of Godhead
- Also confirmed by Great Acaryas (Spiritual Master) like Sankarcarya, Ramanujacarya, Madhavacarya, Nimbarka Swami, Sri Caitanya Mahaprabhu.
- Also mentioned in Scripture such as BG, BS, SB and all puranas
- Therefore BG should be taken as directed by Lord Sri Krsna

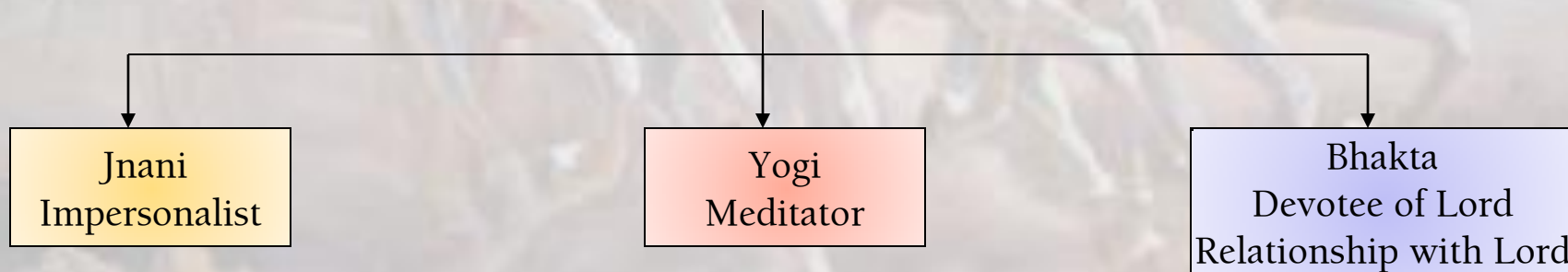
Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Knowledge revealed in Disciplic Succession (Parampara)

BG 4.1,4.2,4.3

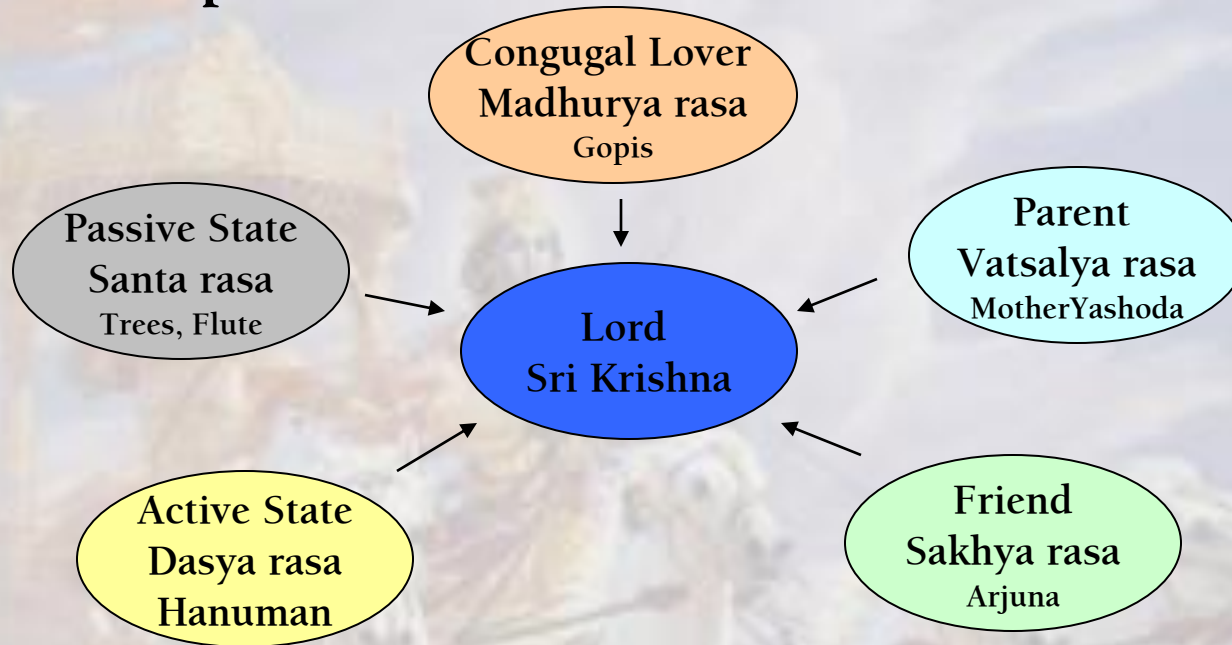


Three Classes of Transcendentalist



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Relationship with Lord



Svarupa-siddhi (Perfection of one's constitutional position)

- Everyone has one particular relationship with Krsna, called Svarupa
- At present stage we have forgotten Lord and the eternal relationship
- That relationship is can be revived by process of Devotional Service, that stage is called Svarupa-siddhi

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

How Arjuna accepted Bhagavad Gita?

BG 10.12-14

Arjuna Said :

- Your are Supreme Truth (param brahma) (Living Entity->Brahman, Lord-> PB)
- Ultimate abode (param dhama)
- The Purest (pavitram), untainted by material contamination
- The Absolute Truth (paramam bhavan)
- You are a Person (purusam), Supereme Enjoyer
- Eternal (sasvatam)
- Transcendental (divyam)
- Original Lord (Adi-devam)
- The Unborn (ajam)
- The greatest (vibhum)
- All great sages such as Narada, Asita, Devala and Vyasa confirm this truth about you. (Accepted by all acharyas)
- You yourself are declaring it to me. **I TOTALLY ACCEPT AS TRUTH YOU HAVE TOLD ME.**
- Neither Demigods or the Demons can understand your personality. (Even great personalities cannot understand then how human beings can understand?)

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

How Bhagavad Gita should be understood?

- Bhagavad Gita should be taken Spirit of Devotion
- One should not think that he is equal to Krsna
- One should not think Krsna as ordinary personality or even very great personality but Krsna is Supreme Personality of Godhead.
- One trying to study BG should atleast theoretically accept Sri Krsna as Supreme Personality of Godhead
- One should read BG in submissive spirit, else it is very difficult to understand BG, because it a great mystery.

Purpose of Bhagavad Gita?

- Deliver mankind from nescience of material existence.
- Everyman is full of difficulty & Anxiety in the Material World
- We are put into Asat (Temporary), but we are eternal
- Out of so many suffering, some inquires why suffering? Wants solution, inquires. In Brahma Sutra this is inquiry is called Brahma-Jijsasa. (Athato Brahma Jijsasa).
- For such sincere students Bhagavad Gita is spoken.

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

References – About importance of inquiry

BG 4.34

tad viddhi praṇipātena
paripraśnena sevayā
upadekṣyanti te jñānaṁ
jñāninas tattva-darśinaḥ

VedantaSutra 1.1.1

athato brahma jijnasa

SB 1.2.10

kamasya nendriya-pritir
labho jiveta yavata
jivasya tattva-jijnasa
nartho yas ceha karmabhih

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

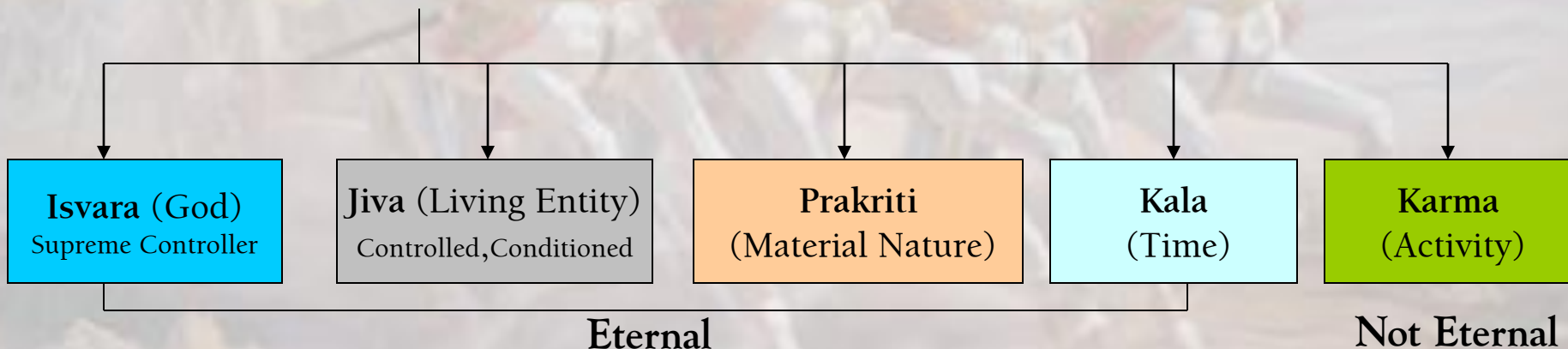
Reasons for Lord Krsna's Appearance

Lord Krsna descends :

- Re-establish the real purpose of life
- Out of many human beings, some awakens, of them one who actually enters the spirit of understanding his position, for them BG is spoken.
- Lord is very merciful upon living entities (nescience), thus spoke BG to his friend and devotee Arjuna.
- Arjuna's position
 - Arjuna is close associate of Krsna and above ignorance. He was put into ignorance to deliver message of Bhagavad Gita.

Topics of Bhagavad Gita

5 Basic Truths



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Topics of Bhagavad Gita

Isvara (God) Controller

- Supreme Godhead or Krsna or Brahman or Supreme Controller or Paramatma or Supreme Consciousness and is Greatest of All.
- Living entities are same as Lord in quality not quantity.
- Material Nature, Kala are working under direction of Lord.
Eg.Cosmic Nature, Automobile etc.

Jiva (Living Entity) Controlled, Conditioned

- Jivas are Part and Parcel of the Lord. Eg.Particle of Gold & Goldmine, Drop Ocean and Ocean.
- Jivas are same in quality and minute in quantity.
- Subordinate Isvaras, Tendency to control but are always controlled.
- Jiva although parts and parcels of Lord are considered as Prakriti (enjoyed) (Superior Energy b/c they are Conscious) BG 7.5

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Topics of Bhagavad Gita... Contd.

Prakriti (Material Nature)

- Inferior Nature (b/c not conscious), Eternal but sometimes Manifest or Unmanifest. Eg. Clouds during rainy season.
- Krsna is only Purusha (Enjoyer), Prakriti is female, controlled by Lord, is enjoyed. Eg. Wife controlled by Husband. BG 9.10
- Constitutes of 3 qualities Modes - Goodness, Passion, Ignorance

Kala (Time)

- Above these modes are Kala or Time.

Karma (Activity)

- Combination of the Modes and under the control and puriew of eternal time there are activities, this activities are called Karma.
- Activities are carried out from time immemorial and we are suffering or enjoying fruits of our activities (also Karma). Eg. Businessman
- Karma is not Eternal, Karma changes with Perfection of Knowledge.

