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Head

Semester – 2

Elective 1-111

Shrimad Bhagvad Geeta
(Adhyay- 9,10,12,15)

Unit-1.

Bhagvad Geeta :- Adhyay- 9

Q.1-A Write Short note (Any Two) - {10}

(i) Give Summary and explain 'Raj-vidya' , 'Raj-Grihyog' - Adhyay- 9

- Bhakti (devotion) is called 'Raj-vidya' in 9th Adhyay
- Royal Path of salvation is devotion.
- Permissible (Grihya) means secret 'Rule'
- Therefore Permissible
- Yogkshemam Vahamyahm
- Shlok No. 9-31
- Shlok No. 9-34

Q.1-B Translate and explain the following Shlok - (Any One) Adhyay- 9 - {4}

- Adhyay- 9
- Shlok No. 2,9,12,26,28

Unit-2.

Bhagvad Geeta :- Adhyay- 10

Q.2-A Write a note on following words - (Any Two) – {10}

Write a common Question (Any One)

(1) Vibhuti

- Vibhuti-yog – Vibhuti of God
- Special incarnation of God that is Vibhuti
- Description of Vibhuti is made by Vishnu
- It is ended with Knowledge.

(2) Mahrshay Shapt

- In one Kalpa of Brahmadev , fourteen Manvantar.
- There is Separate Manu,Dev,Saptarshi of each Manvantar.
- Manvantar is a Manas/Mental Child of God.

(3) Poorve chtvaaar

- Four Brahmarshi
- Seven Maharshi
- Four Brahmarshi earlier of them
- Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan, Sanatkumar
- In the opinion of Lokmanya Tilak, there are Four forms of Vishnu
- Vasudeva, Sankarasharna, Pradyuman, Aniruddha
- Ishvar, Balram, Mind, Buddhi

(4) Gayatri (04)

- Omnipresence of Shrikrishna ,(Adhyay- 10)
- Supreme 'Chhanda' – Gayatri
- Gayatri is an origin of Chhanda

Q.2-B Translate & Explain the following Shlok -(Any One) Adhyay- 10 – {4}

- Adhyay- 10
- Shlok No. 2,6,8,11,20,23,25,35.

Unit-3.

Bhagvad Geeta :- Adhyay- 12 & 15

Q.3-A Write Short note (Any Two) – {10}

(1) 'Bhaktiyog' (Adhyay 12)

- A book of all the religion of the world.
- 'Samya buddhi'- Based on intellect and reason
- Prolonged study and constant devotion as well love and faith enable the realization of god element.
- Devotion is a way to realize God
- The term 'Bhakti' is organized from Bhajyu means to develop and to dedicate.

(2) Bhagvat Puran

- Bhagvat Puran is Nine ways of Devotion
- Devotion of Non-manifested element.
- Manifested Devotion brings supremacy
- Devotion only in Knowledge
- Importance of prayer (Upasana) expressed in conduct

(3) Characteristics of Bhagavad-Devotee (Adhyay 12)

- Adhyay 12 Shlok No. 13to20
- Darshan of God in universe
- Observance of Equality
- Permanent Satisfactory (Contentment)
- Balanced intellect
- Strifeless / No agony
- Solicitations / Thoughtfulness
- United with God

(4) Metaphor of 'Ashvttha Vriksha' (Adhyay 15)

- Metaphor of tree of Sansar.
- Ashvattha means 'Vad'
- Proof above branch below
- Root of tree of Sansar is Brahma
- Description of 'Varunlok' in Rigved
- Varun Tree in 'Vishnu Sahastranam'
- Taitriya Brahman – Ashvattha name
- Kathopnishad – Root above and branch below
- Brahma- Vriksha of Mundakopanishad

(5) Kshar-Akshar Purushottam (Adhyay 15)

- Adhyay 15 – Purushottam Yog.
- Adhyay 15 Shlok No. 16,17
- Mortal Can be Seen
- Immortal which can't be changed
- Mortal and Immortal Stays to gather
- The Supreme Man-God
- God cover up three loks
- Unattached Man can Realize God

Q.3-B Translate & Explain the following Shlok - (Any One) - {4}

- Adhyay- 12
- Shlok No.3,5,8,10,12,13.
- Adhyay- 15
- Shlok No.1,2,3,4,15,16,18

Unit-4.

Self Study

Introduction of Eight Angas of Patanjali Yog

Q.4 Write Short note (Any Two) - {14}

Write Common Question (Any for one)

(i) Patanjali Yogshastra

- Introduction of Patanjali
- Sponsorer of Yog Darshan
- Father-Angi, Mother- Gonika, Wife-Lopamudra
- Birth from the Homage of Sun
- Created Mahbhashya, Yog-sutras, Charak-Shastra.

(2) Meaning of 'Yog'

- Yuvjate annn-Yog-Connection
- Connection of living being with God-Yog
- Controlling Mind
- Use of Word 'Yog' to control the senses

(3) Brief of Yog-Darshan

- Four Divisions
- 195 Maxims (Formulae)
- Samadhipad
- Sadhanpad
- Vibhutipad
- Kaivalayapad

(4) Samadhipad

- Five States of Mind
- Upset, Foolish, Confused, Concentrative, Controlled

(5) Sadhanpad

- Eight parts of Yoga and its results
- Yam-Niyam, aasan, Pranayam
- Characteristics of Pratyahar
- Presumption, Concentration
- Types of Samadhi

(6) Vibhutipad

- Sadhak get Vibhuti as a result of Achivement
- Difference of Sequence – Difference of Result
- Pran, Apan, Vyan, and Udan
- Five Mahabhut – Eight Siddhi

(7) Kaivalayapad

- Kaivalaya means Moksha (Salvation)
- To Story in one's nature is Kaivalya (Salvation)

(8) Ashtang Yog

- Yam, Niyam, Aasan, Pranayam, Pratyahar, Dharana (Presumption), Concentration, Samadhi

(1) Yam

- Non-Violance, Truth, Absence of theif, Continence, non-possession of belongings

(2) Niyam

- Purification, Satisfaction, Penance, Self-study, Ishvarpranidhan

(3) Aasan

- Padmasan, Siddhasan

(4) Pranayam

- To cultivate control over breathing in and breathing out.
- Confinence over the life-energy

(5) Pratyahar

- To turn sense organs from materialistic subjects to turn inward

(6) Presumption

- Heart, Nose, Murdha, Tip of Tongue, Stable Condition of Mind

(7) Concentration

- Mind must be steady permanently

(8) Samadhi

- The Concentration of absent / zero from its own self is called Samadhi
- There is inner light.



Thank You