

Sri Sadgurave Namaha

SRIMAD BHAGAVAT GITA: DIALOGUES ON NATURE OF LIFE AND REALITY

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Srimad Bhagavat Gita is a unique collection of dialogues between the devotee (Sri Arjuna representing the individual self) and the Lord (Sri Krishna representing the cosmic self). The dialogues in the form of questions (by Sri Arjuna) and the answers (by Sri Krishna) deal with the fundamentals of life and the reality which obviously has universal relevance at all times. Srimad Bhagavat Gita is a hand book for living and life. Srimad Bhagavat along with Upanishads and the Brahma Sutras form the Prasthanatraya, the foundation of Vedanta. Also Srimad Bhagavat Gita is regraded as the quintessence of the Upanishadic literature. Srimad Bhagavat Gita is also termed as Gitopanishad, Brahma Vidya (as it deals with the nature of Brahman and its attributes), Yogashastra (as it expounds the various paths of achieving the goal [yoga]).

Srimad Bhagavat Gita appears in Bhishma Parva of the great epic Mahabharata authored by Sri Vyasa Maharishi. It is one of the five pearls in Mahabharata. The other four are: Vishnu Sahasranamam, Bhishma Stavaraja, Anusmriti and Gajendramoksha. Srimad Bhagavat Gita has 700 verses classified in 18 chapters. The Gita is nothing but the answers by Lord Sri Krishna to the most profound questions (around 20) by the great devotee Sri Arjuna. The dialogues are in poetic form (literally meaning Gita), which is well suited for recitation. The Gita is also considered as a literary classic in addition to its recognition as a classic representation of the perennial philosophy.

Srimad Bhagavat Gita is replete with concepts and their mode of applications. Some of the concepts: Despondency, Various Features of steady wisdom, Interrelations between action and their qualities, Devotion and Knowledge, Achievement of Perfection, Various Mental Qualities, Glories and Attributes of the Universal Self (Divine), Renunciation and its nature, Meditation, The Observer and The Observed, Divine and Demonic Qualities, Mysticism and its Subtleities, Cause and Effect, Attributes of forms and formless, Temporal and Eternal, Path and Goal, Faith and its Attributes, Freedom and its nature, Realization and its nature etc.

Srimad Bhagavat Gita has been reference of people in all walks of life. All the great Acharyas and the personalities have interpreted and described this hand book.

SRI KRISHNAARPANAMASTU

- In the morning I bathe my intellect in the stupendous and cosmogonical philosophy of the Bhagavat Gita, in comparison with which our modern world and its literature seems puny and trivial.

Henry David Thoreau

- I owed a magnificent day to the Bhagavat Gita. It was the first of books; it was as if an empire spoke to us, nothing small or unworthy, but large, serene, consistent, the voice of an old intelligence which in another age and climate had pondered and thus disposed of the same questions which exercise us.

Ralph Waldo Emerson