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Difference between Isvara & Jivas

Explained in BG Chapter 13.2-3

Lord	Living Entity
Ksetra-Jna (super knower) (BG 13.3)	Ksetra-Jna (knower of the field) (BG 13.2)
Conscious (Of all the bodies), not Materially contaminated (BG 7.13, 9.10)	Conscious (Of ones own body), Materially contaminated (BG 13.2, 14.5)
Heart of all Living entities (Paramatma) (BG 13.23)	Resides only in one's own body
Controller of all bodies Gives direction to the living entity (BG 15.15)	Controlled or Conditioned Forced to act as per the modes (BG 15.7)
Not affected by Karma (BG 3.22, 4.14)	Entangled in action & reaction (Karma) (BG 13.22)
Lord travels with Living Entity to his next destination	Enters into another body based on Karma (Transmigration) (BG 2.13, 8.6)

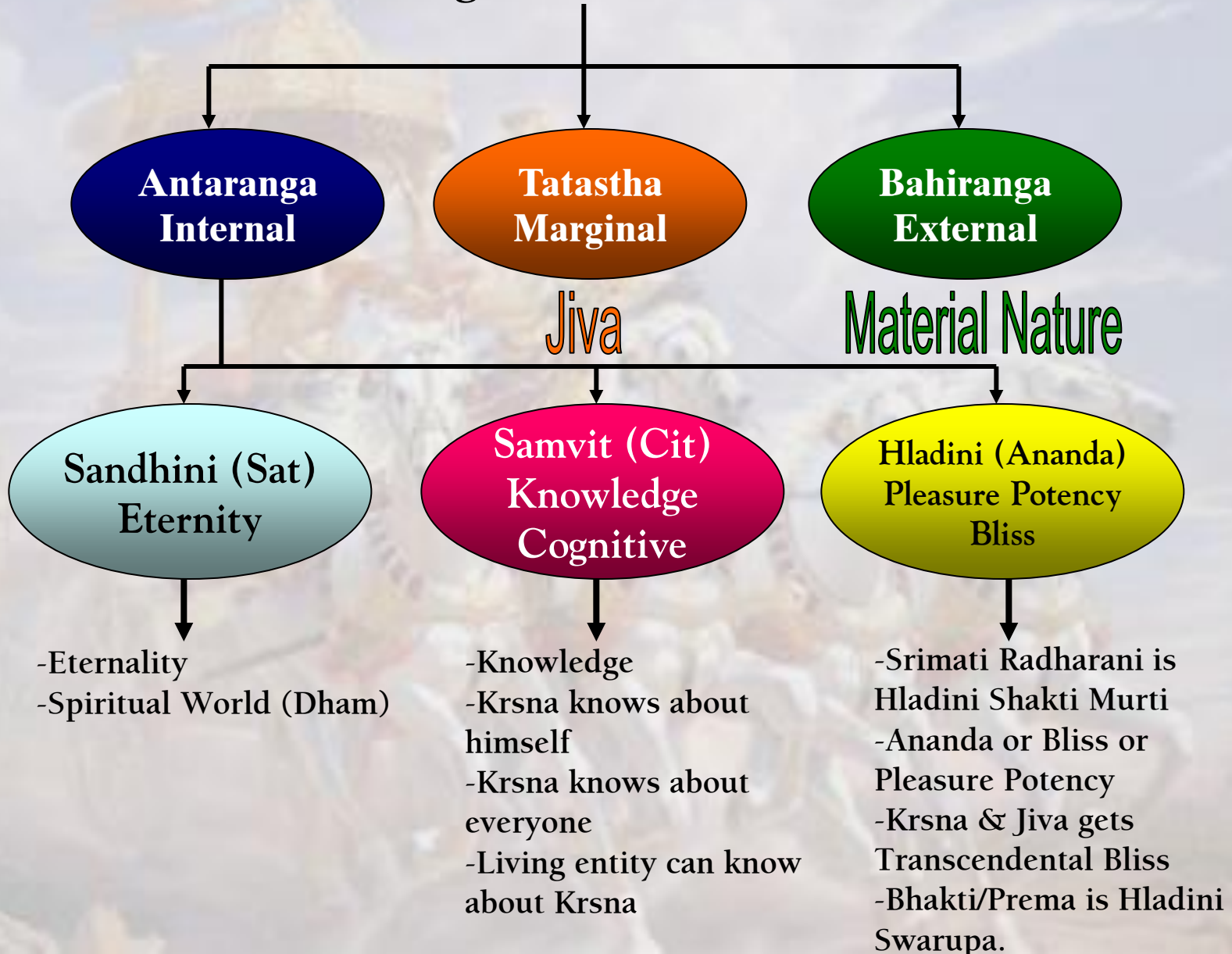
Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

What is Consciousness and Bhakti ?

- Jiva is conscious and Lord is supreme conscious.
- Consciousness is not generated by association of matter.
- For Jiva the consciousness is covered eg. Light covered by colored glass.
- When Lord descends into material world his consciousness is not covered or affected. (BG 9.10)
- BG teaches us how to purify consciousness and any activity in purified consciousness is called Bhakti. Pure consciousness is transcendental to the 3 modes of material nature.
- When Jiva is Materially Contaminated, its called conditioned. False consciousness or False Ego (bodily concept of life). Mukti or Liberation means freedom bodily concept or Material Consciousness.
- Consciousness is "I am". Contaminated - I am the Lord. I am the Creator and I am the Enjoyer. But actually he is the co-operator. Eg. Part of the machine co-operates with the machine, part of the body co-operates with the body, watering root of the tree and master and servant.
- Lord is the actual Enjoyer and the Living entities are enjoyed. Living entities enjoy by cooperating.

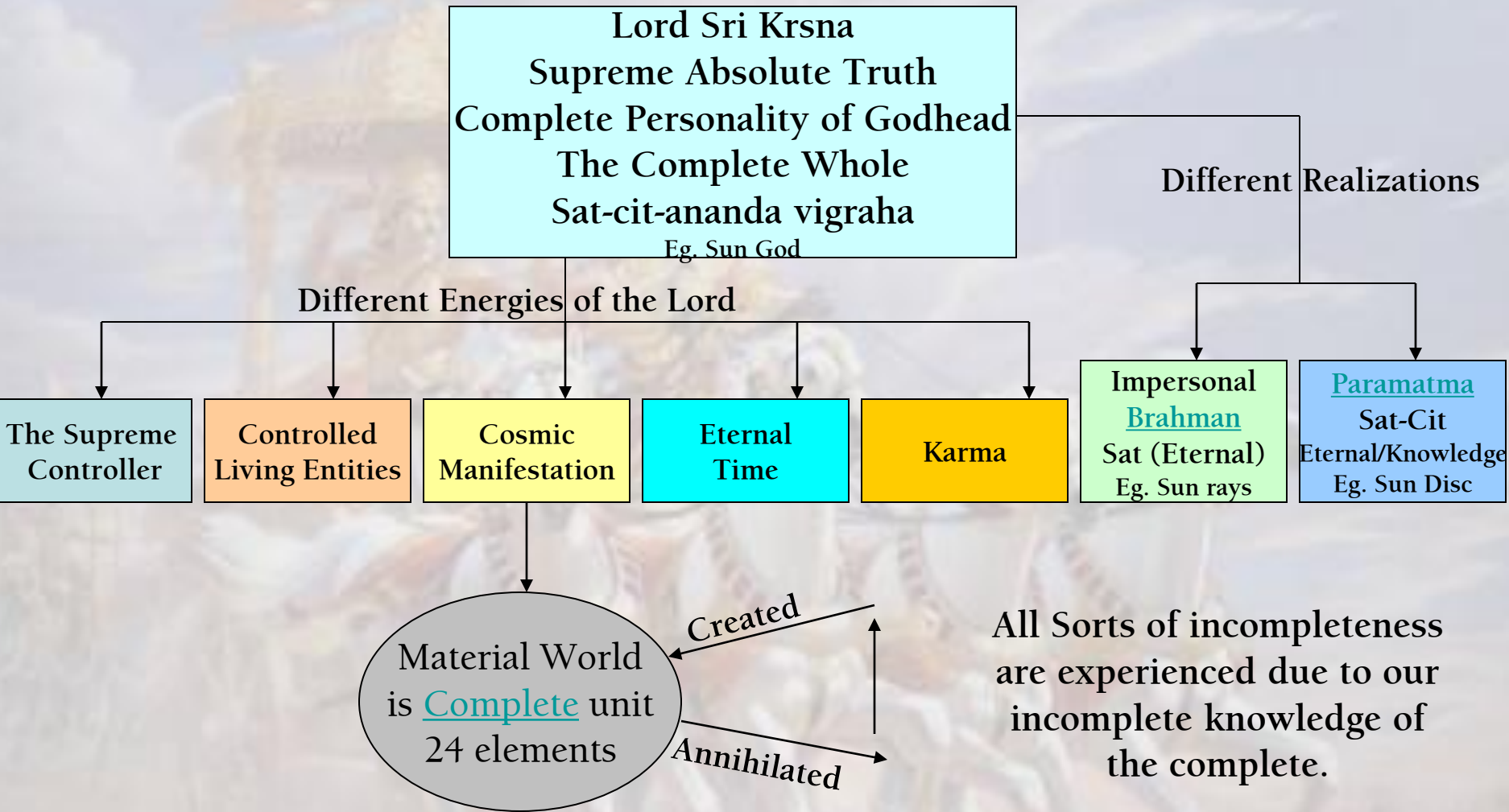
Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Different Energies (Shakti's) of the Lord



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Different Manifestations of the Lord

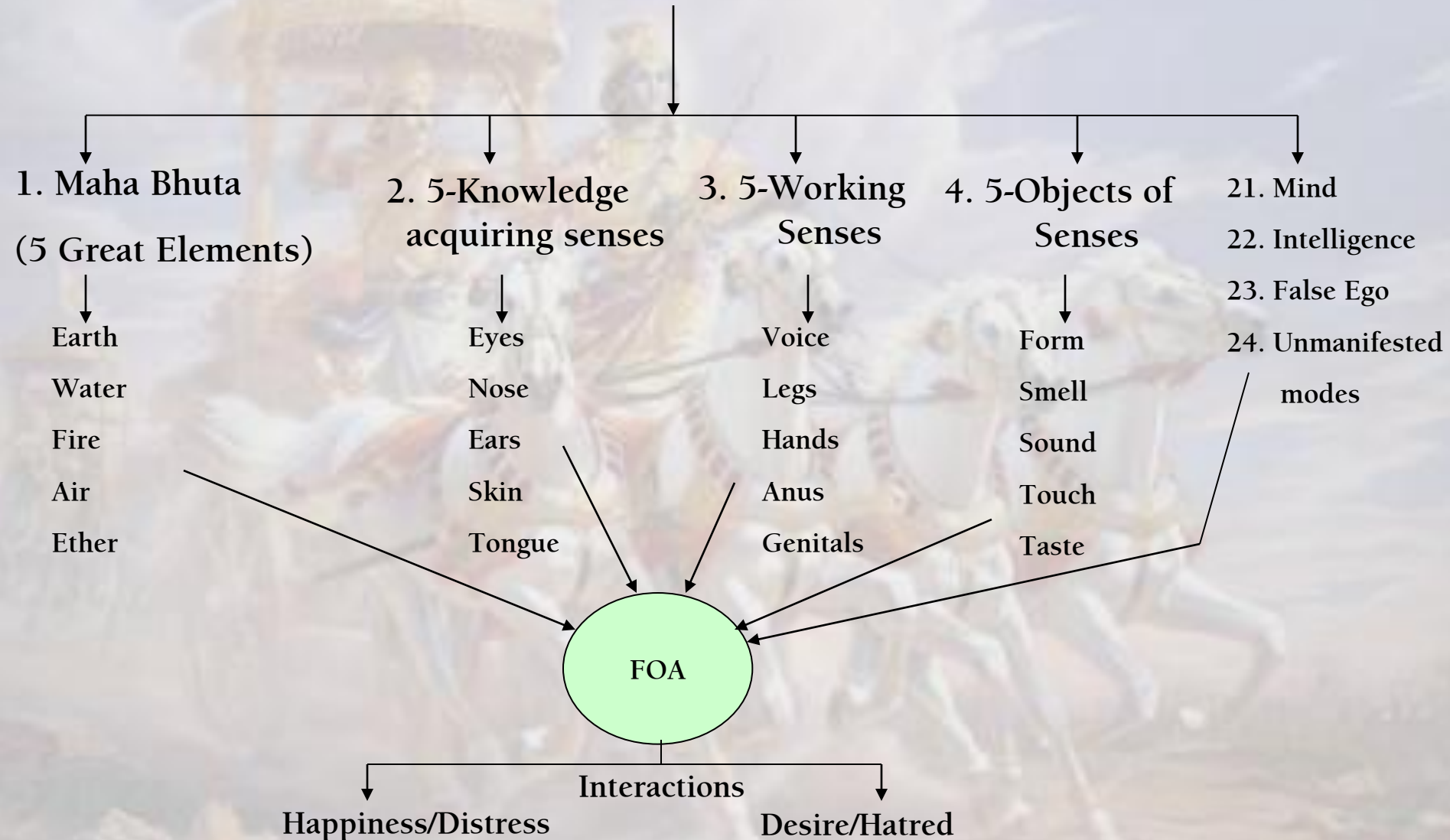


Bhagavad Gita contains the complete Knowledge of Vedic Wisdom

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

24 Elements as described in Chapter [13.6-7](#)

24 Elements



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

VEDIC KNOWLEDGE

*Revealed absolute Truth
Every word unchanged eternally*

SRUTI

SMRTI

*Composed by sages
Wording may change from age to age*

VEDAS

Rg, Yajur,
Sama, Atharva

UPAVEDAS

Dhanurveda
Ayurveda, etc.

