# Index of write ups notes of Vedic Mathematics of Dr. S. K. Kapoor 

## 02

## Geeta Text features-1

## Aspect 01 <br> GANITA SUTRAS AND ORGANIZATION OF GEETA

## Geeta Parinam Shaloka

1. Popular text of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta of 700 shalokas is part of bigger scripture, Ur-Mahabhartam, Bhisham Parvah chapters $25-42$.
2. Shalokas 4 and 5 of chapter 43 of Bhisham Parvah preserves as that the knowledge of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta is of 745 shalokas of which 620 are of Keshav (Lord Krishna, 57 are of Arjuna, 67 are of Sanjay and 1 is of Dhritrastra).
3. Chapterwise the comparative table of popular text of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta and the text organization of Geeta Parinam Shaloka (4 and 5) of chapter 43 of Bhisham Parvah (6) of Ur-Mahabharatam, is as follows :-

## Number of Shalokas

| Chapter <br> No | Popular text <br> Shalokas | Gita priman <br> Shaloka text | Excess <br> Shalokas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 47 | 47 | 0 |
| 2 | 72 | 46 | 4 |
| 3 | 43 | 47 | 4 |
| 4 | 42 | 45 | 3 |
| 5 | 29 | 31 | 2 |
| 6 | 47 | 52 | 5 |
| 7 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 8 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| 9 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| 10 | 42 | 45 | 3 |
| 11 | 55 | 63 | 8 |
| 12 | 20 | 22 | 2 |
| 13 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| 14 | 27 | 30 | 3 |
| 15 | 20 | 21 | 1 |
| 16 | 24 | 25 | 1 |
| 17 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| 18 | 78 | 80 | 2 |
| Total: $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}$ |

4. These features of organization of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta, bring to focus that there are following 23 distinct shalokas ranges of these organizations.
$20,21,22,24,25,27,28,29,30,31,34,35,42,43,45,47,52,55,63,72,76,28 \&$ 80
5. Value 23 is TCV (अनन्त) $=\mathrm{TCV}$ (सहस्त्र).
6. There are only 13 distinct shalokas ranges of the popular text of 700 shalokas namely $20,24,27,28,29,30,34,42,43,47,55,72 \& 78$. However, organization wise the first shalokas range of chapter 1 is 47 while the last of chapter 18 is 78 .

Value 47 is parallel with the atomic number 47 of silver (metal) while value 78 is parallel with the atomic number 78 of platinum (metal). These white metals, solid and liquid make the beginning and completion of the organization.
7. The 23 shalokas ranges values of popular text and Geeta Parinam Shaloka text, are parallel with the atomic numbers of 23 metals, the first 20 of calcium and last 80 of the mercury. The following table is parallel enlistment of them :-

| Serial <br> No. | Shalokas <br> /atomic no. | Shalokas /atomic <br> No.; Gita Pariman |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 20 | Ca |
| 2. | 21 | Sc |
| 3. | 22 | Ti |
| 4. | 24 | Cr |
| 5. | 25 | Mn |
| 6. | 27 | Co |
| 7. | 28 | Ni |
| 8. | 29 | Cu |
| 9. | 30 | Zn |
| 10. | 31 | Ga |
| 11. | 34 | Se |
| 12 | 35 | Br |
| 13. | 42 | Mo |
| 14. | 43 | Tc |
| 15. | 45 | Rh |
| 16. | 47 | Ag |
| 17. | 52 | Te |
| 18. | 55 | Cs |
| 19. | 63 | Bu |
| 20. | 72 | Hf |
| 21. | 76 | Os |
| 22. | 78 | Pt |
| 23. | 80 | Hg |

8. Here follows the parallel tabulation of 23 shalokas ranges and their parallel geometric bodies of equal values.

| Serial <br> No. | Shalokas <br> /atomic no. | Parallel geometric <br> body of equal value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 20 | $\mathrm{D}-7$ |
| 2 | 21 | $\mathrm{~h}-5^{1 / 2}$ |
| 3 | 22 | $\mathrm{H}-6$ |
| 4 | 24 | $\mathrm{D}-8$ |
| 5 | 25 | $\mathrm{D}-7 \mathbf{1} / 2$ |
| 6 | 27 | $\mathrm{~h}-7$ |
| 7 | 28 | $\mathrm{D}-9$ |
| 8 | 29 | $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{H}^{1 / 2}$ |
| 9 | 30 | $\mathrm{H}-8$ |
| 10 | 31 | $\mathrm{~h}-8$ |
| 11 | 34 | $\mathrm{H}-9$ |
| 12 | 35 | $\mathrm{~h}-9$ |
| 13 | 42 | $\mathrm{H}-11$ |
| 14 | 43 | $\mathrm{~h}-11$ |
| 15 | 45 | $\mathrm{~h}-111 / 2$ |
| 16 | 47 | $\mathrm{~h}-12$ |
| 17 | 52 | $\mathrm{D}-15$ |
| 18 | 55 | $\mathrm{~h}-14$ |
| 19 | 63 | $\mathrm{~h}-16$ |
| 20 | 72 | $\mathrm{D}-20$ |
| 21 | 76 | $\mathrm{D}-21$ |
| 22 | 78 | $\mathrm{H}-20$ |
| 23 | 80 | $\mathrm{D}-22$ |

## Aspect 02

GANITA SUTRAS AND ORGANIZATION OF GEETA
Shalokas ranges and gaps values of popular text

1. Geeta text of 700 shalokas is organized as 18 shalokas ranges:
$47,72,43,42,29,47,30,28,34,42,55,20,34,27,20,24,28$ and 78
2. The gap values of these punctuated shalokas ranges are $25,29,01,13,18,17,02,06,08,13,35,14,07,07,04,04,50$ and 31
3. Summation value of shalokas ranges is 700 .
4. Summation value of gaps values is 284 .
5. Dimensional frame of 4 -space is of value 16 .
6. These 3 summation values together make 1000 .
7. $\operatorname{TCV}($ सहस्त्र $)=\operatorname{TCV}($ अनन्त $)=23$.
8. The following table works out the gaps value.

| S.N. | Shalokas | Gap / difference from the <br> previous shalokas range | Total difference value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 47 | 31 | 31 |
| 2 | 72 | 25 | 56 |
| 3 | 43 | 29 | 85 |
| 4 | 42 | 01 | 86 |
| 5 | 29 | 13 | 99 |
| 6 | 47 | 18 | 117 |
| 7 | 30 | 17 | 134 |
| 8 | 28 | 02 | 136 |
| 9 | 34 | 06 | 142 |
| 10 | 42 | 08 | 150 |
| 11 | 55 | 13 | 163 |
| 12 | 20 | 35 | 198 |
| 13 | 34 | 14 | 212 |
| 14 | 27 | 07 | 219 |
| 15 | 20 | 07 | 226 |
| 16 | 24 | 04 | 230 |
| 17 | 28 | 04 | 234 |
| 18 | 78 | 50 | 284 |

