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Management Principles and Functions: A Paradigm from the Bhagvad Gita (A Qualitative Study)

Tapesh Kiran*

Abstract

In the battle ground of Kurukshetra, Arjuna faced some dilemma about fighting with his brothers, mentors and relatives but on that moment Lord and Management Guru Krishna enlightened him about the real meaning of karma. But after 5000 years, today's life is the rat race of human beings which actually losses their mankind. Individual's making money for more comforts and materialistic desirables. In today's digital word, individuals are not ensure the relevancy about the great teaching of Gita. We all aware about the management of any organization followed the basic principles of Henry Fayol, a French industrialist's. In 1916 Fayol wrote a book, "Industrial and General Administration". In this book he gave the 14 principles of management i.e. Division of work, Authority and responsibility, Discipline, Unity of command, Unity of direction, Subordination, remuneration, centralization, Scalar chain, order, equity, stability, Initiative, Esprit De Corps and also given the four major functions of management i.e. Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing and Controlling. The research paper touched the management principles and his functions in relation with Shri Mad Bhagwad Gita Teachings. The result of efficient tmanagemt is the great satisfaction for all stake holders. While the Gita is the communication between the management Guru Shri Lord Krishna and Arjun is the most important part of the epic. Gita's philosophical view not even have the religious angel but also a guiding pole in developing managerial effectiveness. The present paper examines the relevance of the principles and functions of management and how Gita relates with management functions and principles which was delivered more than 5000 years ago in the question answers format within 18 chapters and 700 verses. The paper adopted the qualitative research methodology which brings out the answers by interpretation and review of researched literature related with the management functions, principles and leadership of Gita. The paper also focusses on the management concept of vision, leadership, mission, and motivation, and paradigm from the Bhagwad Gita.

Keywords: Management Principles, Management Functions, Bhagvad Gita, Organization

Introduction

Arjuna faced with dilemma when he found himself fight against his owns in Kurukshetra battlefield 5000 years ago. On that time Lord Krishna preaches the Bhagavad Gita and enlightened

*Assistant Professor, Institute of Mass Communication and Media Technology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Importance of *Bhagwad Gita* in the Contemporary World

Vandna Kaul*

Abstract

This study emphasizes on the *Bhagwad Gita* as a solution to the psychological problems of today's world, in this context youth especially. We as a modern world have progressed a lot in the field of technology and at the level of materialism. Despite having a lot of comfort and facilities in our day-to-day life, we still suffer from mental and psychological problems which halts our progress as a human being and unable to cope with the outer world we develop a lot of negativity towards life itself. Therefore, the preaching of Lord Krishna becomes valuable and can play an important role in one's life if he understands the very core of his teachings especially the philosophy of detached Karma which if followed paves the way towards joyfulness no matter what the situation is. The life of Krishna and the role he plays in various levels of his life as a human being in itself is an example of the path that one should follow. The *Bhagwad Gita*, in this sense, is not only a Hindu scripture but a way and an understanding of life which helps in the upliftment of one's inner and worldly self.

Keywords: Bhagwad Gita, Karma, Life, Self-Knowledge

While the *Gita* is many centuries old, the logic and knowledge inherent in its every word make it a timeless guide. Understanding the ageless guiding principles of the *Bhagwad Gita* can help us gain insight a deep insight into the how's and why's of everyday life. The *Bhagwad Gita* is the best commentary on the Vedanta philosophy and an essential part of the epic *Mahabharata*. To sing this holy song of the Divine, Lord Krishna awaits for that moment when Arjuna faces a crisis in his inner self and finds his action of fighting the war futile which will only generate the pain in his soul. At the same time the place that has been chosen by Lord in itself is very strange, that is, a war zone. But all this is very symbolical. As a human being, we face this war or struggle in our lives, now and then, whether to follow this specific path or not, what will be the consequence of this action and what is the right way of performing our duties and of all why is this boundedness to the physical world.

Arjuna, one of the five princes who have to fight this war of Kurukshetra alone with his brothers, finds his soul troubled when he sees his own relatives, grandfather, guru and cousins on the other side of the field. He becomes dejected and sorrowful at the prospect of fighting with his own people. He sheds his bow and asks Krishna if he will not fight the battle because his conscience

*Assistant Professor, Guest Faculty, Department of Foreign Languages, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Life Lessons from The Bhagavad Gita

Suresh Kumar*
Gurucharan Singh**

Abstract

Bhagavad Gita teaches us the day to day life lessons. Self-confidence is one of the important lessons among these. It is a fundamental quality to living an effective, empowered, and fulfilling life. Like everyone, there are times you can lose confidence in yourself and slip into bouts of doubt, insecurity, and uncertainty. We can use the different lessons of Bhagavad Gita to grow sustained self-confidence and inspiration. Being conscious of and reliant upon your own powers and abilities is what allows you to think, speak, and act purposefully and believe that you have the inner strength and courage to succeed. Like everyone, there are times you can lose confidence in yourself and slip into bouts of doubt, insecurity, and uncertainty. Lacking self-confidence, you may fear and suspect that you are weak or incompetent and thereby hesitate to speak or act with assertiveness, missing out on potential opportunities for growth or success. You may sabotage and hold yourself back in your work, relationships, or personal lives. As anyone who has slipped into ruts of self-doubt and insecurity can tell you, this is not a pleasant state to be in. But how do you avoid it? How can you maintain a healthy level of self-confidence in who you are and what you can do? The answers, in part, lie in the Bhagavad Gita (Gita).

Keywords: Life Lesson, Self Confidence, Inspiration, Self Doubt, Vedanta, Soul

Introduction

Bhagavad Gita teaches us the day to day life lessons. Self-confidence is one of the most important lessons among these. It is a fundamental quality to living an effective, empowered, and fulfilling life. Being conscious of and reliant upon your own powers and abilities is what allows you to think, speak, and act purposefully and believe that you have the inner strength and courage to succeed. Like everyone, there are times you can lose confidence in yourself and slip into bouts of doubt, insecurity, and uncertainty. The Gita, arguably one of the most revered texts in all the Vedic literature, is a vast storehouse of Yogic knowledge and philosophy. A part of the epic poem, The Mahabharata, it encapsulates the essence of Vedanta in the tale of Arjuna, the finest of warriors who is caught up in an epic battle between the forces of good and evil. Gathered on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, the forces of good (Pandavas) and the forces of evil (Kauravas) are preparing for war. The mighty Pandu warrior, Arjuna, asks his divine charioteer, Krishna, to place his chariot

*Assistant Professor of Commerce, Pt. CLS Govt. College, Karnal

**Assistant Professor of Economics, Pt. CLS Govt. College, Karnal

Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta: It's Relevance in Current Scenario