VEDANGAS

Samhitas
mantras

Brahmanas
ritual explanation
of mantras

Aranyakas
esoteric explanation
of mantras

Upanisads
Jnana-kanda
philosophy of Brahman

Kalpa
ritual details

Siksa
pronunciation

Vyakarana
grammar

Nirukta
etymology

Chandas
meters

Jyotisa
astronomy-time
calculation

Ritual Sutras

Connected to
Kalpa-vedanga

Tantras

Spoken by Lord
Siva to Parvati

Pancaratra

**Vaisnava
worship**

Puranas

18 Major

18 Minor

Itihasas

Six Darshanas

Srauta Sutras
explains
public yajnas

Grhya Sutras
explains
home yajnas

Dharma Sutras
Law books

Dharma Sastras
including Manu-
samhita and others

Tamasic

Rajasic

Sattvic

Vedanta
(Vyasa)
(Metaphysics)
theology of
Upanisads

Mimamsa
(Jaimini)
(Hermeneutics)
interpreting
scriptural texts

Nyaya
(Gautama)
(Epistemology, logic)
philosophy of
knowledge
including logic

Vaisesika
(Kanada)
(Metaphysics)
philosophy of
existence

Yoga
(Patanjali)
(Sadhana)

Sankhya
(Kapila)
(Metaphysics)

sisters

sisters

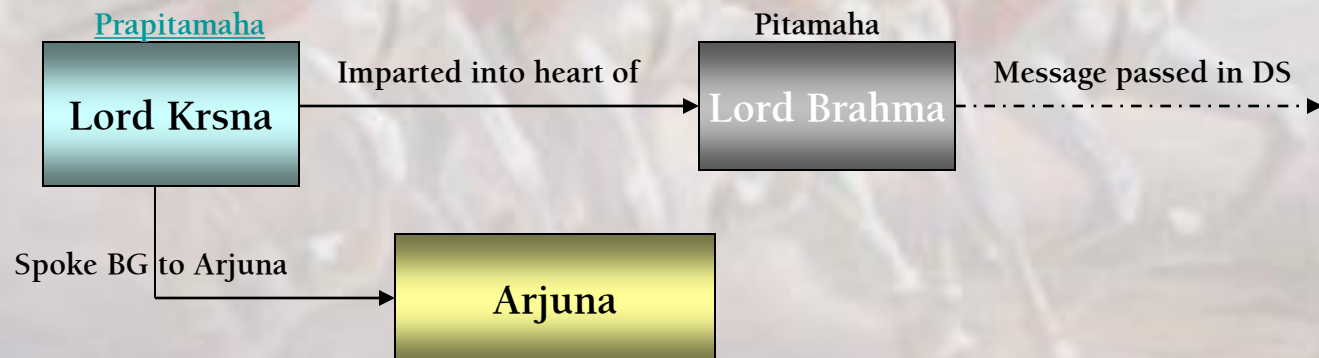
sisters

Compliments : Tyaga Caitanya Das

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Vedic Knowledge

- Vedic Knowledge is complete, infallible, beyond mistakes, b/c it is apauruseya (spoken by Lord Himself) beyond 4 defects. Eg. Cowdung, 4 defects
 - Imperfect senses
 - Commit Mistakes
 - Illusioned
 - Cheating tendency
- Bhagavad Gita is Essence of all Vedic Scriptures, we should accept without interpretation.
- Vedas Knowledge is not matter of research. Its comes down in Parampara (disciplic succession).
- Disciplic Succession (Parampara)



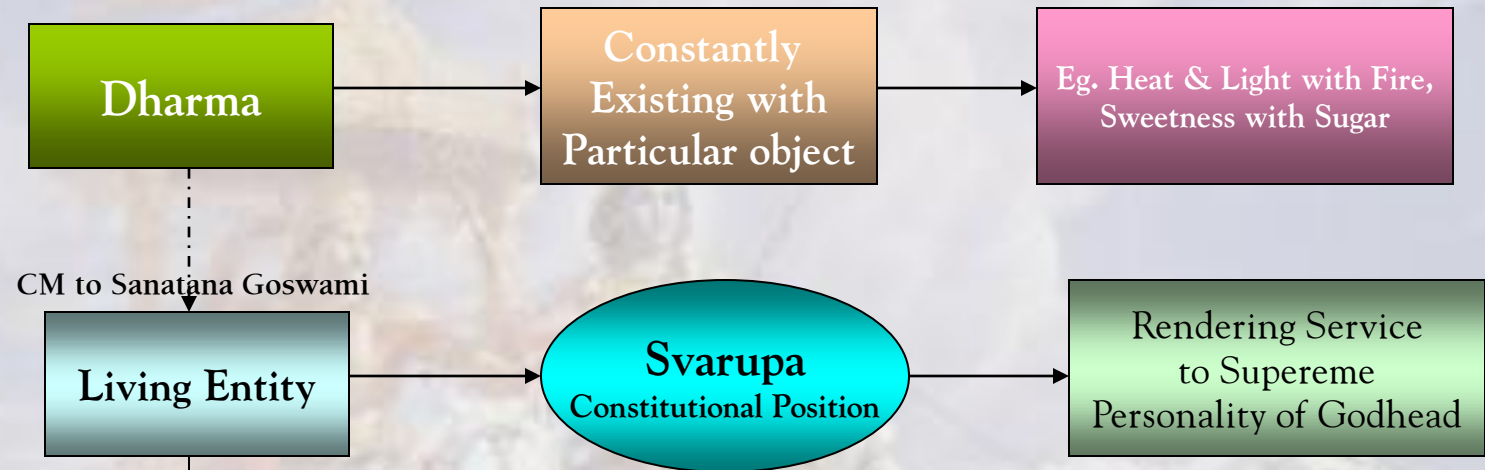
Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Goal of Human Form of Life

- Realize the importance of Human Form of Life
- Direction given in Vedic literatures, essence in Srimad Bhagavad Gita.
- Properly utilize instructions of Bhagavad-Gita.
- Purify our existence, Re-establish our eternal relationship with Lord & Go Back to Godhead (Spiritual Sky) which is eternal, Knowledge & Bliss, this is Sanatana Dharma.
- Sanatana Dharma
 - According to Sripada Ramanujacarya “Sanatana”-> No beginning or end.
 - Sanatana-Dharma does not refer to any sectarian process or religion.
 - It is eternal function of the eternal living entities in relationship with eternal Supreme Lord.
 - Difference between Religion & Sanatana Dharma
 - Religion conveys the idea of faith and faith may change, but Sanatana Dharma never changes. Eg. Hindu may become Muslim, Christian.
 - For instance Liquidity of water, Heat of Fire.
 - Religion can have beginning or end but Sanatana Dharma is eternal. Eg. Other Religions.

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Sanatana Dharma (Svarupa)



- Eg. Living Entities are always serving. Husband serves wife, wife serves child, President serves country. There is no exception in society.
- Religion or faith of person may change, Hindu may become Muslim or Christian, but rendering the service still continues. Therefore rendering service is Sanatana-Dharma.
- We are factually related to Supreme Lord in service. Supreme Lord is Supreme Enjoyer and we living entities are His servitors. We are created for his enjoyment and we become happy in serving him, We cannot become happy otherwise. Eg. Part of body cannot be happy without co-operating with stomach.

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Demigod Worship (Devatas)

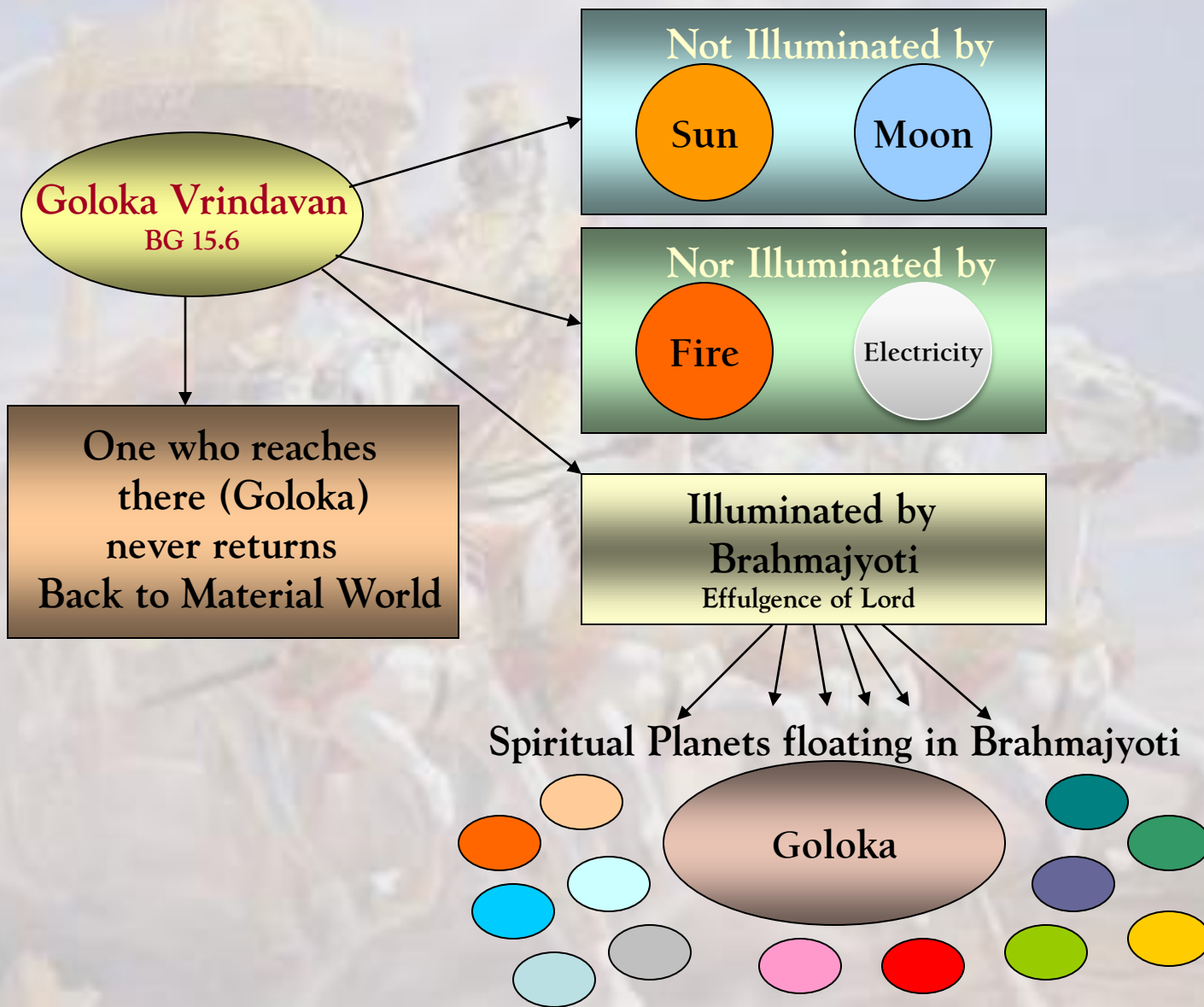
- Demigods (Devatas) are subordinate controllers in the Material World. Eg Sun God (Vivasvan), Moon God (Soma)
- Demigod Worship is not recommended or approved by Krsna
- Those whose intelligence has been stolen by material desires (lust) surrender unto demigods. They follow the particular rules and regulations of worship according to their own nature.