## PARTMA VRITI

1. Sadhakas fulfilled with intensity of urge to transit from the organization format of chapter-14 गुणत्रयविभागयोग Guntriyavibhag Yoga to organization format of chapter-15 पुरूषोत्तमयोग Purshotamm Yoga shall sequentially transits:
(i) From number value 14 to number value 15
(ii) From formulation चर्तुदश Chaturdash to formulation पञचदश Panchdash
(iii) From Pushpika composition of 51 syllables to pushpika composition of 49 syllables.
(iv) From Shalokas range 27 to Shalokas range 20.
(v) From 3 uvachas to single uvacha.
(vi) From formulation गुणत्रयविभागयोग Guntriyavibhag Yoga to formulation पुरूषोत्तमयोग Purshotamm Yoga.
(vii) Reach of 3 gunas to a state beyond that.
(viii) From reach of self-referral order (6-space as dimension) to unity state order ( 7 -space as dimension).
(ix)
2. Further one shall simultaneously glimpse pair of values $(8,9)$ accepting organization $\left(2^{3}, 3^{2}\right)$.
3. It would be a blissful to take note that the values pair $\left(2^{3}, 3^{2}\right)$ is of format of vertical reflection pairing.
4. Pair of digits $(2,3)$ swaps their places from base to index and viceversa.
5. One may have a pause here and take note that values pair ( $+1,-1$ ) is of horizontal reflection pairing format.
6. This format is parallel to the format of a pair of orientation of an interval.
7. It is further parallel to the format of $[(+1)$ space as domain, ( -1 ) space as dimension].
8. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to glimpse and imbibe above values and features.
9. One may, accept a tree with roots downwards as of an orientation opposite to the orientation of the format of a tree with roots upwards.
10. One may have a pause here and have a revisit to the set up of an earth as an integrated set u p of a pair of hemi sphere.
11. In reference to the centre of the earth, a reach from the centre to the surface of both hemispheres, as such, will be a reach in opposite direction from the centre.
12. In reference to the centre of the earth, position along the surface of northern hemisphere, as such, will be of opposite placement than that of placement along the surface of southern hemisphere.
13. It would be a blissful exercise to chase from the centre of the earth, the format of a tree of northern hemisphere with its roots embedded with in the earth and the steam of the tree being of upward orientation above the surface of northern hemisphere.
14. Simultaneously one shall chase tree of the southern hemisphere.
15. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to glimpse chase steps of the format of a tree with roots upwards.
16. Chapter- 15 avails format of a tree with roots upwards.
17. Chatper-14 avails organization of 3 folds gunas (रज सत तम Raj, Sattav, Tam).
18. Chatper 15 avails organization of 3 folds pursha (i) क्षरपुरूष ksharpursha (ii) अक्षरपुरूष aksharpursha (iii) पुरूषोत्तम purshottam.
19. These triple formulations are of transcendental code values $(12+24$, $13+24,22+24)$.
20. One shall sit comfortably and to revisit values triple (36, 37, 46).
21. One may have a pause here and take note that value $36+37+46=$ 119 accepts organization as $97+22$.
22. One may have a pause here and take note that value 119 is parallel to synthesis value of a pair of transcendental ranges of Brahman order ( 9 -space as dimension) of 11 -space. $(9+10+11+12+13)+(9)+(9+10+11+12+13)=119$
23. One may have a pause here and take note that the organization of 3 folds gunas (रज गुण सत गुण तम गुण Raj Guna, Sattav Guna, Tam Guna) with transcendental code values triple (34, 23, 29) of summation value 86 is parallel to the synthesis value of a pair of transcendence ranges of self-referral order (6-space) in the role of dimension.
24. Three folds pursha organization of transcendental code value triple $(36,37,46)$ of summation value 119 is parallel to the synthesis of a pair of transcendence ranges of Brahman order ( 9 -space in the role of dimension).

25．One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to glimpse and imbibe above values and features of synthesis of a pair of transcendental ranges of self－referral order（6－space as dimension）and of a pair of transcendental ranges of Brahman order（ 9 －space in the role of dimension）．

## श्रीभगवानुवाच <br> ऊर्ध्वमूलमधःशाखमश्वत्थं प्राहुरव्ययम्। <br> छन्दांसि यस्य पर्णानि यस्तं वेद स वेदवित्।।9।।

ऊर्ध्वमूलमू，अध：शाखम्，अश्वत्थमु，प्राहु，अव्ययम्，
छन्दांसि，यस्य，पर्णानि，य：，तमू，वेद，सः，वेदवित् ।।9।।

## अधश्चोर्ध्व प्रसृतास्तस्य शाखा गुण्रवृद्धा विषयप्रवालाः। अधश्च मूलान्यनुसन्ततानि कर्मानुबन्धीनि मनुष्यलापेके।२।।

अधः，च，ऊर्ध्वम्，प्रसृताः，तस्य，शाखाः，गुणप्पवृद्धाः，विषयप्रवालाः，
अध：，च，मूलानि，अनुसन्ततानि，कर्मानुबन्धीनि，मनुष्यलोके।।।।
न रूपमस्येह तथोपलभ्यते नान्तो न चादिर्न च सम्प्रतिष्ठ।।
अश्वत्थमेनं सुविरूढमूलम् असंगशस्त्रेण दृढेन छित्त्वा।।३।।
ततः पदं तत्परिमार्गितव्यं यस्मिन् गता न निवर्तन्ति भूयः।
तमेव चाद्यं पुरूषं प्रपदे यतः प्रवृत्तिः प्रसृता पुराणी।।४।।
न，रूपमे，अस्य，इह，तथा，उपलभ्यते，न，अन्तः，न，च，आदि：，न，च，संप्रतिष्ठा，अश्वत्थम्， एनमे，सुविरूळमूलमू，असंडगशस्त्रेण，दृढेन，छित्त्वा।।॥

ततः，पदमू，तत，，परिमार्गितव्यमृ，यस्मिन्，गताः，न，निवर्तन्ति，भूयः，तमू，एवृ，च，आद्यम，， पुरूषमू，प्रपद्ये，यतः，प्रवृत्तिः，प्रसृता，पुराणी।।४।।

निर्मानमोहा जितसंगदोषा अध्यात्मनित्या विनिवृत्तकामाः।
द्वन्द्वैर्विमुक्ताः सुखदु：खसंजैर् गच्छन्त्यमूढाः पदमव्ययं तत्।।५॥
निर्मानमोहा：，जितसंडगदोषा，अध्यात्मनित्याः，विनिवृत्तकामाः，द्वन्द्वे：，विमुक्तः；，सुखदुःखसंज़ैः， गच्छन्ति，अमूढाः，पदम्，अव्ययम्，

तत्いほい

## न तद् भासयते सूर्यो न शशांको न पावकः।

यद् गत्वा न निवर्तन्ते तद्धाम परमं मम।६।।

## न，तत्，भासयते，सूर्यः，न，शशाड．कः，न，पावकः，

यत्，गत्वा，न，निवर्तन्ते，तत्，धाम，परममू，मम।६।।

ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः।
मनःषष्ठानीन्द्रियाणि प्रकृतिस्थानि कर्षति।।७।।
मम्, एव, अंशः, जीवलोके, जीवभूतः,सनातनः।
मनःषष्टानि, इन्द्रियाणि, प्रकृतिस्थानि, कर्षति।।७।।

शरीरं यदवाप्नोति यच्चाप्युत्क्रामतीश्वरः।
गृहीत्वैतानि संयाति वायुर्गन्धानिवाशयात्।।く।।
शरीरम्, यत्, अवाप्नोति, यत्, च, अपि, उत्क्रामति, ईश्वरः।
गृहीत्वा, एतानि, संयाति, वायुः, गन्धान्, इव, आशयात्।।,।।
श्रोत्रं चक्षु: स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च।
अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुपसेवते।।€।।