Neetu*

Abstract

Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta, often called as Geeta, is one of the holy scriptures of Hinduism. Divided into 18 chapters, it is a 700-verse poetic compilation of the conversation between Lord Krishna and Pandu's son Arjuna before the beginning of the war of Mahabharata. The teachings given by Lord Krishna during this conversation still hold relevance for people of all age groups. The anxiety which Arjuna faced at the time of the war is still experienced by a number of people when they sit for different exams or get exposed to problems in life. At that time, they need to realize that knowledge is above everything in this world. Distractions also comprise of a substantial problem in life. For this, different human qualities, i.e., Tamsik, Rajasik, and Satvik have been explained and a balance among the three is to be achieved in the life in order to get rid of the distractions. How we should minimise our deeds offering short term pleasure to maximise the deeds meant for long term benefits by making them entertaining and enjoying the work. Geeta does tell us to identify ourselves, our qualities, and start working accordingly. If we introspect and start working on ourselves, we can be close to our ultimate goal of life.

Keywords: Scripture, Knowledge, Tamsik, Rajasik, Satvik

Introduction

Geeta is a light house for many generations for its emotional, intellectual and spiritual development. It gives invaluable contribution to the Indian philosophy and it is considered to be the essence of Upanishads. Sir Charles Wilkins, Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of India declared in the preface of the English edition of Geeta that "the Writer of the Indian philosophies will survive, when the British domination in India shall long have ceased to exist and when the sources which is yielded of wealth and power are lost to remembrance" "Since then many a thinker and poet in the west has sung the praises of the Gita."¹ Western thinker realizes that few religious books are there in the world which appeals to modern mind. Geeta is one of them. In modern time human beings are living in stressful conditions due to ambitions to unlimited desires, high ambitions, material comforts and unnecessary competitors. They do not realize that this material comfort will never make them happy since then they run behind it and ultimately lose their peace of mind. Unhappy and unhealthy mind creates many health problems mental disorders and chronic diseases. Bhagvad

*Assistant Professor, (Guest Faculty), ODM College for Women, Hisar (Haryana)

Strategic Relevance of Bhagavad-Gita for Business Management in Contemporary Times

Suman Lata*

Ajay Solkhe**

Nirmala Chaudhary***

Abstract

“Management is guiding human and physical resources into dynamic organization units which achieve their objective to the satisfaction of those served and with a high degree of morale and sense of attainment on the part of those rendering services.” Management is the art of getting things done through others and with formally organized groups. Attainment of the predetermined aims human and physical resources are essential. Sound utilization of physical resources like material, machine, capital, land etc. depends on competency of human being, and competency of human being depends on competency of management. So “Bhagavad-Gita” is an ancient religious book of the “Hindus”. The Lord Shri Krishna taught Bhagavad-Gita to “Arjuna” about karma. Arjuna refused to do war against his brothers, friends, teachers and relatives. He told his master “Lord Shri Krishna” that he can’t fight with his own near and dear ones. Arjuna’s got depressed and left his weapons, then “Lord Shri Krishna” taught “Bhagavad-Gita” to Arjuna. Principles of Bhagavad-Gita teach us how we can handle any adverse situation. It gives us a framework for leadership. The verses from the Bhagavad-Gita are universal in nature and can be interpreted effectively to gain knowledge of good business management. The aim of this paper is to redefine the principles of management and explore the importance of Srimad-Bhagavad-Gita in business management. The findings from the analysis reveal that the Srimad-Bhagavad-Gita offers the principles for effective business management. This paper is expected to provide spiritual motivation, decision-making, integration, self-regulation skills, clarity and focus, physical and mental health, constant creativity, innovation, and continuous learning to the subject of good management.

Keywords: Srimad-Bhagavad-Gita, Lord Krishna, Business Management

Introduction

Now these days, when human needs are continuously rising, it is difficult to fulfill them alone. In such a situation there is a need for group efforts. Man cannot produce any single thing by

*Research Scholar, University School of Management, K.U., Kurukshetra, E-mail: suman8gcn@gmail.com

**Asst. Professor, University School of Management, K.U., Kurukshetra, E-mail: ajaysolkhe.kuk@gmail.com

***Professor, University School of Management, K.U., Kurukshetra, E-mail: profnirmala66@gmail.com

Teacher –Taught Relationship in the Light of Bhagavad-Gita

Parmeela Devi*
Sushma Gupta**

Abstract

The Bhagavad Gita is such a beautiful book on human development that it has piqued the interest of countless researchers from all areas of life around the world. When we examine the Gita's presentation of concepts and thoughts closely, we can see that the Gita takes us patiently from the most material or gross level to the highest degree of our possible development in a very orderly and wonderful fashion. It identifies a critical path for inspiring excellence through educational inputs and develops a plan for value education for students based on real-life experiences or experiential learning. This approach based on the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita inspires the learner to see the reality for him/ her and makes him/ her capable of carving out his/ her own path to righteousness according to the innate nature or thus leading to a journey in excellence for each movement of the learner. The eleven steps proposed here are the eleven cardinal principles of education for righteousness and incorruptibility, the twin pillars of a perfect human life based on values. These ideals become the guiding lights for a life dedicated to self-awareness, manifesting the divinity within in every deed for the delight of existence and the glory of God. According to the author, such a life is modelled after perfection and serves as an inspiration for future generations. Because stories and parables have failed to have a deeper impact on value education at this point in human history, a novel approach to value education is required.

Keywords: Bhagavad-Gita, Bhagavad Gita and Education, Teaching, Teacher student relationship

Introduction

The Bhagavad-Gita, a section of the Mahabharata written by Ved Vyasa and consisting of seven hundred verses divided into eighteen chapters dealing with philosophical thought and conduct, begins with a dialogue between Arjuna, the representative of mankind, and Lord Krishna, the Supreme Divine. The Bhagavad-Gita is not only a discussion between Arjuna and Sri-Krishna, but also a lesson in Value-Oriented Education provided to Arjuna by Lord Krishna. The Bhagavad-teachings Gita's deal with Arjuna's despondency, Sankhya yoga, which proceeds along the paths of knowledge, action, wisdom, renunciation of action leads to supreme bliss, meditation discipline, wisdom with self-realization, the Supreme Imperishable, knowledge with realisation, divine glory,

*Research Scholar, Department of Education, K.U., Kurukshetra Email: parmeelanain@gmail.com