Reason for Lord's Appearance

- Lord is Ananda-mayo-bhyasat (Reservior of All Pleasure). Living entities are his parts & parcel and participate in his enjoyment.
- Lord descends in this Mortal World to show His pastimes in Vrindavan, which are full of bliss, by which living entity can get attracted to him. He performs various passtimes with his devotees and by his pastimes he shows they need not worship Demigods. b/c their ultimate goal is to return to his abode.

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Lords Abode (Goloka Vrindavan)



BRAHMAJYOTI

Kṛṣṇa's effulgence

Brahmānanda
(the all-pervading impersonal bliss)

(jñāna-yogis attain this)

KĀRAṆA OCEAN

OF VIRAJA RIVER
(Causal Ocean)

Karanodakaśāyī Mahā-Viṣṇu
(unlimited universes emanate from the pores of His skin)

the glance of Mahā-Viṣṇu impregnates the
universes with the prāṇ and kālā (eternal time)

ONE UNIVERSE among unlimited material universes

Carbhodakaśāyī Viṣṇu
(Lord Brahmā is born from the lotus flower sprouting from His navel)

JADA-JAGAT

Karbhodakaśāyī Viṣṇu

each covering is ten times the
diameter of the previous covering

Lord Śiva

Dūrgā-devī
shadow of hlāḍīnī-śaktī

- Satyaloka: Lord Brahmā's abode
- Tapoloka
- Janaloka: Seven Sages
- Maharloka
- Svargaloka (Indraloka): Heavenly Planets
- (Realm of 33 million Demigods and Demons)
- Bhuvraloka: Rākṣasas and Ghosts

Higher Planets
(subtle)

You are here



Bhūraloka: Earth Planet

Middle Planet
(subtle and gross)

Jaḍānanda
(material pleasure)

- Atala
- Vitala
- Sutala
- Talātala
- Mahātala
- Rasātala
- Pātāla: Pitrloka and Hellish Planets

Lower Planets
(gross)

GARBHODAKA OCEAN

Hare Kṛṣṇa Hare Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa
Hare Kṛṣṇa Hare Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa
Hare Rāma Rāma Rāma Rāma Hare Hare

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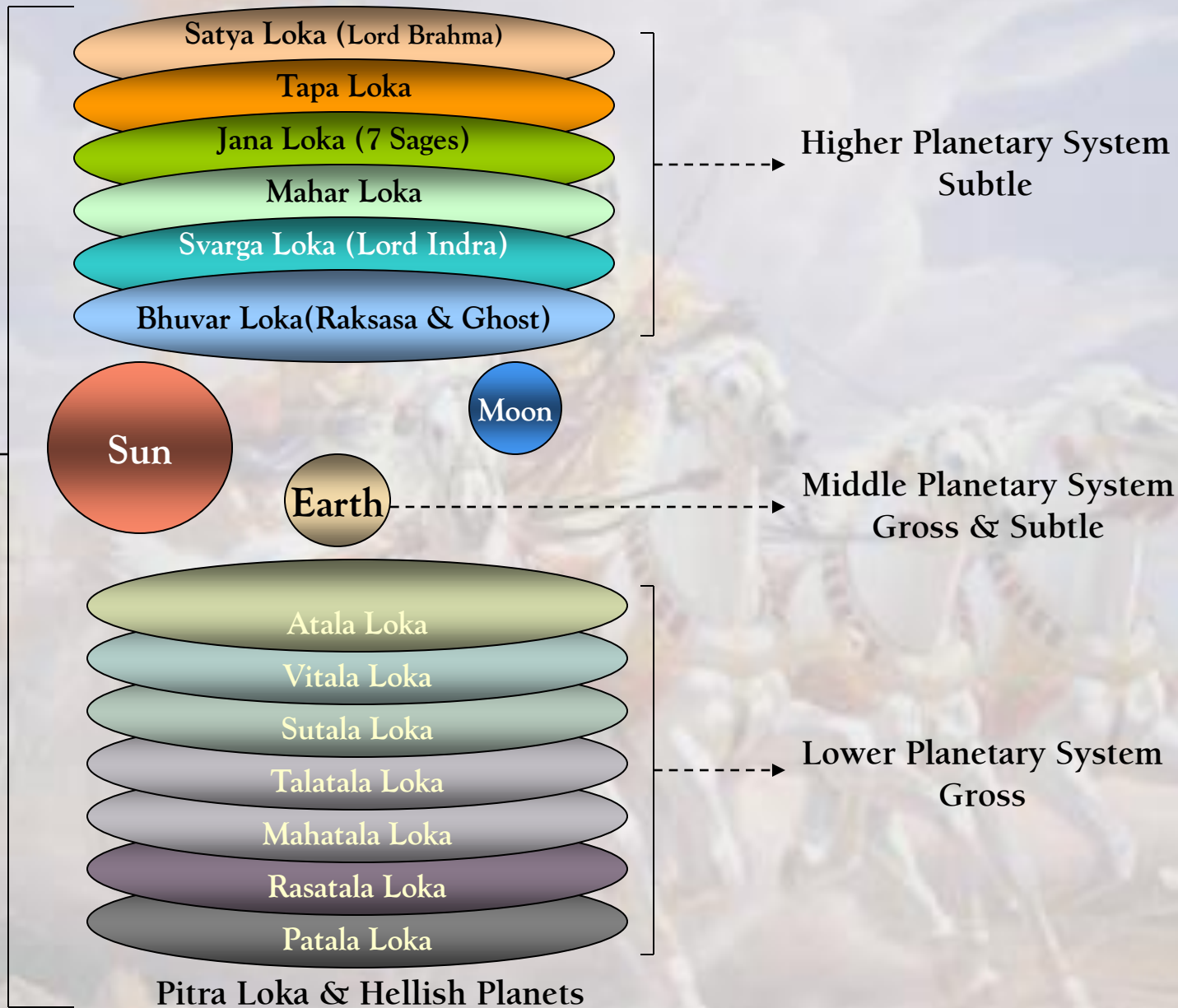
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Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Material World

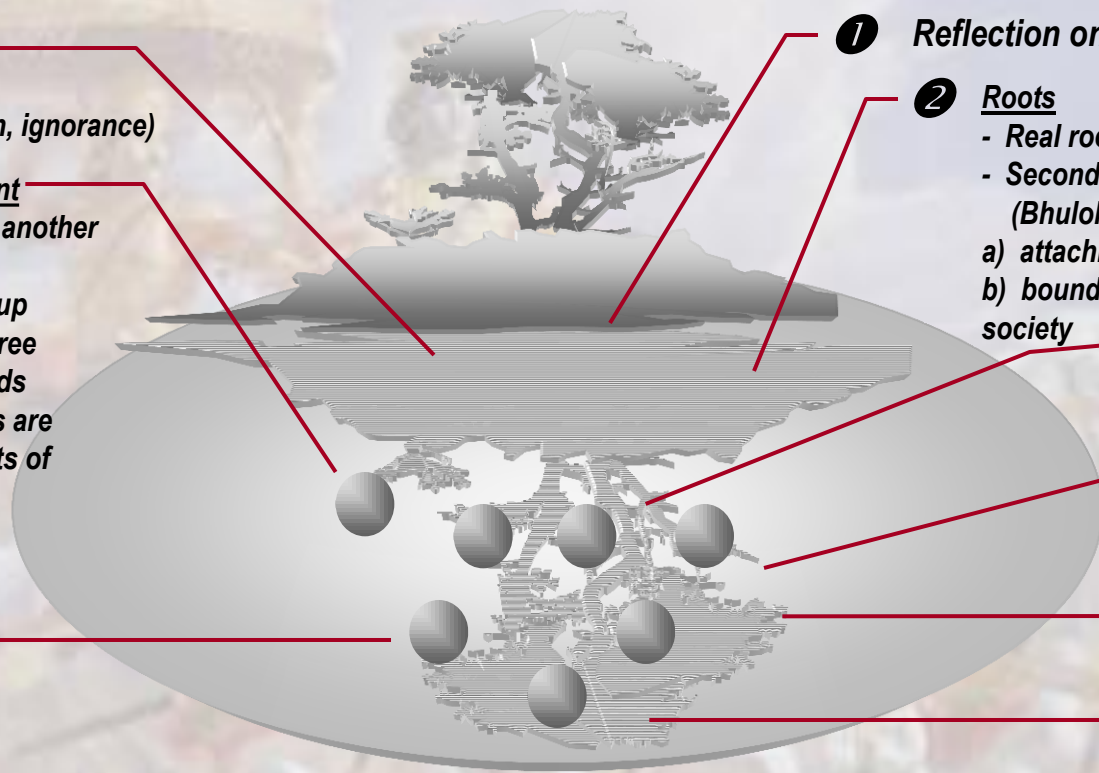
Birth, Death, Old Age & Disease

Yanti deva vrata devan



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

The Banyan Tree - the Material world is a perverted reflection of the spiritual



8 Nourishment
The three modes
(goodness, passion, ignorance)

9 Living entities involvement
Hops from one branch to another
trying to taste the fruit
a) up is down & down is up
b) can't see how far the tree
extends or where it ends
c) although living entities are
eternal fragmental parts of
Krishna, they are
struggling with
the senses

7 Fruits
dharma, artha,
karma, moksa

1 Reflection on desire

2 Roots
- Real root grows upwards (Brahmaloka)
- Secondary root grows downwards
(Bhuloka)
a) attachment & aversion
b) bound by fruitive actions by human
society

3 Branches
Upper & Lower planet

4 Leaves
Vedic hymns

5 Twigs
Sense objects

6 Tips of branches
senses

HOW?