श्रोत्रम्, चक्षु:, स्पर्शनम्, च, रसनम्, घ्राणम्, एव, च।
अधिष्ठाय, मनः, च, अयमू, विषयान्, उपसेवते।।₹।।

उत्क्रामन्तं स्थितं वापि भुजजानं वा गुणान्वितम्।
विमूढा नानुपश्यन्ति पश्यन्ति ज्ञानचक्षुषः।।९०।।
उत्क्रामन्तम्, स्थितम्, वा, अपि, भुजजानम्, वा, गुणान्वितम्।
विमूढाः, न, अनुपश्यन्ति, पश्यन्ति, ज्ञानचक्षुषः ।19०।।
यतन्तो योगिनश्चैनं पश्यन्त्यात्मन्यवस्थितम्।
यतन्तोऽश्कृतात्मानो नैनं पश्यन्त्यचेतसः।199।।
यतन्तः, योगिनः, च, एनम्, पश्यन्ति, आत्मनि, अवस्थितम्।
यतन्तः, अपि, अकृतात्मानः, न, एनमू, पश्यन्ति, अचेतसः।199।।

## यदादित्यगतं तेजो जगद् भासयते ऽखिलम्।

यच्चन्द्रमसि यच्चाग्नौ तत्तेजो विद्धि मामकमू।।9२।।
यत्, आदित्यगतम्, तेजः, जगत्, भासयते, अखिलम्।
यत्, चन्द्रमसि, यत्, च, अग्नौ, तत्, तेजः, विद्धि, मामकम्।।9२।।
गामाविश्य च भूतानि धारयाम्यहमोजसा।
पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः।।९३।।
गाम्, आविश्य, च, भूतानि, धारयामि, अहमू, ओजसा।
पुष्णामि, च, ओषधीः, सर्वाः,सोमः, भूत्वा, रसात्मकः।।9३।।
अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः।
प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधम्।।९४।।

अहमू, वैश्वानरः, भूत्वा, प्राणिनाम्, देहम्, आश्रितः।
प्राणापानसमायुक्तः, पचामि, अन्रमे, चतुर्विधम्।।9४।।
सर्वस्य चाहं हृदि सन्निविष्टो मत्तः स्मृतिर्श्रानमपोहनं च।
वेदैश्च सर्वैरहमेव वेद्यो वेदान्तक्टद् वेदविदेव चाहम्।1९५।।
सर्वस्य, च, अहम्, हदि, संनिविष्टः, मत्तः, स्मृतिः, ज्ञानम्, अपोहनमू, च, वेदे:, च, सर्वे, अहमू, एव, वेद्यः, वेदान्तकृत, वेदवित्, एव, च, अहम्॥19ц॥

## द्वाविमो पुरूषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च।

क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते।।9६।।
द्वौ, इमो, पुरूषो, लोके, क्षरः, च, अक्षरः, एव, च, क्षरः, सर्वाणि, भूतानि, कूटस्थः, अक्षरः, उच्चते।।१६।।

## उत्तमः पुरूषस्वन्यः परमात्मेत्युदाहतः।

यो लोकत्रयमाविश्य बिभर्त्यव्यय ईश्वरः।|७७।।
उत्तमः, पुरूषः, तु, अन्यः, परमात्मा, इति, उदाहतः।
यः, लोकत्रयम्, आविश्य, बिभर्ति, अव्यय, ईश्वरः।19७।।

## यस्मात्क्षरमतीतो ऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः।

अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरूषोत्तमः।19६.1।
यस्मात्, क्षरम्, अतीतः, अहम्, अक्षरात्, अपि, च, उत्तमः।
अतः, अस्मि, लोके, वेदे, च, प्रथितः, पुरूषोत्तमः ॥19६।।
यो मामेवमसम्मूढो जानाति पुरूषोत्तमम्।
स सर्वविद् भजति मां सर्वभावेन भारत।।و६।।
यः, मामू, एवम्, असंमूळः, जानाति, पुरूषोत्तमम्।
सः, सर्ववितु, भजति, मामू, सर्वभावेन, भारत।।9६।।

## इति गुस्यतमं शास्त्रामिदमुक्तं मयानघ।

एतद् बुदुध्वा बुद्धिमान् स्यात्कृतक्टत्यश्च भारत।।२०।।
इति, गुत्यतमम, शास्ताम्, इदम्, उक्तमे, मया, अनघ।
एततु, बुद्ध्वा, बुद्धिमानु, स्यात्, कृतकृत्यय, च, भारत।।२०।।

श्रीभगवानुवाच

| ऊर्र्वमूलम् | अधःशाखम् | अश्वत्थम् | प्राहुः | अव्ययम् । |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| छन्दांसि | यस्य | पर्णानि | यः | तम् | वेद | सः | वेदवित् <br> 119।। |

TEET-2

| अध | च | ऊर्ध्वम् | प्रसृताः | तस्य | शाखाः |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| गुणप्रवृद्धाः | विषयप्रवालाः। |  |  |  |  |
| अधः | च | मूलान्स्सि | अनुसंततानि |  |  |
| कर्मानुबन्धीनि | मनुष्यलोके ।२ ।। |  |  |  |  |

TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-3-4$

| न | रूपम् | अस्य | इह | तथा | उपलभ्यते |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| न | अन्तः | न | च | आदिः | न | च | संप्रतिष्ठा। |
| अश्वत्थम् | एनम् | सुविसूढमूलम् |  |  |  |  |  |
| असंगशस्त्रेण | दृढेन | छित्त्वा ।३३।। |  |  |  |  |  |


| ततः | पदम् | तत् | परिमार्गितव्यम् |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| यस्मिन् | गताः | न | निवर्तन्ति | भूयः। |  |
| तमः | एव | च | आद्यम् | पुरूषम् | प्रपद्ये |
| यतः | प्रवृत्तिः | प्रसृता | पुराणी ।।४।। |  |  |

TEET-5

| निर्मानमोहाः | जितसंगदोषाः |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| अध्यात्मनित्याः | विनिवृत्तकामाः। |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| द्वन्द्वैः | विमुक्ताः | सुखदुःखसंज्ञःः |  |  |
| गच्ठन्ति | अमूढाः | पदम् | अव्ययम् | तत् ।।々 ।। |

## TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-6$

| न | तत् | भासयते | सूर्य: | न | शशाड.क: | न | पावकः। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| यत् | गत्वा | न | निवर्तन्ते | तत् | धाम | परमम् | मम ।।द ।। |

## TEET-7

| ममू | एव | अंशः | जीवलोके | जीवभूतः | सनातनः। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| मनःषष्टानि | इन्द्रियाणि | प्रकृतिस्थानि | कर्षति ।। ।। |  |  |

## TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-8$

| शरीरम् | यत् | अवाप्नोति | यत् | च | अपि | उत्क्रामति | ईश्वरः। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| गृहीत्वा | एतानि | संयाति | वायुः | गन्धान् | इव | आशयात् ।।द ।। |  |

TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-9$

| Jks=e~ | $\mathbf{p}\{\mathbf{k q} \%$ | Li’kZue~ | p | jlue~ | ?kzk.ke~ | ,o | pA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| अधिष्ठाय | मनः | च | अयम् | विषयान् | उपसेवते ।₹६।। |  |  |

TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-10$

| उत्क्रामन्तम् | स्थितम् | वा | अपि | भुजजानम् | वा | गुणान्वितम्। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| विमूढाः | न | अनुपश्यन्ति | पश्यन्ति | ज्ञानचक्षुषः |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 119०।। |  |  |

## TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-11$

| यतन्तः | योगिनः | च | एनम् | पश्यन्ति | आत्मनि | अवस्थितम् । |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| यतन्तः | अपि | अकृतात्मानः | न | एनम् | पश्यन्ति | अचेतसः।199।। |

TE $\Xi$-12

| यत् | आदित्यगतम् | तेजः | जगत् | भासयते | अखिलम् । |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| यत् | चन्द्रमसि | यत् | च | अग्नौ | तत् | तेजः | विद्धि | मामकम् |  |

TEET-13

| गाम् | आविश्य | च | भूतानि | धारयामि | अहम् | ओजसा। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| पुष्णामि | च | ओषधीः | सर्वाः | सोमः | भूत्वा | रसात्मकः।।9३।। |

TE $\mathrm{T}-14$

| अहम् | वैश्वानरः | भूत्वा | प्राणिनाम् | देहम् | आश्रितः। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| प्राणापानसमायुक्तः | पचामि | अत्रम् | चतुर्विधम् ।।9४ ।। |  |  |

TEET-15

| सर्वस्य | च | अहम् | हादि | संनिविष्टः |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| मत्तः | स्मृतिः | ज्ञानम् | अपोहनम् | च। |  |
| वेदे: | च | सर्वे | अहम् | एव | वेद्यः |
| वेदान्तकृत् | वेदवित् | एव | च | अहम् ।19ц।। |  |

TE $\mathrm{T}-16$

| द्वौ | इमो | पुरूषौ | लोके | क्षरः | च | अक्षरः | एव | च। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| क्षरः | सर्वाणि | भूतानि | कूटस्थः | अक्षरः | उच्यते ।19६।। |  |  |  |

TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-17$

| उत्तमः | पुरूषः | तु | अन्यः | परमात्मा | इति | उदाहृतः। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| यः | लोकत्र्यम | आविश्य | बिभर्ति | अव्यय | ईश्वरः।19७।। |  |

TEET-18

| यस्मात् | क्षरम् | अतीतः | अहम् | अक्षरात् | अपि | $\overline{\text { ₹ }}$ | उत्तमः। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| अतः | अस्मि | लोके | वेदे | च | प्रथितः | पुरूषोत्तमः <br> 119 द।। |  |

TEET-19

| यः | माम् | एवम् | असंमूढः | जानाति | पुरूषोत्तमम् । |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| सः | सर्ववित् | भजति | माम् | सर्वभावेन | भारत ।।9६ ।। |

TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-20$

| इति | गुस्यतमम् | शास्त्राम् | इदम् | उक्तम् | मया | अनघ। |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| एतत् | बुद्ध्ध्वा | बुद्धिमान् | स्यात् | कृतकृत्यः | च | भारत ।२०।। |

## TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-1$

| urdhva- <br> mulam | adhah- <br> sakham | asvattham | prahur | avyayam |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| chandamsi | yasya | parnani | yas | tam | veda | sa | veda- <br> vit |

TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-2$

| adhas | cordhvam | prasrtas | tasya | sakha |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| guna-pravrddha | visaya-pravalah |  |  |  |
| adhas | camulany | anusantatani |  |  |
| karmanubandhini | manusya-loke |  |  |  |

TE $\Xi \mathrm{T}-3-4$

| na | rupam | asyeha | tathopalabhyate |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| nanto | na | cadirna | ca | sampratistha |
| asvattham | enam | su-virudha- <br> mulam |  |  |
| asanga- <br> sastrena | drdhena | chittva |  |  |


| tatah | padam | tat | parimargitavyam |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| yasmin | gata | na | nivartanti | bhuyah |
| tam | eva | cadyam | purusam | prapadye |
| yatah | pravrttih | prasrta | purani |  |


| nirmana- <br> moha | jita-sanga- <br> dosa |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| adhyatima- <br> nitya | vinivrtta- <br> kamah | vimuktah | sukha-duhkha- <br> samjnair | avyayam | tat | dvandvair |
| :--- |

$$
\text { TE } \Xi T-6
$$

| na | tad | bhasayate | suryo | na | sasanko | na | pavakah |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| yad | gatva | na | nivartante | tad | dhama | paramam | mama |

TE

| mamaivamso | jiva-loke | jiva-bhutah | sanatanah |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| manah- <br> sasthanindriyani | prakrti-sthani | karsati |  |

$$
\text { TE } \Xi \mathrm{T}-8
$$

| sariram | yad | avapnoti | yac | capy | utkramatisvarah |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| grhitvaitani | samyati | vayur | gandhan | ivasayat |  |

$$
\text { TE } \Xi \mathrm{T}-9
$$

| तवजंंड | बोनी | चंतेंदंउ | बं | तेंदंउ | हीतंदंउ | मअं | बं |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| adhisthaya | manas | cayam | visayan | upasevate |  |  |  |


| utkramantam | sthitam | vapi | bhunjaham | va | gunanvitam |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| vimudha | nanupasyanti | pasyanti | jnana- <br> caksusah |  |  |

TEET-11

| yatanto | yoginas | caiman | pasyanty | atmany | avasthitam |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| yatanto | 'py | akrtatmano | mainam | pasyanty | acetasah |

TE $\Xi$ T-12

| yad | aditya- <br> gatam | tejo | jagad | bhasayate | khilam |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| yac | candramasi | yac | cagnau | tat | tejo | viddhi | mamakam |

TE $\Xi$ T-13

| gam | avisya | ca | bhutani | dharayamy | aham | ojasa |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pusnami | causadhih | sarvah | somo | bhutva | rasatmakah |  |

TE $\Xi$-14

| aham | vaisvanaro | bhutva | praninam | deham | asritah |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pranapana- <br> samayuktah | pacamy | annam | catur- <br> vidham |  |  |

TE $\mathrm{T}-15$

| sarvasya | caham | hrdi | sannivisto |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mattah | smrtir | jnanam | apohanam | ca |  |


| vedsis | ca | sarvair | aham | eva | vedyo |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vedanta-krd | veda-vid | eva | caham |  |  |

TE $\Xi$-16

| dvad | imau | purusau | loke | ksaras | caksara | eva | ca |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ksarah | sarvani | bhutani | kuta- <br> stho | 'ksara | ucyate |  |  |

TE $\Xi$ T-17

| uttamah | purusah | tv | anyah | paramatmety | udahrtah |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| yo | loka-trayam | avisya | bibharty | avyaya | isvarah |

TEET-18

| yasmat | ksaram | atito | 'ham | aksarad | api | cottamah |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ato | 'smi | loke | vede | ca | prathitahpurusottamah |  |

TEET-19

| yo | mam | evam | asammudho | janati | purusottamam |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sa | sarva- <br> vid | bhajato | mam | sarva- <br> bhavena | bharata |

TE $\Xi$ T-20

| iti | guhyatamam | sastram | idam | uktam | mayanagha |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| etad | buddhva | buddhiman | syat | krta- <br> krtyas | ca | bharata |