**Assistant Professor, Department of Education, K.U., Kurukshetra Email: sushmaguptakuk@gmail.com

The Journey of Blissful Wisdom during Pregnancy

Mehak Jain*

Abstract

The Shrimad Bhagvad Gita is widely regarded as one of India's greatest spiritual treasures and a fundamental guide to the science of self-realization. The Bhagvad Gita not only discusses the philosophical aspects of life, but also provides guidance on how to live a practical life. A woman goes through a lot of emotional and physical changes during pregnancy that she has never gone through before. It is critical that she keep herself occupied with things that will keep her relaxed and entertained throughout this time. Reading books is one such pastime that not only keeps the mother occupied but also provides her with information on her baby's development, health, and parenting. The motivation behind writing this paper is my own journey of listening to Bhagvad Gita during the prenatal period. This paper aims to describe the hidden truths and useful teachings taken from the Bhagvad Gita that aid us in self-realisation, beginning with the creation of a beautiful soul in the womb of a mother and continuing throughout one's lifetime. The Shrimad Bhagvad Gita bridges the gap between motherhood and parenting. Reading or listening to the Bhagvad Gita is believed to aid in the development of the newborn and boost overall growth.

Keywords: Bhagvad Gita, Pregnancy, Self-realisation, Wisdom, Lessons

Introduction

Despite the widespread existence of the entire Vedas and Puranas in Indian culture, the Bhagvad Gita is the only scripture that enjoys the same importance. The Gita is Lord Krishna's speech to Arjun right before the battle of Kurukshetra. Originally, Bhagvad Gita was written by Lord Ganesha and narrated by Guru Ved Vyas. Though written five thousand years back, it is still very much relevant today. Sri Krishna's discourse in the Bhagavad Gita, set against the backdrop of the Mahabharata war, is for every Arjun who, having grasped the grandeur of life, seeks to understand its ultimate significance. It has untangled the different components of the global dispensation, directing our Arjun-like thinking along a thoughtful journey, and illuminated the entire way to experience the divine state of thoughtlessness. The relevance of Gita helps us in self-realisation as well as in understanding our relations with others.

*Research Scholar, Punjabi University, Patiala

Self-Reliance for Sustainable Development: Insights from Bhagavad Gita

Namarta*
Nirmla Chaudhary**

Abstract

The *Bhagavad Gita*, written thousands of years ago, enlightens us on all managerial techniques leading us towards a harmonious and blissful state of affairs in place of the conflict, tensions, poor productivity, absence of motivation and so on, common in most of Indian enterprises today and probably in enterprises in many other countries. To overcome serious economic fallouts due to Covid-19, the honourable Prime Minister of India called for “Aatmnirbhar Bharat Abhiyan” or “Self-reliant India” as self-reliance would help in making pragmatic developments of the economy. As a consequence, to face this period of crisis boldly with optimum utilization of the available resources, and to shift towards a more resilient and sustainable economy, there was need of attainment of self-reliance and sustainable resource management which also helps the nation to overcome various global challenges. The present study mainly focuses on two objectives: Firstly, to understand the different possibilities which will secure India to become self-reliant; and secondly, to know the prospects of self-reliant of India after pandemic situation with the help of the GITA teachings. It has to be kept in mind that pandemic time may not be the last situation that the world might see. Therefore, it is necessary to utilize the available resources strategically and transform the dreams of “local” India into “Glocal” India for a better and brighter future of her people as resources are the backbone of any kind of development in society. SDGs also provide a new and enlarged understanding of sustainability to beat the economic, social, and environmental challenges. Hence, the Sustainability of resources and progress of a nation is interlinked with a fine thread of balance. Thus, this paper presents how the need of the situation opened doors towards unique opportunities to rebuild economies that recognize and reinforce close links between human wellbeing and a healthy environment with the help of the GITA teachings which provides strategic opportunities for planned sustainable development in several ways.

Keywords: Sustainable resource management, Self-reliance, Development, GITA

*Research Scholar, Email: namarta.usm@kuk.ac.in *Professor and Chairperson, University School of Management, Kurukshetra University Email: nchaudhary@kuk.ac.in

A Study of Philosophy of Dharma Embedded in the Bhagwad Gita

Kulvir Singh*
Joginder*

Abstract

In the past, India has remained a global leader in exploring its indigenous thoughts related to ancient wisdom. In this context, Srimad Bhagwad Gita, is a significant source of inspiration and wisdom which tends to influence life style, attitude and mindset of millions of people by generating enriched values them. Till date, it is has been attracting academicians, religious leaders and philosophers across the world to explore theology, philosophy, spirituality, social values and management related practices. In this context, present paper has been designed to explore the social philosophy and values enshrined in the Bhagwad Gita. The concept of Karma based on yoga i.e. *Yogasth Kuru Kururmani* has been adopted as a vision line by our University (Kurukshetra University). The selflessness of deeds has been highlighted in this great scripture through its meaningful verses. It has been a harbinger of core spiritual values & guides the mankind towards enlightenment.

Keywords: Spiritual, Enlightenment, Values, Dharma, Karma, Yoga, Selfless

Introduction

The Bhagwad Gita comprises of 18 chapters, with the first six chapters explaining the Karma Yoga (selfless action) namely the actions of self-doubt, spirituality of Being, selfless action and wisdom in action, work sanctification and meditation for full consciousness. The second set of chapters 7–12, is on Jnana Yoga (self-knowledge). This second series is the key to actions of detachment through the understanding of supreme Truth, unity with Truth, devotion, alignment, universal form and divine qualities. The final six chapters, 13–18 teach the ‘how to’ for unquestionable devotion.

Srimad Bhagwad Gita is also know as ‘Song of the God’. It is one of the most beloved scriptures of ancient India. It is, regarded with respect and honour among all communities. From this ancient text, the Hindus seeks the path towards spiritual enlightenment and scholars seek to construct various model related to philosophy, religious and spiritual life of the people. Srimad Bhagwad Gita is written in the Sanskrit the one of the oldest languages of the world. Interpretation of content and context of verses from Srimad Bhagwad Gita attempted to provide a vital relevance