The only way out
of the tree is
DETACHMENT

1 Find one in knowledge

a) hear properly from him
b) about the relationship between Lord & living entity

2 Surrender to the Lord

a) through the spiritual master
b) no false prestige that he is Lord of material nature
c) not in illusion

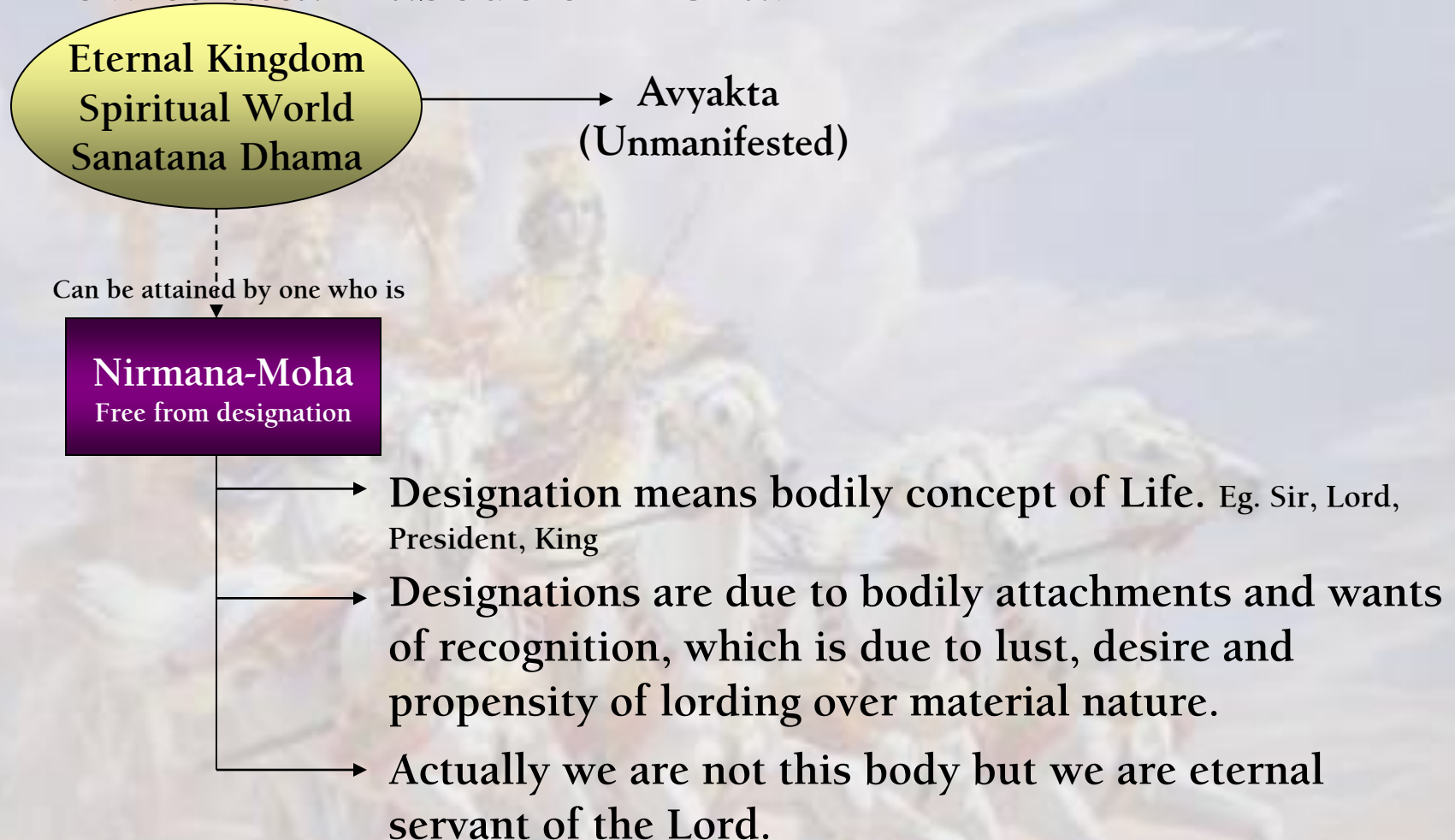
3 Attains eternal abode

d) gives up false association
c) free from dualities

Compliments : Tyaga Caitanya Das

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

How to attain abode of Krsna?



**AS LONG AS WE ARE BEWILDERED BY THE
ATTRACTIONS OF FALSE MATERIAL
ENJOYMENTS, WE DO NOT GET ENTRY TO
SPIRITUAL KINGDOM.**

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

How to Attain Abode of Krsna?

BG 8.5

anta-kāle ca mām eva
smaran muktvā kalevaram
yaḥ prayāti sa mad-bhāvam
yāti nāsty atra samśayaḥ

And whoever, at the end of his life, quits his body, remembering Me alone, at once attains My nature. Of this there is no doubt.

Spiritual Kingdom
Attains Krsna's
Nature
Mad-bhavam

Sat
Eternal

Cit
Knowledge

Ananda
Bliss

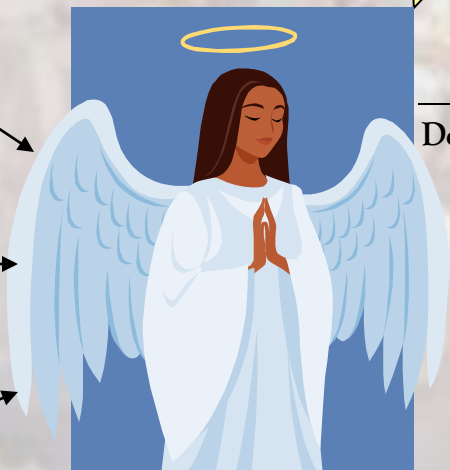
Quits body
Remembering
Krsna

Present Body

Nirananda
Misery

Acit
Ignorance

Asat
Temporary



Does not remember Krsna

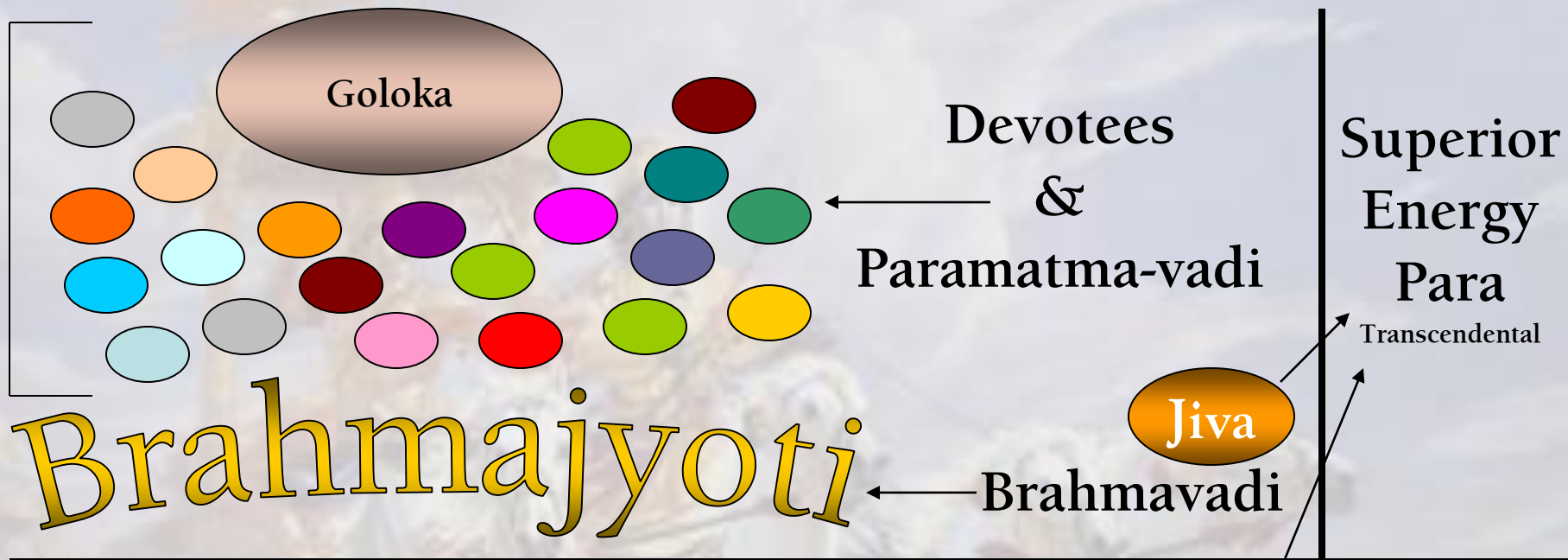
Fate decided by
Higher Authorities
According to Activities
of this life



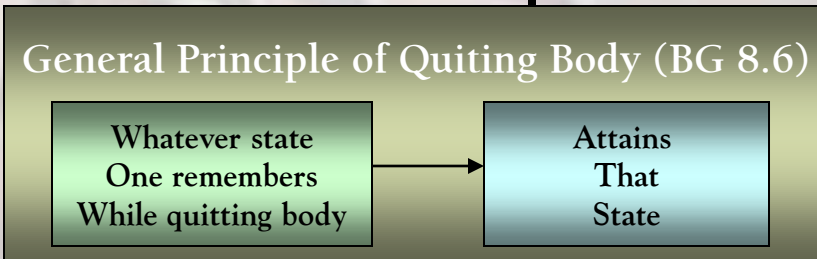
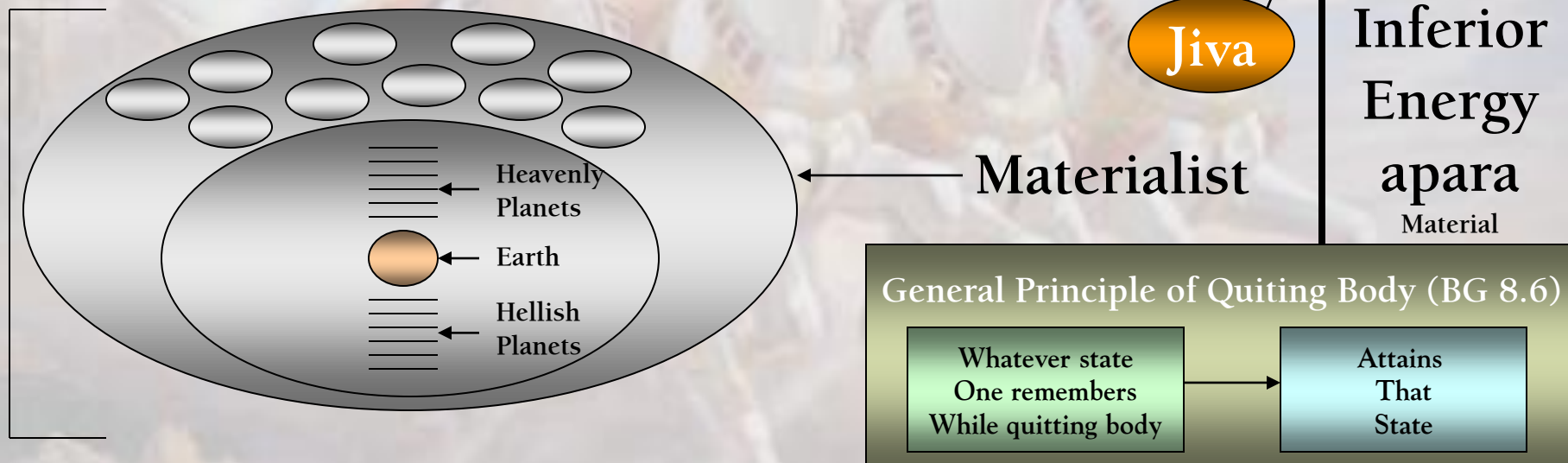
Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Destination of different Transcendentalists

Spiritual Planets (Vaikuntha) (3/4)