## CHAPTER-15

## TCV DICTIONARY

| S. NO | FORMULATION | TCV | S. NO | FORMULATION | TCV |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | इथ | 7 | 2 | ऊध्ध्व | 23 |
| 3 | पअचदश | 25 | 4 | मूल | 21 |
| 5 | अध | 9 | 6 | अश्वत्थ | 21 |
| 7 | शाखा | 8 | 8 | अव्ययम् | 22 |
| 9 | छन्द | 19 | 10 | पर्ण | 16 |
| 11 | वेद | 20 | 12 | वेदवित् | 33 |
| 13 | प्रसृत | 19 | 14 | गुण |  |
| 15 | विषय | 18 | 16 | कर्म | 14 |
| 17 | मनुष्य | 29 | 18 | लोक | 14 |
| 19 | रूप | 15 | 20 | दिन | 17 |
| 21 | प्रतिष्ठा | 37 | 22 | सुविरूळमूलम् | 47 |
| 23 | शस्त | 12 | 24 | दृठ | 17 |
| 25 | पद | 13 | 26 | पुरूष | 24 |
| 27 | प्रवृत्तिः | 28 | 28 | पुराण | 21 |
| 29 | मन | 20 | 30 | मोह | 26 |
| 31 | संग | 13 | 32 | दोष | 20 |
| 33 | अध्यात्म | 25 | 34 | नित्य | 16 |
| 35 | विनिवृत्तकाम | 52 | 36 | मुक्त | 18 |
| 37 | द्वन्द्ध | 34 | 38 | सुख | 9 |
| 39 | दुःख | 25 | 40 | सूयो | 13 |
| 41 | शशांक | 14 | 42 | पावक: | 17 |
| 43 | प्रमं | 29 | 44 | वंश | 20 |
| 45 | जवव | 16 | 46 | भूत | 19 |
| 47 | स्नातन | 28 | 48 | मन | 19 |
| 49 | प्रकृति | 18 | 50 | शरीरं | 18 |
| 51 | इश्वर | 18 | 52 | वायु | 13 |
| 53 | गृह | 17 | 54 | गन्ध | 18 |
| 55 | श्रोत्र | 16 | 56 | चक्षु: | 13 |
| 57 | स्पर्श | 14 | 58 | घ्राण | 15 |
| 59 | श्रस | 8 | 60 | ज्ञानचक्षुषः | 41 |
| 61 | विमूठ | 31 | 62 | चेतसः | 17 |
| 63 | तेज | 15 | 64 | विद्धि | 24 |
| 65 | औषधी: | 27 | 66 | सोम | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 67 | वैश्वानरा | 39 | 68 | प्राणिनां | 17 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 69 | देह |  | 70 | स्मृति | 22 |
| 71 | वेदान्त | 34 | 72 | क्षर | 12 |
| 73 | अक्षर | 13 | 74 | कूट |  |
| 75 | परमात्मा | 35 | 76 | पुरूषोत्तम | 51 |
| 77 | भाव | 18 | 78 | भारत | 19 |
| 79 | इति | 8 | 80 | गुस्य |  |
| 81 | गुस्यतम | 32 | 82 | गुस्यतमं | 41 |
| 83 | शास्त्र | 13 | 84 | बुद्धि | 25 |
| 85 | कृतकत्य | 21 | 86 | अनघ | 15 |



Pushpika

| Chapters | Padas | Aksharas |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | 13 | 49 |



## Aspect 03 <br> GANITA SUTRAS AND ORGANIZATION OF GEETA

Eighteen discrete points and seventeen gaps

1. Eighteen discrete entities / objects / points make 17 gaps.
2. Formulations of values 1 to 17 together are of TCV value summation thereof as 284 , as is tabulated as under :-

| S.N. | Formulation | TCV <br> value | Total <br> TCV <br> value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | एक | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | द्वय | 16 | 24 |
| 3 | त्रय | 8 | 32 |
| 4 | चर्तु | 12 | 44 |
| 5 | पच्च | 15 | 59 |
| 6 | षष्ट | 10 | 69 |
| 7 | सप्त | 14 | 83 |
| 8 | अष्ट | 11 | 94 |
| 9 | नव | 17 | 111 |
| 10 | दश | 10 | 121 |
| 11 | एकादश | 19 | 140 |
| 12 | द्वादश | 25 | 165 |
| 13 | त्ययोदश | 24 | 189 |
| 14 | चर्तुदश | 24 | 213 |
| 15 | पच्चदश | 25 | 238 |
| 16 | षोड़श | 22 | 260 |
| 17 | सप्तदश | 24 | 284 |

Dear Sadkhas,
Please find enclosed further material information regarding the aspect of organization of text of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta, as to the seat of Lord Krishna wherefrom Lord Krishna as Sribhagwan is bestowing enlightenment. This seat being at the origin of 5 -space, as such lord Krishna is fully equipped with the comprehension of full expression of 5 -space domain and so His sermons are the complete enlightenment about the transcendental domain ( 5 -space), which otherwise is manifesting as origin of 4 -space, and this manifestation of 5 -space within 4 -space at origin seat, becomes the cause of seal for 4space domain and hence the difficulty for 4 -space mental state to transcend and to comprehend and imbibe the role of transcendental domain (5-space) in respect of the existence phenomenon of 4 -space manifested bodies.

Please sit comfortably. Melt the conditioning of 3-space, as well as 4 -space, and be parallel with the organization format features and values of 5-space, parallel with the enlightenment of sermons of Lord Krishna.

There are 574 shalokas of Sribhagwan. One shall sequentially be parallel with them and be blissfully of the transcendental order.