*Research Scholars, Dept. of Sociology, K.U., Kurukshetra

Historical Glimpse of Bhagavad Gita

Darshan*

Abstract

Bhagavad Gita has a lot to offer us in terms of philosophy and history. So, if you are thinking about getting back to basics, start with the history of Bhagavad Gita! The Bhagavad Gita is a unique book as it claims to contain the words spoken by the god himself. The Bhagavad Gita is unique in the world as it is a direct conversation between the Supreme personality of God and his friend Arjuna, on the battlefield of Kurakshatra around 5000 years ago. The Bhagavad Gita is a dialogue between Lord Krishna an awtar and the warrior Arjuna his favourite disciple. There was a royal family called Kurus which Arjun and Krishna both connected to. Although the descendants of this family were actually Kurus. There was disagreement between Pandavas and Kurus over kingship. Arjun was third son of Pandav and Krishna was related and friendly with both families. The Pandav wanted to settle the dispute peacefully and even suggested the Kurus could keep the kingdom, but some parts for each of the Pandav brothers to rule over. But the Kurus rejected this and said they would not give Pandavas even a piece of land even not of the size of head of pin, so the fight in between was inevitable and the leader of winning side will become King. As I mentioned Krishna was friendly with both sides, He decided that He would not fight, but offered to drive the chariot of Arjuna, for this Arjuna felt happy. When Krishna and Arjuna saw the Kurus and their opponents, the latter decided not to fight as there were friends and relatives on both sides. At this moment, Arjuna said to Krishna that they should just go away from the battle. After observing the situation, Arjuna decided not to fight the battle. This is the beginning of the conversation we now know as Bhagavad Gita or Song of God.

Keywords: Bhagavad Gita, Krishna, Arjuna, Kurus, Pandavas

Introduction

The Gita is not an extensive conversation. It contains only 711 Sanskrit verses and it was spoken on a battlefield as the two armies were getting prepared for the war. The Bhagavad Gita begins here and ends with Krishna convincing Arjuna that in the majestic scheme of things, he is only a pawn. The best he could do is to obey God's will. Arjuna understood his duty and surrendered to Krishna to do what Krishna wanted, and Krishna wanted him to fight. Actually, this whole procedure was made by Krishna so the Bhagavad Gita could be spoken

*Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Cultural & Archaeology, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा में श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता का महत्व

आरती श्योकंद*

सारांश

विश्व में दर्शन के क्षेत्र में जितना आदर भगवद् गीता का हुआ है, उतना सम्भवतः ग्रन्थ किसी ग्रन्थ का नहीं। विश्व की प्रायः प्रत्येक भाषा में इसका अनुवाद उपलब्ध है। भगवद् गीता महाभारत की एक अमूल्य निधि है, जिसके सात सौ श्लोकों में उच्च विचार अभिव्यक्त किए गए हैं। कौरव-पाण्डव युद्ध के प्रारम्भ में दोनों ओर की सेनाओं के मध्य कौरव पक्ष को देखकर अर्जुन के हृदय में जो भय और विषाद उत्पन्न हुआ था, उसे दूर करने के लिए भगवान् श्रीकृष्ण का दिया गया उपदेश गीता में निहित है। यदि गीता का भली-भांति मनन कर लिया जाए, तो अन्य ग्रन्थ किसी भी शास्त्र की आवश्यकता नहीं। वस्तुतः गीता ज्ञान का अथाह समुद्र है। इसके अनन्त भण्डार के वास्तविक रहस्य को समझने का प्रयास सभी विद्वान् तत्वालोचक व महात्मा करते हैं और नित्य नवीन उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त करते हैं। वस्तुतः श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन को उपदेश देने के माध्यम से संसार के महान प्राणियों के लिए मुक्ति का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है।

मुख्य शब्द: चिन्तनपरम्परा, समन्वयवाद, अद्वैतवाद, निष्कामन्कर्म, स्थितप्रज्ञ, स्थिरबुद्धि, निस्पृह

भारतवर्ष स्वभाव से ही विचार-प्रधान देश रहा है। यहां के वातावरण में ही कुछ इस प्रकार की विशेषता हैं कि आत्मा और परमात्मा के विषय में चिन्तन तो नित्य प्रति होता ही रहता है। इसीलिए यहां दर्शन का महत्व होते हुए भी, उसका हमारे नित्यप्रति के जीवन के साथ घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। गीता का समन्वयवादी दृष्टिकोण समझने के लिए इसके पूर्व के वातावरण में परिचित होना आवश्यक है। उपनिषदों में विभिन्न प्रकार के दार्शनिक विचार प्राप्त होते हैं। उनसे विभिन्न प्रकार के वाद और सिद्धान्त प्राप्त होने प्रारम्भ हो चुके थे। श्वेताश्वेतर उपनिषद् में इसका कुछ संकेत मिलता है, जबकि हमें वहां कापालिक दर्शन, बृहस्पति दर्शन कालवाद, स्वभाववाद, नियतिवाद, यहच्छावाद आदि के उल्लेख मिलते हैं। पांचरात्र सम्प्रदाय की अहिर्बुध्न्य संहिता में ब्रह्म, पुरुष, शक्ति नियति, काल, गुण, अक्षर, प्राग, कर्तृ, ज्ञान, क्रिया, भूत-तन्त्र आदि 32 तन्त्रों का जिक्र है। जैन ग्रन्थों के अनुसार महावीर स्वामी 363 दार्शनिक सिद्धान्तों से परिचित थे। बौद्धों के ब्रह्मजालसुत्त में 62 बौद्धोत्तर मतों का उल्लेख है। इन सब चर्चाओं से महाभारत काल की दार्शनिक स्थिति पर प्रकाश पड़ सकता है कि वह समय भारतीय इतिहास का दार्शनिक प्रयोगों का युग था। यही नहीं, इस समय आस्तिक और नास्तिक दर्शनों के मध्य भी संघर्ष हो रहा था।

भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा में श्री मद्भगवद्गीता का महत्व

वैदिक तथा औपनिषदिक विचारों ने भारतीय चिन्तन का जो स्वरूप निर्धारित किया उसका

*विभागाध्यक्ष, संगीत एवं नृत्य विभाग, कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र

Importance of Srimad Bhagavad Gita in Indian Thought Tradition

Aarti Shyokand*

Abstract

In the world's philosophy field, the Bhagavad Gita is respected as much as perhaps no other scripture. Its translation is available in almost every language of the world. The Bhagavad Gita is an invaluable treasure of the Mahabharata, having seven hundred verses with highly moral and venerable teachings. At the beginning of the Kaurava-Pandava war, fear and sadness that arose in Arjuna's heart after seeing the revered gurus and elders on the Kaurava's side is expressed. The advice given by Lord Krishna to remove Arjuna's despondency is enshrined in the Gita. If Gita is properly meditated upon, then there is no need of any other scriptures. In fact, Gita is a bottomless ocean of knowledge. All the scholars and philosophers try to understand the real secret of its eternal store and get new achievements daily. In fact, through preaching to Arjuna, Shri Krishna has paved the way for salvation for the great beings of the world.