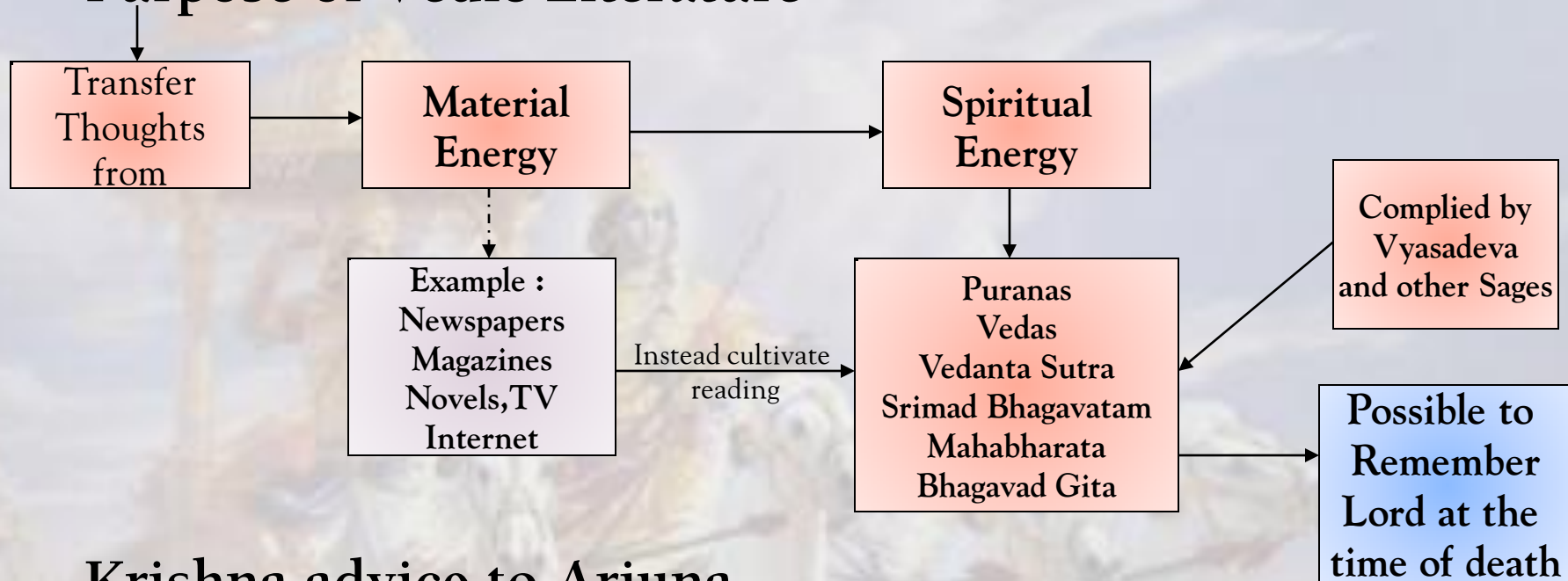


Material Planets (1/4)

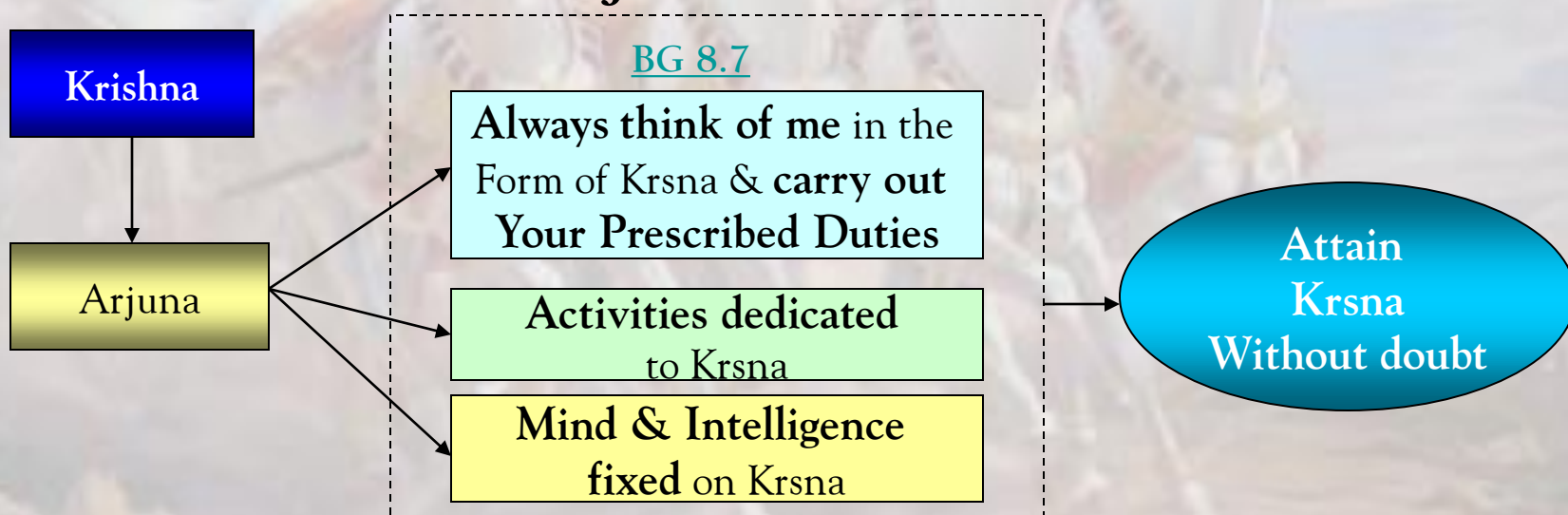


Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Purpose of Vedic Literature

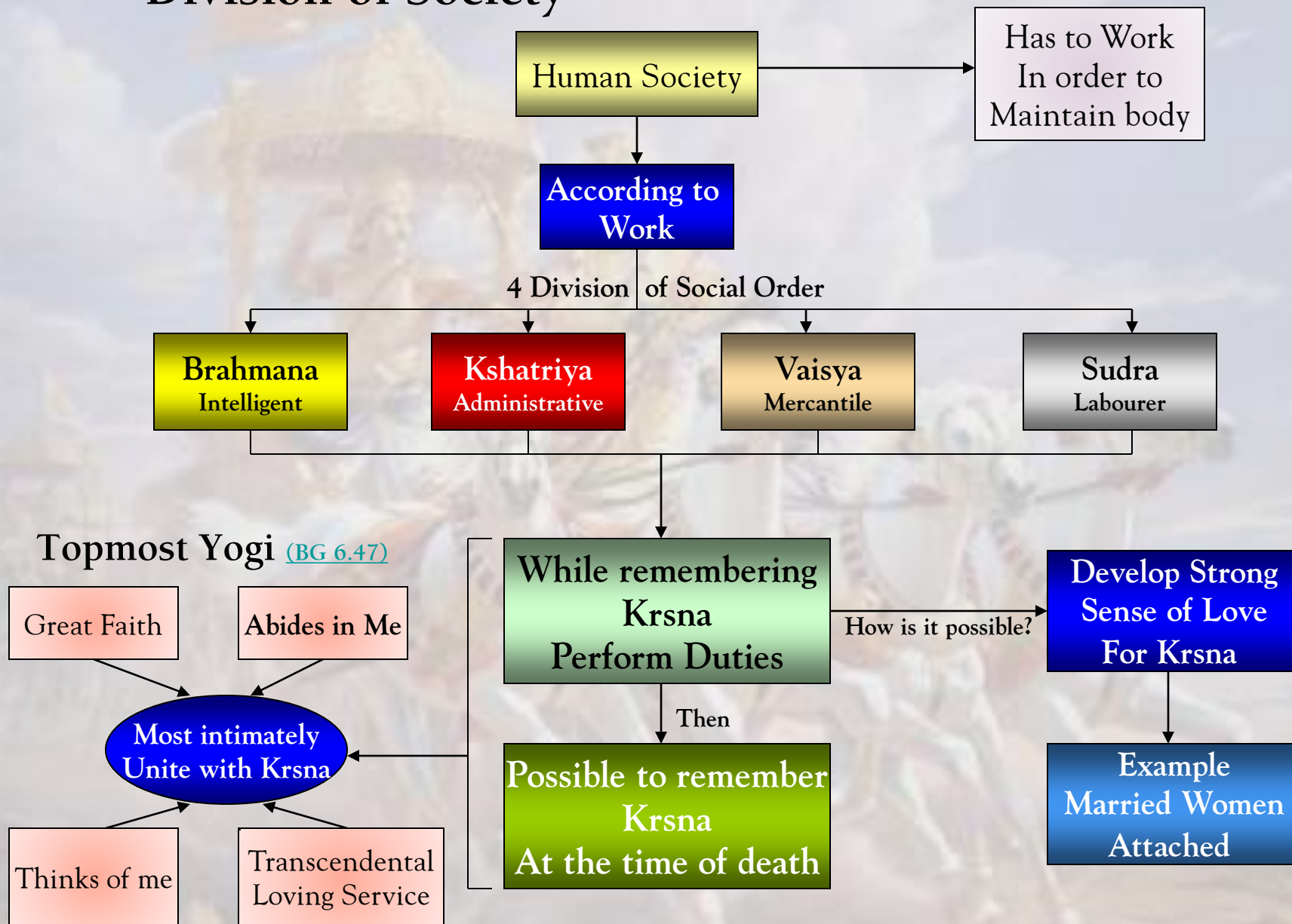


Krishna advice to Arjuna



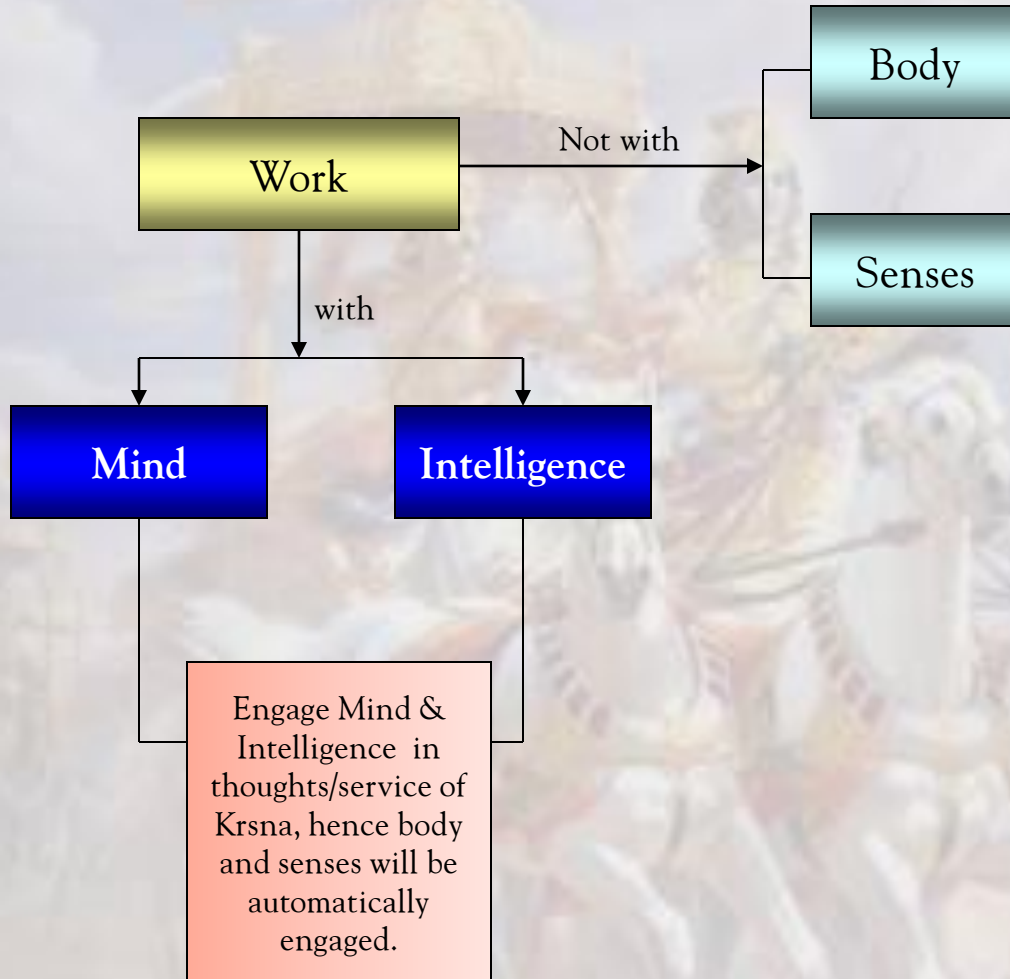
Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Division of Society