Wish you best of enlightenment.
Dr. S. K. Kapoor
20-05-2021

# Aspect 04 GANITA SUTRAS AND ORGANIZATION OF GEETA 

Seat of Sri Bhagwan

1. Sadkhas (students of Vedic mathematics) with an urge to be parallel with the organization of text of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta, and its knowledge and enlightenment shall sit comfortably and to permit the mind to locate the placement of Lord Krishna while bestowing enlightenment sermons.
2. Lord Krishna is incarnation of Lord Vishnu, overlord of real 6-space.
3. Lord Krishna is incarnation of Dwapar Yugha.
4. Dwapar Yugha, in the cycle of Chatur Yugha, is manifestation of spatial order of the creations (manifested creations).
5. 6 -space is origin of 5 -space.
6. In reference to 4 -space of spatial order, as creator's space, 5 -space is origin of 4 space, while 4 -space is dimension of 6 -space and 6 -space itself is origin of 5 -space.
7. Lord Krishna, with his Seat at origin of 5 -space, is in a position to bestow full enlightenment about 5-space domain.
8. Lord Krishna is participating in Divine dialogue of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta, as Sri Bhagwan.
9. TCV (श्री भगवान्) $=37$.
$10.37=19+18$.
10. Discrete range of 19 points has 18 gaps.
11. TCV (कृष्ण) $=19=\mathrm{TCV}$ (अर्जुन).
12. Value $18=3+4+5+6$ which is parallel with four folds $(3,4,5,6)$ of Hyper cube 5 in 4-space.
13. Arjuna, which visualizing 4 -space, is not finding to be of a mental state to comprehend and imbibe transcendental origin ( 5 -space as origin of 4 -space) and as such he has a Vishad (विषाद्), TCV (विषाद्य) $=24=4 \times 6$, parallel with $4 \times 6$ grid accommodating all 24 double digit numbers of 5 -space but the first triple digit number of 5 place value being of value 25 (of ten place value system) gets dejected.
14. Lord Krishna as Sri Bhagwan of vision of continuity for 19 points range of 18 gaps, bestows full enlightenment about 5 -space, as origin of 4 -space.
15. 4-space being of a spatial order, it gives rise to a pair of distinct generic units, namely full unit and half unit which lead to a pair of hyper bodies (H1, H2, H3, H4,-----) of summation values $2,6,10,14,----$ and (h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, ----) of values $1,3,5$, 7, ----).
16. 5-space as such has a pair of bodies namely H 5 and h5.
17. $\mathrm{H} 5=(3,4,5,6,7)$ is of summation value 18 .
18. $\mathrm{h} 5=\left(4,4 \frac{1}{2}, 5,5 \frac{1}{2}\right)$ is of summation value 19 .
19. Lord Krishna as incarnation of Lord Vishnu, Dwapar Yugha is having full imbibing of continuity of 19 points discrete range by approaching it as a continuous range of
value $19+18=37$, and as such gives sermons to Arjuna TCV (19) as to how parkrati of TCV (प्रकृति) $=18$ is playing its functional role over which body (शरीर) of TCV (शरीर) $=14$ has no control.
20. For its knowledge (विद्या) TCV (विद्या), one is to be in the domain of Ishwar TCV (ईश्वर) $=18$.
21. To be in the domain of Ishwar, one is to follow the enlightenment path of Lord Brahma, creator the Supreme, who mediates within cavity of his own heart at the transcendental seat of transcendental lord, overlord of 5-space and with the grace of transcendental lord, Lord Shiv, Lord Brahma multiplies as ten Brahma in Shiv Lok (5-space).
22. One shall sit comfortably and permit the mind to be parallel with this transition phenomenon of Lord Braham, overlord of 4 -space, transiting and transforming from its role of 4 -space as domain to 4 -space as creative boundary of ten components of hyper cube 5 , the representative regular body of 5 -space in 4 -space.
23. It will be blissful to take note that TCV (ब्रह्मा) $=29=14+15=(\mathrm{H} 4+\mathrm{h} 4$; h4 $=$ $(2,3,4,5)$ a full unit body of 4 -space and $\mathrm{h} 4=3,3 \frac{1}{2}, 4,4 \frac{1}{2}=15$, a half unit body of 4 -space.
24. Further, one shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to be parallel with the format features of hyper cube 5 as 5 -space domain within creative boundary of ten components of four fold summation values $2+3+4+5=14$ having $14 \times 5=70$ coordinates fixation.
25. All ten creative boundary components of hyper cube 5 , shall accordingly be having $70 \times 10=700$ coordinates for their fixation.
26. It will be blissful to take note that the text of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta is of 700 shalokas.
27. Further Lord Krishna, incarnation of Lord Vishnu in Dwapar Yugha, as overlord of 6-space shall be having an organization format of expression as of H6 and h6 both together.
28. $\mathrm{H} 6=(4,5,6,7)=22$ and h4 $\left(5,5 \frac{1}{2}, 6,6 \frac{1}{2}\right)=23$ makes $\mathrm{H} 6+\mathrm{h} 6=22+23=$ 45 and this way, as is the preservation of Geeta Parinam Shalokas of Bhisham Parvah of Ur Mahabhartam, the enlightenment of knowledge of 700 shalokas text is of $700+45=745$ shalokas.
29. It would be blissful to take note that the distribution of 45 excess shalokas, over 700 shalokas, is $(0,4,4,3,3,5,1,2,1,3,8,2,1,3,1,1,2,2)$, for existing shalokas of chapters 1 to 18 .
30. For convenient reference, the tabulation is being reproduced hereunder

| Chapter <br> No | Popular text <br> Shalokas | Gita priman <br> Shaloka text | Excess <br> Shalokas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 47 | 47 | 0 |
| 2 | 72 | 46 | 4 |
| 3 | 43 | 47 | 4 |
| 4 | 42 | 45 | 3 |
| 5 | 29 | 31 | 2 |


| 6 | 47 | 52 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 8 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| 9 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| 10 | 42 | 45 | 3 |
| 11 | 55 | 63 | 8 |
| 12 | 20 | 22 | 2 |
| 13 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| 14 | 27 | 30 | 3 |
| 15 | 20 | 21 | 1 |
| 16 | 24 | 25 | 1 |
| 17 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| 18 | 78 | 80 | 2 |
| Total: $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}$ |

32. Let us revisit about distribution of excess shalokas for chapters 1 to 9 and chapters 10 to 18 distinctively.
33. The excess shalokas of chapters 1 to 9 are $(0+4+4+3+3+5+1+2+1)=$ H6 while excess shalokas for chapters 10 to 18 are of summation value $(3+8+2$ $+1+3+1+1+2+2)=23=\mathrm{h} 6$.
34. Here it also would be relevant to take note that original shalokas ranges of 700 shalokas text, for chapters 1 to 9 comes to be $372=350+22$, while in respect of chapters 10 to 18 the same comes to be $328=350-22$.
35. One shall sit comfortably and be parallel with these organization features of text of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta and be blissfully parallel with Vedic Systems and Vedic Mathematics of Ganita Sutras, as the gap values of 18 punctuations of 700 shalokas as $(47,72,43,42,29,47,30,28,34,42,55,20,34,27,20,24,28$ and 78$)$ are $(25,29$, $01,13,18,17,02,06,08,13,35,14,07,07,04,04,50$ and 31 ) of summation value 284 which is one more than 283 , total letters of the text of Ganita Sutras 1 to 16, and this excess unit is because of the linear range being put along a circular format (circumference) for repeated application of the Vedic Mathematics Systems.
36. It also would be blissful to take note that 17 gaps of 18 discrete points range, are when approached as formulations for values 1 to 17 , as tabulated here below

| S.N. | Formulation | TCV value | Total TCV value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | एक | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | द्वय | 16 | 24 |
| 3 | त्रय | 8 | 32 |
| 4 | चर्तु | 12 | 44 |
| 5 | पच्च | 15 | 59 |
| 6 | षष्ट | 10 | 69 |
| 7 | सप्त | 14 | 83 |
| 8 | अष्ट | 11 | 94 |


| 9 | नव | 17 | 111 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | दश | 10 | 121 |
| 11 | एकादश | 19 | 140 |
| 12 | द्वादश | 25 | 165 |
| 13 | त्रयोदश | 24 | 189 |
| 14 | चर्तुदश | 24 | 213 |
| 15 | पच्चदश | 25 | 238 |
| 16 | षोड़श | 22 | 260 |
| 17 | सप्तदश | 24 | 284 |

are precisely of TCV value 284.
37. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to properly comprehend, fully imbibe and to acquire appropriate insight and blissful enlightenment of pure and applied values of Vedic Mathematics of Ganita Sutras.
38. For facility, my detailed notes pages 1 to 10, about above features, as well are being photographed hereunder

## folder 35b file 07 in 35

Aspect 07
GEETA BATTLELINE OF MAHABHARATA WAR

युद्ध क्षेत्र मध्य रेखा

1. Sadkhas fulfilled with intensity of urge to be parallel with knowledge and enlightenment of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to glimpse and imbibe the format features and values of 'युद्व क्षेत्र मध्य रेखा' / battle line of Mahabharata war, where Arjuna had a विषाद् Vishad and became of a mental state as that the war is going to be unholy and he is not to be a party to this war. And sermons of Sri bhagwan potentialize the mental state of Arjuna and he participated in the war with the vision of evil is to be fought as an act of Dharma.
2. The enclosed are my sequential photographs are serial notes, as follows, for glimpsing and imbibing format features and values of 'युद्ध क्षेत्र मध्य रेखा' / battle line of Mahabharata war:-