Keywords: Chintanparampara, Synergyism, Advaitaism, Nishkamankarma, Sthithaprajna. Steady, Selfless

*Chairperson, Department of Music and Dance, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता में लोकमंगल का दृष्टिकोण

हरिओम फुलिया*

सारांश

गीता विश्व का वह मानवीय ग्रंथ है जो मानव को मानव-धर्म की शिक्षा देने के लिए रचा गया है। मानव को जीवन के कुरुक्षेत्र में किस प्रकार से युद्ध करना है और किस प्रकार से युद्ध में विजय प्राप्त करनी है, इसी का बोध कराना इसका परम प्रयोजन है। समान्यतः यह माना जाता है कि श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता मात्र एक अध्यात्मपरक शास्त्र है जिसका लोक जीवन और लोक व्यवहार से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, किन्तु यदि श्रीकृष्ण और अर्जुन के बीच हुए इस संवाद के पूर्व की परिस्थितियों पर सूक्ष्मता से विचार किया जाए तो समझ में यह आता है कि इस संवाद के मूल में जो समस्या है वह किसी मनुष्य के जीवन में किसी भी समय उत्पन्न हो सकती है। समस्या यह है कि अर्जुन अपने सम्पूर्ण मनोबल के साथ कुरुक्षेत्र की रणभूमि में प्रवेश करता है किन्तु अचानक ही एक दुर्बल भावना उसके हृदय पर आ विराजती है, चारों ओर अपने सगे संबंधी, भाई, मामा, गुरु, पितामह आदि को देखकर उसकी बुद्धि भ्रमित हो उठती है। वह सोचता है "मैं यह कैसा पाप करने जा रहा हूँ, युद्धभूमि में इन सबको मारकर क्या मैं कभी भी सुखी हो सकूंगा, नहीं, मैं नहीं करूंगा। अपने इन्हीं मोह और विषादपूर्ण भावों को वह सारथि रूप में उपस्थित अपने प्रिय मित्र, सखा एवं गुरु श्रीकृष्ण के प्रति प्रकट करता है। शोक और मोह के इन क्षणों में हतोत्साहित अर्जुन को सन्मार्ग पर लाने के लिए जो कुछ उपदेश श्रीकृष्ण ने उसको और उसके माध्यम से संपूर्ण विश्व को दिया, उसी का नाम श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता है जो 18 अध्यायों और 700 श्लोकों में निबद्ध सभी उपनिषदों का सारभूत-ग्रंथ माना जाता है।

मुख्य शब्द: संन्यास, उपासना, बुद्धि, प्रारब्ध कर्म, संचित कर्म, क्रियमाण कर्म, सच्चिदानन्द, अमृतत्व

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता में लोकमंगल का दृष्टिकोण

गीता विश्व का वह मानवीय ग्रंथ है जो मानव को मानव-धर्म की शिक्षा देने के लिए रचा गया है। मानव को जीवन के कुरुक्षेत्र में किस प्रकार से युद्ध करना है और किस प्रकार से युद्ध में विजय प्राप्त करनी है, इसी का बोध कराना इसका परम प्रयोजन है। समान्यतः यह माना जाता है कि श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता मात्र एक अध्यात्मपरक शास्त्र है जिसका लोक जीवन और लोक व्यवहार से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है, किन्तु यदि श्रीकृष्ण और अर्जुन के बीच हुए इस संवाद के पूर्व की परिस्थितियों पर सूक्ष्मता से विचार किया जाए तो समझ में यह आता है कि इस संवाद के मूल में जो समस्या है वह किसी मनुष्य के जीवन में किसी भी समय उत्पन्न हो सकती है। समस्या यह है कि अर्जुन अपने सम्पूर्ण मनोबल के साथ कुरुक्षेत्र की रणभूमि में प्रवेश करता है किन्तु अचानक ही एक दुर्बल भावना उसके हृदय पर आ विराजती है, चारों ओर अपने सगे संबंधी, भाई, मामा, गुरु, पितामह आदि को देखकर उसकी बुद्धि भ्रमित हो उठती है। वह सोचता है "मैं यह कैसा पाप करने जा रहा हूँ, युद्धभूमि में इन सबको मारकर क्या मैं

Perspective of Lokmangal in Shrimadbhagwadgita

Hariom Phulia*

Abstract

Gita is the book of human ethics which has been created to teach humanity to human beings. Its ultimate purpose is to make man understand how to fight in the Kurukshetra of life and how to win in the war. It is generally believed that Shrimadbhagavadgita is only a spiritual scripture which has nothing to do with public life and public behaviour, but if the circumstances before this dialogue between Shri Krishna and Arjuna are considered minutely, then it can be understood that the problem at the core of this dialogue can arise at any time in a person's life. The problem is that Arjuna enters the battlefield of Kurukshetra with all his will, but suddenly a weak feeling sits on his heart, seeing his relatives, brothers, uncles, gurus, grandfathers etc. all around and his mind gets confused. He thinks what kind of sin am I going to commit, will I ever be happy after killing all of them in the battlefield, no, I will not. He expresses these same infatuation and melancholy feelings towards his dear friend, companion and Guru Shri Krishna, who is present in the form of a charioteer. In these moments of grief and disillusionment, to bring the demoralized Arjuna on the right path, whatever teachings Shri Krishna gave to him and through him to the whole world, is known as Shrimad Bhagavadgita, which is considered to be the essence of all the Upanishads, contained in 18 chapters and 700 verses.

Keywords: Renunciation, Upasana, Wisdom, Prarabdha Karma, Sachit Karma, Kriyaman Karma, Sachchidananda, Amritatva

*Associate Professor, Department of Hindi, II & HS, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता में विश्वबन्धुत्व

अनीता नैन*

सारांश

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता साहित्य की अनुपम निधि है। गीता में जीवन की प्रत्येक समस्या का समाधान है। गीता में जीवन का कोई भी पक्ष ऐसा नहीं है जिसके विषय में वर्णन न किया गया है यथा—योग, तर्कविद्या, मनोविज्ञान, जीवनप्रबन्धन, नैतिकता, संवादकला, राजनीति और व्यक्तित्व विकास आदि। ये समस्त विषय विश्वकल्याण के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होते हैं। आज की व्यस्त दिनचर्या और भौतिकवादी दृष्टिकोण के कारण जीवन में अनेक समस्याएँ हैं जिनका निवारण गीता—अध्ययन के द्वारा संभव है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र का उद्देश्य भी यही है कि इसमें निहित संदेश को आत्मसात् करके विश्वकल्याण का मार्ग खाजा जा सके।

मुख्य शब्द: तर्कविद्या, मनोविज्ञान, जीवन—प्रबन्धन, एकाग्रता, सिद्ध्यासिद्धयो, सौहार्द, सहिष्णुता, आसक्ति