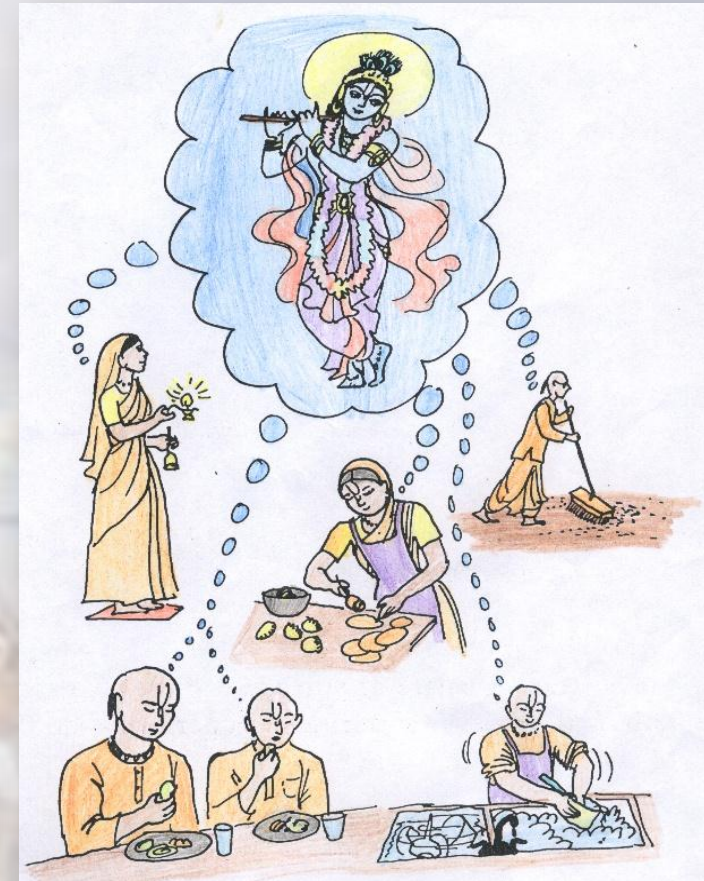


Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

How do we work?



Secret of Bhagavad Gita



Total Absorption in thoughts of Lord Krsna

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Cultivating Devotional Service (9 Processes)

Sanskrit	Meaning	Devotees
Sravanam (easiest)	Hearing	Maharaj Parikshit
Kirtanam	Chanting/Glorifying	Sukadev Goswami
Vishnu Smaranam	Remembering	Prahlad Maharaja
Pada-sevanam	Serving Lords Lotus Feet	Mother Laxmi
Arcanam	Deity Worship	Maharaj Prthu
Vandanam	Praying	Akrura
Dasyam	Executing Orders	Hanuman
Sakhyam	Friendship	Arjuna
Atma-nivedanam	Complete Surrender	Bali Maharaj

All 9 Processes → [Maharaj Ambrisha](#)

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

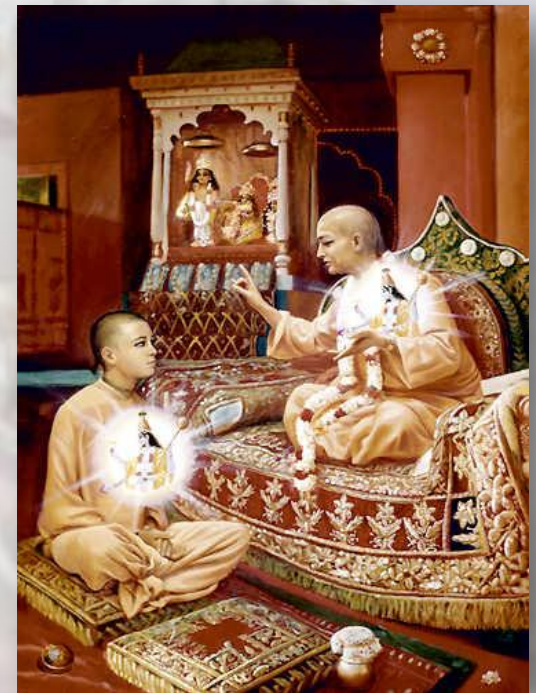
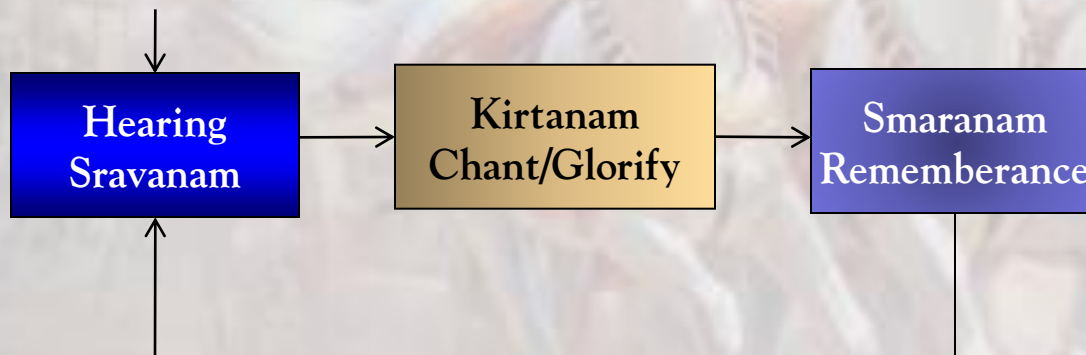
How to achieve Total Absorption?

Nectar of Instruction - 8

*tan-nama-rupa-caritadi-sukirtananu-smrtyoh kramena rasana-manasi niyojya
tisthan vraje tad-anuragi jananugami kalam nayed akhila ity upadesa-saram*

The essence of all advice is that one should utilize one's full time — twenty-four hours a day — in nicely chanting and remembering the Lord's divine name, transcendental form, qualities and eternal pastimes, thereby gradually engaging one's tongue and mind. In this way one should reside in Vraja (Goloka Vrindavan dhama) and serve Krsna under the guidance of devotees. One should follow in the footsteps of the Lord's beloved devotees, who are deeply attached to His devotional service.

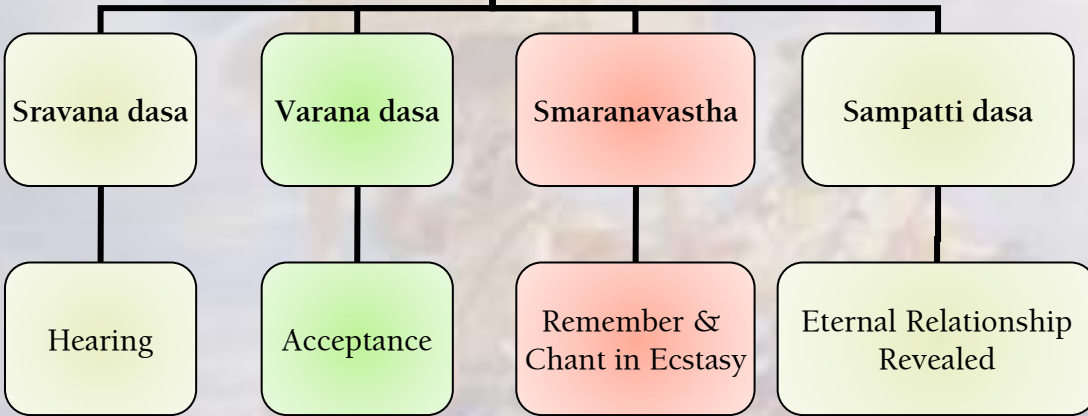
Most Important



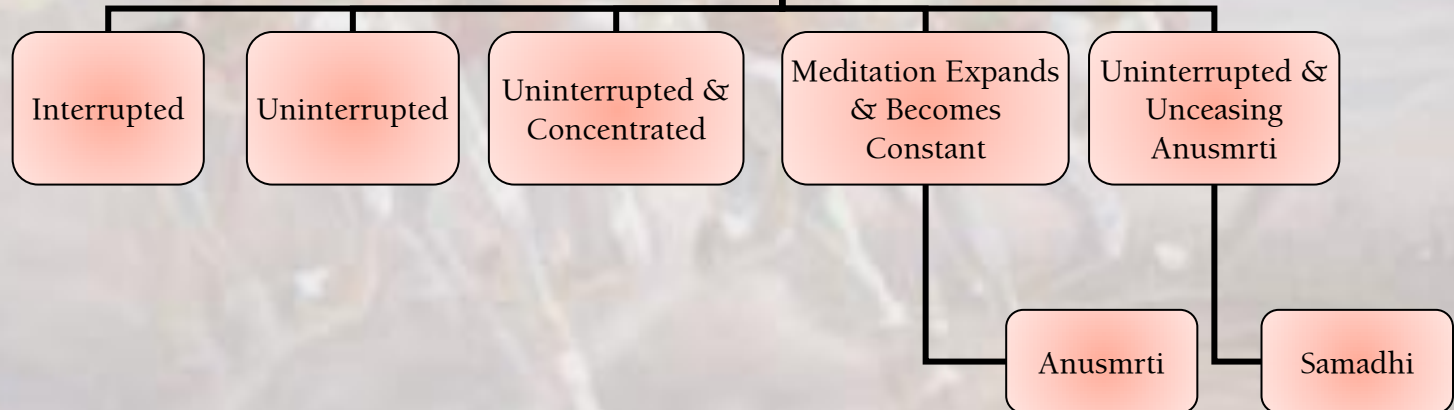
Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Stages to reach Perfection (by SBSST)

Different Stages
Of Remembrance



5 Stages
of Smarana



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

How to Cultivate Devotional Service?