3. summation value of h4 (3, 3 $1 / 2,4,5)=15$ and summation value of $h \frac{1}{2}=(-1 / 2,0,1 / 2,1)$ = 1
4. summation value of $\mathrm{H} 4(2,3$, $4,5)=14$.
5. $\operatorname{TCV}($ युद्द $)=18, \operatorname{TCV}($ क्षेत्र $)=$ $19, \mathrm{TCV}$ (रेखा) $=13$, sequential summation values $18,18+19=$ $37,18+19+13=50$.
6. Domain boundary ratio of H5 is A5: $10 \mathrm{~B}^{4}$ leads to $10 \times 5=$ 50 coordinates for fixation of creator boundary of ten components.
7. d5-space as origin of 4 -space and spatial order of 4 -space leads to cavity at origin, as 5space flow within 5 -space like pentagon within pentagon.
8. The split of transcendental sphere within domain as a pair of hemispheres of values ( 17 , 19) / center of value 18 parallel to summation value $(3,4,5,6)$ of H5. Value $18=9+9$ makes upper half of value $17+9=26$ $=\mathrm{TCV}$ (कौरव) and a lower half of value $19+9=28=\mathrm{TCV}$ (पाण्डव)
9. 6 -space as origin 5 -space is having a pair of bodies H6, h6.

Note :- one shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to glimpse above organization at the seat of transcendental origin (5-space as origin of 4 -space, splitting into a pair of transcendental hemispheres, with release of self referral (6-space) as origin of 5 -space.

6 -space is having a pair of bodies namely $\mathrm{H} 6=(4,5,6,7)$ of summation value 22 and $\mathrm{h} 6(5$, $51 / 2,6,6 \frac{1}{2}$ of summation value 23 . H6 and h6 together are of summation value $22+23=$ 45.

17. 4-space with 5 -space as origin is the creative dimension of transcendental origin for 6space.
18. At origin seat of 5 -space, the pair of H5 and h5, together are of summation values $18+19=$ 37 which is parallel with TCV (युद्व क्षेत्र) $=18+19=37$.
19. ('युद्व क्षेत्र) War field as of TCV $18+19$ is parallel with the lower half transcendental hemisphere together with the center.
20. This organization comes to be as that the upper half transcendental hemisphere is "आत्म क्षेत्र' of TCV $(17+19)=$ 36 and lower transcendental hemisphere of TCV $(18+19)=$ 37.
21.Value 36 is the value of D11 (7-space domain) $=(11,9,9,7)$.
22. "युद्व क्षेत्र मध्य रेखा’ $=69$.
23. 'युद्व क्षेत्र रेखा' $=51$.
24. $\mathrm{H} 5+\mathrm{h} 5=37$.
25. $4+5+4=13=$ TCV (रेखा)

Note :-
One shall sit comfortably and permit the transcending mind to be parallel with the above classified components of the transcendental domain at the seat of origin of creator space. one shall specifically comprehend and imbibe

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { i. ‘युद्ध क्षेत्र मध्य रेखा’ ii. "युद्व क्षेत्र रेखा’ } & \text { iii. } \mathrm{H} 5+\mathrm{h} 5 & \text { iv. } 4+5+4=13
\end{array}
$$

It is this comprehension and imbibing of these values which will lead to proper insight and appropriate enlightenment about the transcendental domain, war zone as its southern hemisphere domain, the battle line as the creative boundary of the transcendental domain while the demarketing line / battle line / Rekha is the placement of transcendental origin (5space as origin of 4 -space while transcending out makes a range $(4,5,4)$ manifesting as the battle line.


Note :-

One shall sit comfortably and permit the transcending mind to glimpse and imbibe the format features and values of above organization of the split phenomenon formatting at the origin seat of creator's space.

31. TCV (कौरव) $=26=(5,6,7$, 8) as 7 -space formulation is of pair of bodies (H7 (26) and h7 (27), together of summation value 53.

32 and 33. Value 53 is the synthesis value of a pair of transcendence ranges of solid order.

Value 50 with its organization $25+25$ and value 3 as solid dimension makes the geometric format for the synthesis of pair of transcendences ranges. This is the organization features format of solid axis of 5-space.
34. Value $47=50-3$ and value $53=50+3$, makes us face to face with the solid dimension split.
35. Chapter 18 of Geeta text ( 700 shalokas), is of 78 shalokas parallel with $13 \times 6=78$ coordinates fixation of all 13 versions of hyper cube 6 , while chapter 18 of Geeta Parinam Shaloka text as of 80 shalokas is parallel with D22.

Note :-

1. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to parallel with above organization features of flow through the transcendental cavity.
2. Here below, this chase is being had in reference to the armies of Kaurvas and Pandvas.
3. One shall be through the following depicted steps for full comprehension of the formation, features and organization of the battle line of Mahabharta war.
4. On one side of the battle line are Kaurva and on other side of the battle line are the Pandavas.
5. Formulations Kaurvas and Pandvas in terms of their TCV values pair $(26,28)$ bring us face to face with 26 as dimension and 28 as domain.
6. Further value 26 is parallel with TCV (देवता) while value 28 is parallel with TCV (ब्रह्म).
7. One shall express oneself to be sure about one's comprehension of the battle line.

$\qquad$

Comprehension exercise
One shall undertake a comprehension exercise to imbibe format features of the way the battle line is having Kaurvas on the one side and Pandvas on the other side as H 7 and D9.

One shall be face to face with the creative boundary line of transcendental domain getting fixed in terms of 50 coordinates. The value 50 is parallel with 50 $=\mathrm{TCV}$ ('युद्ध क्षेत्र रेखा').

As such one shall imbibe the format, features and values of the creative boundary as the battle field line.

Further, within creative boundary is the transcendental domain of which the lower half (southern hemisphere) becomes the 'युद्व क्षेत्र'. And the middle line / diameter line passing through origin as of value $19+13=32$ $=2^{5}=$ frequency of summation value 6 out of choices from values (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

Note :-
One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to be parallel with the organization format features of "मध्य रेखा" passing through the origin of 5 -space as a seat of 6-space.

One shall further permit the transcending mind to glimpse as to the 5 -space itself as origin of 4 -space, while transcends out makes a range $(4,5,4)$ of summation value 13 , TCV ('रेखा') and "युद्ध क्षेत्र रेखा" of TCV $50=\mathrm{H} 13(11,12,13,14)$.
Further comprehension exercise
One shall sit comfortably and to
be parallel with the organization
of value 29 as $14+1+14=29$ versions of
TCV (ब्रह्मा) $=24(12,13,14,15)=$
Hyper cube
$56=28+28=14+14+14+$
14.


Note :-
One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to be parallel with the battle line as the middle line of the transcendental cavity, and also of the inner fold of transcendental cavity and still further the inner most fold of the transcendental cavity.

The expression of the middle line of the transcendental cavity as is symbolized in the following page shall be visited and one shall express about one's comprehension of the battle line of Mahabharta war.