आधुनिक युग में विज्ञान चरमोत्कर्ष पर है किंतु साथ ही मनुष्य अवसाद और क्लेश से घिरा हुआ है। जीवन में चहुँ ओर हाहाकार है। मानव के अंदर भी और बाहर भी। चिकित्सा—विज्ञान में इसका कोई समाधान नहीं है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारे धर्मग्रंथ पथप्रदर्शक की भूमिका निभाते हैं। इनमें मानव मन में उठते अन्तर्द्वन्द्व को शांत करने का सरल मार्ग है। वर्तमान पीढ़ी भौतिकता की अंधी दौड़ में मानसिक विकारों में ग्रस्त है। ऐसे में आवश्यकता है अपनी सनातन परम्परा में वर्णित नैतिक उपदेशों को ग्रहण करके आत्मसात् करने की। श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता एक ऐसा ही महान ग्रंथ है जिसमें मनुष्य के मनोबल को सुदृढ़ बनाकर विषम परिस्थितियों में भी धैर्य व साहसपूर्ण जीवन जीने की कला का शिक्षण है। गीता में जीवन का ऐसा कोई भी पक्ष अछूता नहीं है जिसके विषय में वर्णन न किया गया हो। यथा—योग, तर्कविद्या, मनोविज्ञान, व्यक्तित्व विकास, जीवन प्रबन्धन, पुरुषार्थ, नैतिकता, संवाद—कला, राजनीति एवं धर्म की स्थापना इत्यादि। इसीलिए इसके विषय में स्वयं वेदव्यास ने कहा है:

“गीता सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रसंग्रहः।”

ये सारे विषय समस्त विश्व से सम्बन्धित हैं जो गीता की सार्वभौमिकता को दर्शाते हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में गीता में प्रतिपादित जीवन—प्रबन्धन से लेकर धर्म—स्थापना तक के विषयों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन अभीष्ट है।

तर्कविद्या

गीता में स्वाध्याय, तर्क—वितर्क, विश्लेषण, संवाद, इन्द्रिय प्रशिक्षण इत्यादि का पदे—पदे विवरण मिलता है। श्रीकृष्ण—अर्जुन संवाद एवं उनका परस्पर तर्क—वितर्क तर्कविद्या का अनुपम उदाहरण है। ज्ञान दो प्रकार का माना गया है— सांसारिक एवं आध्यात्मिक। गीता के अनुसार विद्या भी दो प्रकार की है— परा विद्या एवं अपना विद्या। परा विद्या ब्रह्मज्ञान से सम्बन्धित है जो मनुष्य को आध्यात्मिक उन्नति प्रदान

*सहायक प्रधापक, संस्कृत विभाग, बाबू अन्नत राम जनता कॉलेज, कौल, कैथल

Universal Brotherhood in Shrimad Bhagwad Gita

Anita Nain*

Abstract

Shrimadbhagavadgita is a unique treasure of literature. Geeta has solution for every problem of life. There is no such aspect of life in the Gita which has not been described, such as yoga, logic, psychology, life management, ethics, communication, politics and personality development etc. All these subjects prove useful for world welfare. Due to today's busy routine and materialistic outlook, there are many problems in life which can be solved by studying Gita. The purpose of the present research paper is to reveal the path of universal welfare which can be found by imbibing the message contained in it.

Keywords: Logic, Psychology, Life Management, Concentration, Accomplishments, Harmony, Tolerance, Attachment

*Assistant Professor, Department of Sanskrit, Babu Annat Ram Janata College, Kaul, Kaithal

भारतीय संस्कृति में गीता का महत्व

मनजीत कौर*
निर्मल सिंह**
रीना नागपाल***

सारांश

भारत देश अपनी अद्भुत प्राचीन एवं गौरवशाली संस्कृति के कारण संपूर्ण विश्व में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण स्थान निर्धारित करता है। भारतीय संस्कृति में धर्म और धार्मिक ग्रंथों का स्थान अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। वेद, रामायण, महाभारत, शास्त्र, पुराण, उपनिषद् आदि भारतीय संस्कृति एवं साहित्य को और अधिक गौरवशाली बनाते हैं। इसके साथ ही 'श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता' भी भारतीय धर्म ग्रंथों में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखती है। इस ग्रंथ में 18 पर्व और 700 श्लोक हैं। इसके रचयिता महर्षि वेदव्यास जी हैं। 'गीता' महाभारत के भीष्म पर्व का महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। ये अत्यन्त लोकप्रिय ग्रंथ है। 'गीता' केवल भारत की ही नहीं बल्कि संपूर्ण मानव जाति की अमूल्य धरोहर है। ऐसी मान्यता भी है कि – मानव-जीवन की प्रत्येक पहेली या प्रश्न का वास्तविक उत्तर गीता में प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

मुख्य शब्द: चिन्तनपरम्परा, समन्वयवाद, अद्वैतवाद, निष्कामकर्म, स्थितप्रज्ञ, स्थिरबुद्धि, निस्पृह

इस महान ग्रंथ में भक्ति, योग, ज्ञान, कर्म, तपस्या, सन्यास, त्याग, आत्मा, परमात्मा आदि की अत्यन्त विस्तार से चर्चा की गई है। भारत के अनेक महान् विचारकों की मान्यता है कि— जो व्यक्ति गीता के नियमानुसार अपना जीवन व्यतीत करता है वो मानव-जीवन में आने वाली प्रत्येक समस्या से अपने आपको दूर रखने में अवश्य ही सफलता प्राप्त करता है और सुखमय जीवन व्यतीत करता है।

वर्तमान काल में भारतीय संस्कृति की जो दयनीय दशा हो रही है, उसे केवल भारतीय संस्कृति के गौरवशाली ग्रंथ **श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता** के नियमों पर चलकर ही बचाया जा सकता है। आज पश्चिमी संस्कृति के प्रभाव के कारण भारत देश की संस्कृति का आस्तित्व खतरे में है। यदि आज के समय में गीता के अमूल्य नियमों का अनुसरण किया जाये तो, अनेक समस्याओं का समाधान सरलता से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। आवश्यकता केवल इस बात की है कि— भारत के गौरवशाली ग्रंथों का भारतीय समाज में उचित ढंग से प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाये। आज की अनेक भयंकर समस्याओं यथा— आतंकवाद, भ्रष्टाचार, जातिवाद, साम्प्रदायिकता, बेरोजगारी, प्रदूषण आदि ने मानवजीवन को अत्यन्त कठिन बना दिया है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में गीता का अनुसरण मानव जाति के कल्याण के लिये अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हो सकता है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का उद्देश्य भारतीय संस्कृति में गीता के गौरवशाली महत्व को उजागर करना है।