*tad-vijnanartham sa gurum evabhigacchet
samit-panih srotriyam brahma-nistham*

(Mundaka Upanishad-1.2.12)

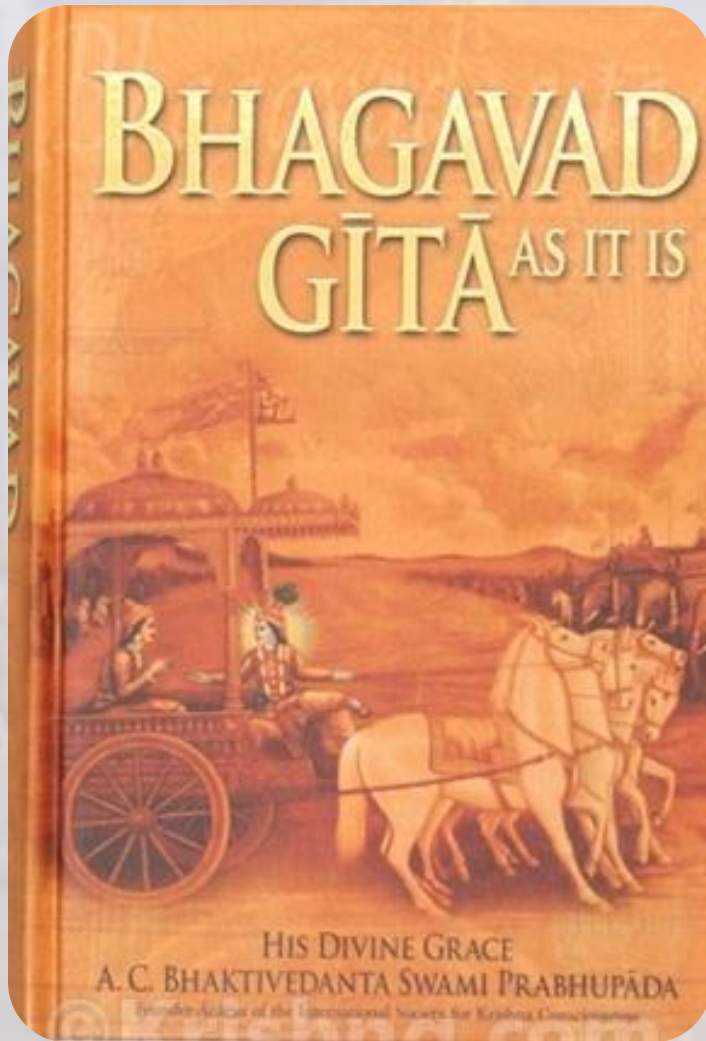
To understand these things properly, one must humbly approach, with firewood in hand, a spiritual master who is learned in the *Vedas* and firmly devoted to the Absolute Truth

- Must Approach a Spiritual Master ([BG 4.34](#))
- Focus mind on SPG
- The ways and the means for ultimate realization, ultimate attainment, are stated in the Bhagavad-Gita
- Open to everyone, NO RESTRICTIONS ([BG 9.32-33](#))



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Essence of Srimad Bhagavad Gita



By adopting the principles enunciated in Srimad Bhagavad-Gita, One can perfect their life and permanently solve all the problems of life.

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Gita-Mahatmya

Glorification by Sripad Sankaracharya

Gita-Mahatmya 1

**gita-sastram idam punyam
yah pathet prayatah puman
visnoh padam avapnoti
bhaya-sokadi-varjitah**

If one properly follows the instructions of Bhagavad-gita, one can be freed from all the miseries and anxieties of life. One will be freed from all fears in this life, and one's next life will be spiritual.

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Benefits of Study of Bhagavad-Gita... Contd

Gita-Mahatmya 2

**gitadhyayana-silasya
pranayama-parasya ca
naiva santi hi papani
purva-janma-krtani**

If one reads Bhagavad-gita very sincerely and with all seriousness, then by the grace of the Lord the reactions of his past misdeeds will not act upon him.

Gita-Mahatmya 3

**maline mocanam pumsam
jala-snanam dine dine
sakrd gitamrta-snanam
samsara-mala-nasanam**

One may cleanse himself daily by taking a bath in water, but if one takes a bath even once in the sacred Ganges water of Bhagavad-gita, for him the dirt of material life is altogether vanquished.

Gita-Mahatmya 4

**gita su-gita kartavya
kim anyaih sastra-vistaraih
ya svayam padmanabhasya
mukha-padmad vinihsrta**

Because Bhagavad-gita is spoken by the Supreme Personality of Godhead, one need not read any other Vedic literature.

One need only attentively and regularly hear and read Bhagavad-gita. In the present age, people are so absorbed in mundane activities that it is not possible for them to read all the Vedic literatures. But this is not necessary. This one book, Bhagavad-gita, will suffice, because it is the essence of all Vedic literatures and especially because it is spoken by the Supreme Personality of Godhead

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Benefits of Study of Bhagavad-Gita... Contd

Gita-Mahatmya 5

**bharatamrta-sarvasvam
visnu-vaktrad vinihsrtam
gita-gangodakam pitva
punarjanma na vidyate**

One who drinks the water of the Ganges attains salvation, so what to speak of one who drinks the nectar of Bhagavad-gita? Bhagavad-gita is the essential nectar of the Mahabharata, and it is spoken by Lord Krishna, the Original Vishnu.

Bhagavad-gita comes from the mouth of the Supreme Personality of Godhead, & the Ganges is said to emanate from the lotus feet of the Lord. Of course, there is no difference between the mouth & the feet of the Supreme Lord, but from an impartial study we can appreciate that Bhagavad-gita is even more important than the water of the Ganges.

Gita-Mahatmya 6

**sarvopanisado gavo
dogdha gopala-nandanah
partho vatsah su-dhir bhokta
dugdham gitamrtam mahat**

This Gitopanisad, Bhagavad-gita, the essence of all the Upanisads, is just like a cow, and Lord Krsna, who is famous as a cowherd boy, is milking this cow. Arjuna is just like a calf, and learned scholars and pure devotees are to drink the nectarean milk of Bhagavad-Gita.

Gita-Mahatmya 7

**ekam sastram devaki-putra-gitam
eko devo devaki-putra eva
eko mantras tasya namani yani
karmapy ekam tasya devasya seva**

In this present day, people are very much eager to have one scripture, one God, one religion, and one occupation. Therefore, ekam sastram devaki-putra-gitam: let there be one scripture only, one common scripture for the whole world--Bhagavad-gita. Eko devo devaki-putra eva: let there be one God for the whole world--Sri Krsna. Eko mantras tasya namani: and one hymn, one mantra, one prayer--the chanting of His name: Hare Krsna, Hare Krsna, Krsna Krsna, Hare Hare/ Hare Rama, Hare Rama, Rama Rama, Hare Hare. Karmapy ekam tasya devasya seva: and let there be one work only--the service of the Supreme Personality of Godhead

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

The Disciplic Succession

Disciplic Succession



1. Lord Sri Krishna



2. Lord Brahma



3. Narada



4. Vyasa



5. Madhva Muni



6. Padmanabha



7. Nrhari



8. Madhava



9. Aksobhya



10. Jayatirtha



11. Jnanasindhu



12. Dayanidhi



13. Vidyanidhi



14. Rajendra



15. Jayadhama



16. Purusottama



17. Brahmunyatirtha



18. Vyasatirtha



19. Laksmipati



20. Madhavendra Puri



21. Isvara Puri



22. Lord Caitanya



23. Rupa Goswami



24. Raghunatha



25. Krsnadasa



26. Narottama



27. Visvanatha



28. Jagannatha



29. Bhaktivinoda Thakura



30. Gaurakisora



31. Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati



32. A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

1. Krsna	17. Brahmanya Tirtha
2. Brahma	18. Vyasa Tirtha
3. Narada	19. Laksmipati
4. Vyasa	20. Madhavendra Puri
5. Madhva	21. Isvara Puri, (Nityananda, Advaita)
6. Padmanabha	22. Lord Caitanya
7. Nrhari	23. Rupa, (Svarupa, Sanatana)
8. Madhava	24. Raghunatha, Jiva
9. Aksobhya	25. Krsnadasa
10. Jayatirtha	26. Narottama
11. Jnanasindhu	27. Visvanatha
12. Dayanidhi	28. (Baladeva) Jagannatha
13. Vidyandhi	29. Bhaktivinoda Thakura
14. Rajendra	30. Gaurakisora
15. Jayadhama	31. Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati
16. Purusottama	32. A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

The Disciplic Succession

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16. Purusottama	32. A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada



Srimad Bhagavad Gita - Introduction

Breakup of 700 Verses of Bhagavad Gita

Dhrtarashtra

1

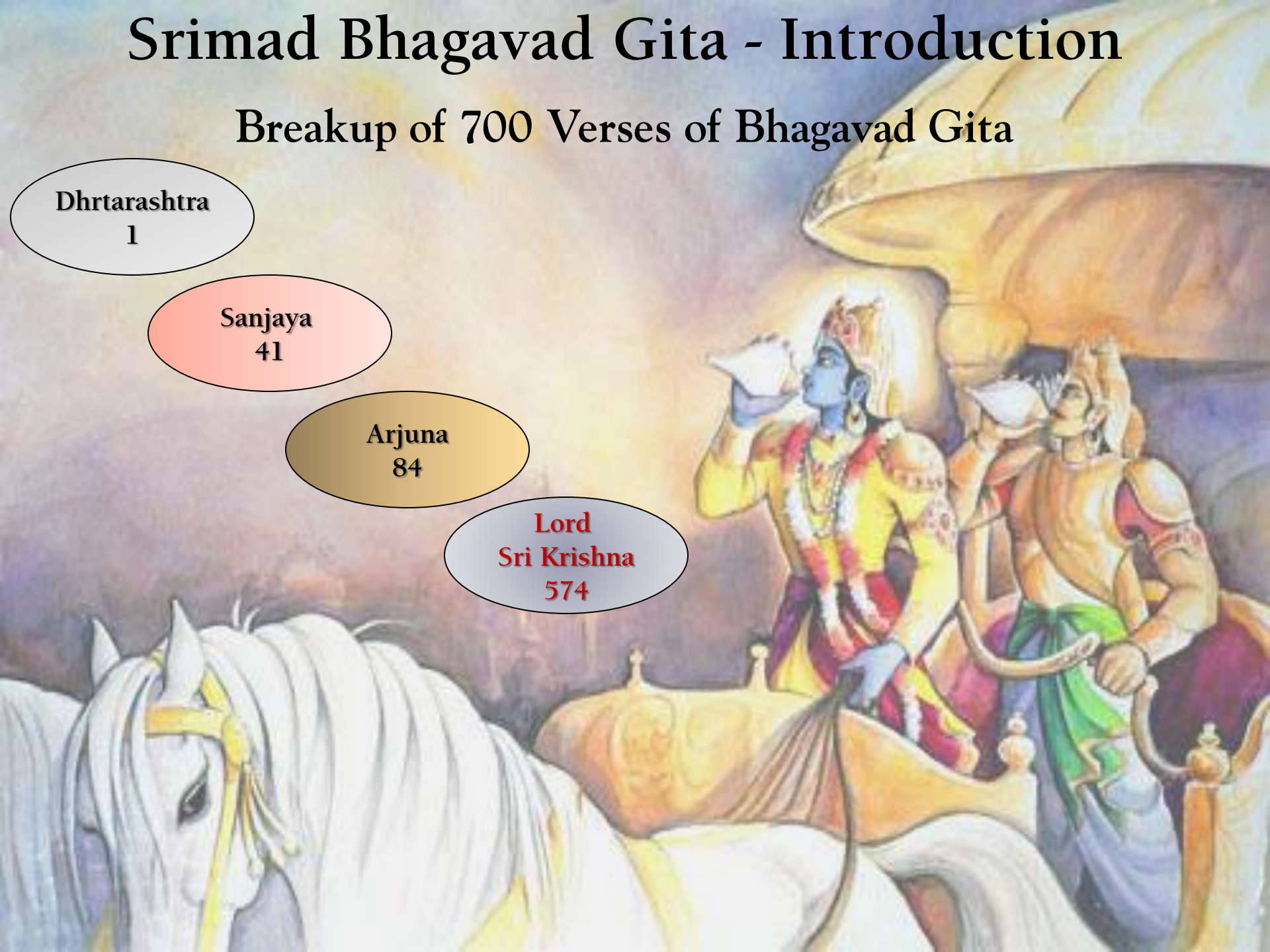
Sanjaya

41

Arjuna

84

Lord
Sri Krishna
574



DIVISIONS

- Chapters 1-6 : Types of yogas
- Chapters 7-12 : Bhakti yoga
- Chapters 13-18 : Jnana



Srimad Bhagavad Gita End-Introduction