'गीता' भारतीय संस्कृति की आधारशिला है। यदि वर्तमान काल में मानव जाति इस महान ग्रंथ के नियमों को अपने जीवन में धारण कर ले तो वो जीवन की प्रत्येक समस्या का समाधान प्राप्त करती है तथा एक उत्तम जीवन व्यतीत कर सकती है। 'गीता' विश्व के महान ग्रंथों में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण स्थान निर्धारित करती है। इसमें श्री कृष्ण ने अपने महान उपदेशों के माध्यम से संपूर्ण मानव-जाति को मोक्ष का

*अध्यक्षा, हिन्दी विभाग, दयानंद महिला महाविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र

**राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, शहजादपुर (अम्बाला)

***सहायक प्रोफेसर, अंग्रेजी विभाग, दयानंद महिला महाविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र

Importance of Geeta in Indian Culture

Manjit Kaur*
Nirmal Singh**
Reena Nagpal ***

Abstract

Due to its amazing ancient and glorious culture, the country of India determines a very important place in the whole world. The place of religion and religious texts has been very important in Indian culture. Vedas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas, Upanishads etc. make Indian culture and literature more glorious. Along with this, ‘Shrimad Bhagavad Gita’ also holds a very important place among the Indian religious texts. There are 18 parvas and 700 verses in this book. The author of this book is Maharshi Veda Vyas. The Gita is an important part of the Bhishma Parva of the Mahabharata. It is an invaluable heritage not only of India but of the entire human race. It is believed that the real answer to every problem or question of human life can be found in the Gita.

Keywords: Chintanparampara, Syncretism, Non-Dualism, Non-Action, Stable Intellect, Disinterested

*Chairperson, Department of Hindi, Dayanand Women’s College, Kurukshetra

**Chairperson, Government Women’s College, Shahzadpur, Ambala

***Assistant Professor, Department of English, Dayanand Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kurukshetra

गीता का वैचारिक दर्शन

विकास कुमार*

सारांश

मानव जीवन में श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता प्रत्येक स्थिति में जीवनभर मनुष्यों का मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है। मनुष्यों के जीवन में आने वाले प्रत्येक पड़ाव चाहे वह मानसिक हो, शारीरिक हो, सामाजिक हो, व्यापारिक हो, सुख-दुःख हो इत्यादि में श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता ही मनुष्यों को शांति प्रदान करती है। श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता का शाश्वत ज्ञान अखण्ड है। किसी भी देश, जाति या समुदाय के विकास में उस उनके साहित्य का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा में वेदों, उपनिषदों, ब्रह्मसूत्र और दर्शनशास्त्र के अनेक ग्रंथों का महत्व है। भारतीय समाज और संस्कृति में इनके वैचारिक दर्शन को स्पष्ट तौर पर देखा जा सकता है विशेषतौर पर लोक समाज में गीता के ज्ञान का प्रचार व प्रसार लोगों के व्यवहार में देखा जा सकता है। गीता में कर्म और ज्ञान को अधिक महत्व दिया गया है। उसके साथ-साथ मनुष्य के स्वभाव, आचरण, व्यवहार, धर्म और अधर्म पर भी बल दिया गया है। आज संसार के अनेक देशों की जनता गीता के ज्ञान को अपने जीवन में उतार कर जीवन की सार्थकता देखते हैं। गीता के एकेश्वरवाद, मानव शरीर की सार्थकता, मनुष्यों के प्रकार, ज्ञान, कर्म, विकर्म, धर्म, अधर्म और इसके साथ-साथ काम, क्रोध, मोह, लोभ, ईर्ष्या आदि मानवीय कमजोरियों पर विस्तार से चिन्तन किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द: भारतीय चिन्तन परंपरा, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक चिन्तन, गीता-दर्शन, मानवतावाद, कर्मवाद, मोक्ष, एकेश्वरवाद

प्रस्तावना

किसी भी देश, जाति या समुदाय के विकास में उसके साहित्य का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा में वेदों, उपनिषदों, ब्रह्मसूत्र और दर्शनशास्त्र के अनेक ग्रंथों का महत्व है। भारतीय समाज और संस्कृति में इनके वैचारिक दर्शन को स्पष्ट तौर पर देखा जा सकता है विशेषतौर पर लोक समाज में गीता के ज्ञान का प्रचार व प्रसार लोगों के व्यवहार में देखा जा सकता है। गीता में कर्म और ज्ञान को अधिक महत्व दिया गया है। उसके साथ-साथ मनुष्य के स्वभाव, आचरण, व्यवहार, धर्म और अधर्म पर भी बल दिया गया है। आज संसार के अनेक देशों की जनता गीता के ज्ञान को अपने जीवन में उतार कर जीवन की सार्थकता देखती है। गीता के एकेश्वरवाद, मानव शरीर की सार्थकता, मनुष्यों के प्रकार, ज्ञान, कर्म, विकर्म, धर्म, अधर्म और इसके साथ-साथ काम, क्रोध, मोह, लोभ, ईर्ष्या आदि मानवीय कमजोरियों पर विस्तार से चिन्तन किया गया है। 'जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक का सफर' जीव के लिए 'जीवन' कहलाता है यह समायातीत है अर्थात् जीवन को समय, अवधि अथवा काल से मूल्यांकित किया जाता है। शरीररूपी जीवधारी, जन्म के बाद बढ़ता हुआ जब बाल्यकाल, किशोरावस्था, युवावस्था, अर्द्धावस्था और वृद्धावस्था में पहुंचता है और अपनी इच्छानुसार किन्हीं विशेष सिद्धान्तों एवं नियमों के अनुरूप जीवन बिताता है तो उसे उस जीव की जीवन शैली कहा जाता है अर्थात् जीवन शैली से तात्पर्य जीव की

*सहायक प्राध्यापक, (अंशकालिक), हिन्दी विभाग, कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र

Ideological Philosophy of Gita

Vikas Kumar*

Abstract

In human life, Shrimad Bhagavad Gita paves the way for human beings throughout life in every situation, whether it is mental, physical, social, business-related or else. The knowledge of Shrimad Bhagavad Gita is eternal. The literature has an important contribution in the development of any country, caste or community. Vedas, Upanishads, Brahmasutras and many books of philosophy have great importance in the Indian thought tradition. The philosophy of Gita can be clearly seen in the Indian society and culture, especially in the behaviour of the people. Action and knowledge have been given more importance in Gita. Along with that, human nature, conduct, behaviour, religion and righteousness have also been emphasized. Today, people of many countries of the world understand the meaning of life by applying the knowledge of Gita in their lives. Gita's monotheism, significance of human body, types of humans, knowledge, karma, vikarma, dharma, righteousness and along with human weaknesses like lust, anger, attachment, greed, jealousy etc. have been discussed in detail.

Keywords: Indian Thought Tradition, Social and Cultural Thought, Gita Philosophy, Humanism, Karma, Moksha, Monotheism.

*Assistant Professor, Department of Hindi, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Gita's Contribution to Indian Thinking Tradition

Anju*

Abstract

Gita is an important contribution to the Indian thought tradition. The main sermon of the Gita is to motivate the indolent and inactive Arjuna to fight. Love for his relatives at the opposite side has become the enemy of Arjuna to make him despondent. Krishna preaches that war is the prime duty of a Kshatriya because he protects the oppressed from the aggressor Kshatratraya. In the Gita, Krishna exhorts us to act without attachment to the fruit. Man should do good deeds. Good deeds are those by doing which the soul gets happiness. There should be no reduction in action due to the consideration of the result. This is the law of nature. Krishna says- 'Na hi kashchit kshanampi jatu tishtyatyakramkrit. (Gita 3/5) - Attainment of Truth - The ultimate goal of a man's work is the attainment of Truth. The deeds which lead towards untruth, unrighteousness are not good deeds. One should enter into action only after recognizing the truth. One should not do any work just by coming in superstition. A deed should be done only after a thorough examination and by putting it on the test of truth. Generally, a man thinks about the consequences of his deed and makes up his mind towards it and moves forward to do it. When the result is pleasant, he gets filled with joy and when the result is opposite, he gets disappointed, he does not feel like doing any work. Due to this, his life and the lives of other people associated with him become unbalanced. Nature does not teach us this. Nature always maintains balance. Humans should also behave in the same way. With this idea, Krishna preached to do selfless work. It does not mean at all that he should not perform this action.

Keywords: Indian Thought Tradition, Gita Darshan, Visya Sadbhava, Visya Kalyan, Visya Shanti, Samkhya Yoga, Karma Yoga.

*Research Scholar, Department of Hindi, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा में गीता का योगदान

अंजू*

सारांश

गीता का भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा में एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। गीता का मुख्य उपदेश किंकर्तव्यविमूढ व निष्क्रिय अर्जुन को युद्ध के लिये प्रेरित करना है। युद्ध जोकि धर्मयुद्ध है, अर्जुन के लिये भय और पलायन का कारण बन गया है। कृष्ण उपदेश देते हैं कि युद्ध क्षत्रिय का प्रमुख कर्तव्य है क्योंकि वह आततायी से पीड़ितों की रक्षा करता है – 'क्षतात् त्रायते ति क्षत्रियः।' गीता में कृष्ण बिना फल में आसक्ति किए हुए कर्म करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। मनुष्य को शुभ कर्म करने चाहिए, शुभ कर्म वे हैं जिनके करने से आत्मा को सुख मिलता है। परिणाम के विचार से कर्म में कमी नहीं आनी चाहिए। यही प्रकृति का नियम है, प्रकृति नित्य कर्मशील रहती है, कृष्ण कहते हैं— 'न हि कश्चित् क्षणमपि जातु तिष्ठत्यकर्मकृत्।' (गीता 3/5) – सत्य की प्राप्ति मनुष्य के कर्म का अन्तिम लक्ष्य तो सत्य की प्राप्ति ही है। जो कर्म असत्य, अधर्म की ओर अग्रसर करें, वे शुभ कर्म नहीं हैं। सत्य को पहचान कर ही कर्म में प्रविष्ट होना चाहिए, केवल अन्धविश्वास में आकर कोई कर्म नहीं करना चाहिए। पूरा परीक्षण करके, सत्य की कसौटी पर उतार कर ही कोई कर्म करना चाहिए। सामान्यतया मनुष्य कर्म के परिणामों के विषय में विचार कर उसके प्रति अपना मन बनाता है तथा उसको करने के लिए अग्रसर होता है। परिणाम सुखद आने पर वह हर्ष से फूला नहीं समाता जिससे उसके सामान्य जीवन में असन्तुलन हो जाता है और परिणाम विपरीत आने पर वह निराश हो जाता है, किसी भी कर्म में उसका मन नहीं लगता, इससे भी उसका व उससे जुड़े अन्य जनों का जीवन असन्तुलित हो जाता है। प्रकृति हमें यह नहीं सिखाती। प्रकृति सदा सन्तुलन बनाए रखते हुए कर्मशील होती है। मनुष्य को भी उसी प्रकार का आचरण करना चाहिए। इसी विचार से कृष्ण ने निष्काम कर्म करने के लिए उपदेश दिया। इसका यह तात्पर्य बिल्कुल नहीं कि वह कर्म ही न करे।

मुख्य शब्द: भारतीय चिन्तन परंपरा, श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता, गीता दर्शन, विश्व सद्भाव, विश्व कल्याण, विश्व शांति, सांख्य योग, कर्म योग

किसी भी देश के विकास में उसकी विचार और चिन्तन परम्परा का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। भारत विश्व के बड़े देशों में शामिल है। भारतीय इतिहास के हजारों वर्षों में हजारों संस्कृतियों का विकास भी शामिल है इसलिए भारत को बहु-संस्कृति और बहु-भाषीय वाले राज्य के तौर पर जाना जाता है। भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा आदिकाल से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक विकसित हुई है। भारतीय चिन्तन परम्परा में भगवद्गीता एक महत्वपूर्ण ग्रंथ है। महाभारत के अनुसार कुरुक्षेत्र युद्ध में भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने गीता का सन्देश अर्जुन को सुनाया था। यह महाभारत के भीष्मपर्व के अन्तर्गत दिया गया एक उपनिषद् है। भगवद्गीता में एकेश्वरवाद, कर्म योग, ज्ञानयोग, भक्ति योग की बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से चर्चा हुई है। श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता वर्तमान में धर्म से ज्यादा जीवन के प्रति अपने दार्शनिक दृष्टिकोण को लेकर भारत में ही नहीं विदेशों में भी लोगों का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित कर रही है। निष्काम कर्म का गीता का संदेश आज सर्वथा विश्व द्वारा स्वीकार जाता है। गीता के प्रथम अध्याय ज्ञानयोग और कर्मयोग को अधिक महत्व दिया है। जिसे गीता में कहा गया है।

*शोधार्थी, हिन्दी विभाग, कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र