Note

One shall sit comfortably and permit the transcending mind to be parallel with the transcendental phenomenon of Brahma multiply as ten Brahma with the grace of transcendental lord Shiv.

One shall be parallel with this enlightenment and be privileged for the transcendental grace to transit from the manifested creation format into a transcendental format.
Further comprehension
It will be a blissful exercise to
visit the steps of the adjoining
sheet and to reach at the
organization of transcendence
phenomenon of Brahma
multiplying as Ten Brahmas and
the organization features of
Ganita Sutras as a text of 283
letters and Ganita Upsutras as a
text of 236 letters.
folder 35b file 08 in 35
Aspect 08
TRANSITION FROM 700 TO 745 SHALOKAS TEXT OF GEETA

1. The comparative table of chapter wise shalokas of 700 shalokas text and 745 shalokas text of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta is as follows:-

| Chapter <br> No | Popular text <br> Shalokas | Gita priman <br> Shaloka text | Excess <br> Shalokas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 47 | 47 | 0 |
| 2 | 72 | 76 | 4 |
| 3 | 43 | 47 | 4 |
| 4 | 42 | 45 | 3 |
| 5 | 29 | 31 | 2 |
| 6 | 47 | 52 | 5 |
| 7 | 30 | 31 | 1 |
| 8 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| 9 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| 10 | 42 | 45 | 3 |
| 11 | 55 | 63 | 8 |
| 12 | 20 | 22 | 2 |
| 13 | 34 | 35 | 1 |
| 14 | 27 | 30 | 3 |
| 15 | 20 | 21 | 1 |
| 16 | 24 | 25 | 1 |
| 17 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| 18 | 78 | 80 | 2 |
| Total: $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{4 5}$ |

2. The organizations of these two texts (Text 1 of 700 shalokas and text 2 of 745 shalokas) are of following features of distribution of shalokas associated to Dhitrastra, Sanjay, Arjuna and Sribhagwan.

|  | Dhitrastra | Sanjay | Arjuna | Sribhagwan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uvacha | 1 | 9 | 21 | 28 |
| Text 1 <br> shaloka | 1 | 41 | 84 | 574 |
| Text 2 <br> shaloka | 1 | 57 | 67 | 620 |

3. The additional 46 shalokas of Sribhagwan are the 46 out of 59 Uvachas of the text. The set of 59 Uvachas are having repeated Uvachas of Sanjay, as the last participant of chapter 1 , as well as the first participant of chapter 2 . As such when the discourse
will be a continuous one, this punctuation will get dissolved. As such $2-1=1$ number of Uvacha is to be adjusted from 59 Uvachas. Further there are 9 punctuations of Sribhagwan of the text 1 which as a continuous discourse will as well get adjusted from 59 Uvachas. Likewise four Uvachas of the last chapter as conclusive state as well will get adjusted from 59 Uvachas. With these adjustments the Uvachas of the continuous discourse will remain $59-1-9-4=45$.
4. The punctuations of text 1 , which will get adjusted, in reference to participation in discourse of Sribhagwan are
i. Of last Uvacha of chapter 3 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 4.
ii. Of last Uvacha of chapter 5 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 6 .
iii. Of last Uvacha of chapter 6 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 7 .
iv. Of last Uvacha of chapter 8 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 9 .
v. Of last Uvacha of chapter 9 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 10.
vi. Of last Uvacha of chapter 12 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 13.
vii. Of last Uvacha of chapter 13 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 14.
viii. Of last Uvacha of chapter 14 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 15.
ix. Of last Uvacha of chapter 15 of Sribhagwan and first Uvacha of Sribhagwan of chapter 16.
5. Formulation Uvacha (उवाच) is of TCV (उवाच) $=15=\mathrm{h} 4\left(3,31 / 2,4,4^{1 ⁄ 2}\right)$
6. Formulation Shalok (श्लोक) is of TCV (श्लोक) $=16=\mathrm{D} 6(6,4,4,2)$
7. Here it would be relevant to take note that value 16 is parallel with the value of dimensional frame of quadruple spatial dimensions of 4 -space.
8. Further value 15 is parallel with the value of $\operatorname{TCV}$ (पंच) $=15=1 \times 3 \times 5$, a dimensional value of 5 -space.
9. This interrelationship will help us comprehend and appreciate the transition and transformation for the Uvachas as shalokas.
10. Further the transition and transformation is going to be in respect of participation of Sanjay and of Arjuna.
11. This transition takes place in respect of the discourse of chapter 1.
12. Chapter 1 of the text 1 is a composition of 47 shalokas and the text 2 chapter 1 as well is of 47 shalokas.
13. As such as far as the number of shalokas of chapters 1 of both texts are concerned, there remain the same but the transition takes place in respect of the discourse of this phase and stage.
14. The text 1 of chapter 1 , uses formulation 'अथ' in shaloka 20 as well as in shaloka 26.
15. Shaloka 21 stands bifurcated, as much as that its first half is of Sanjay, while the second half is of Arjuna.
16. Likewise Shaloka 28 as well stands bifurcated and its first half is of Sanjay Uvacha while the second half is of Arjuna Uvacha.
17. Shalokas 20 and $20 \frac{1}{2}$ make $1 \frac{1}{2}$ shalokas.
18. Shalokas 26,27 and $271 / 2$ make $21 / 2$ shalokas.
19. These together make four shalokas.
20. Out of 21 Arjuna Uvacha Shalokaks, 17 of them get transferred from Arjuna Uvacha shalokas to Sanjay Uvacha Shalokas.
21. During this transition and transformation, out of chapter 1 shalokas, Arjuna Uvacha Shaloka remain only above four shalokas.
22. And in this transition and transformation adjustment, Sanjay Uvacha shalokas increase from 25 shalokas to 42 shalokas.
23. However, the last shaloka (18.78) as the final enlightenment sermon, the same transits and transforms from Sanjay Uvacha shaloka to Srbhagwan Uvacha shaoka.
24. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to be parallel with the above transition and transformation of the text 1 into the text 2 as is the tabulation

|  | Dhitrastra | Sanjay | Arjuna | Sribhagwan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Text 1 <br> Uvacha | 1 | 9 | 21 | 28 |
| Text 2 <br> Uvachas | 1 | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| Text 1 <br> shaloka | 1 | 41 | 84 | 574 |
| Text 2 <br> shaloka | 1 | 57 | 67 | 620 |

25. Chapterwise shalokas transition table of text 1 and text 2 in reference to the geometric format is as follows:-

| Chapter <br> no. | Text 1 <br> shalokas | Geometric <br> format | Text 2 <br> shalokas | Geometric <br> format |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 47 | h12 | 47 | h12 |
| 2 | 72 | D20 | 76 | D21 |
| 3 | 43 | h11 | 47 | h12 |
| 4 | 42 | H11 | 45 | h11 1/2 |
| 5 | 29 | h 7 $1 / 2$ | 31 | h 8 |
| 6 | 47 | h 12 | 52 | D 15 |
| 7 | 30 | H8 | 31 | H8 |
| 8 | 28 | D9 | 30 | H8 |


| 9 | 34 | H9 | 35 | h9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 42 | H11 | 45 | h $111 / 2$ |
| 11 | 55 | h14 | 63 | h16 |
| 12 | 20 | D7 | 22 | H6 |
| 13 | 34 | H9 | 35 | h9 |
| 14 | 27 | h7 | 30 | H8 |
| 15 | 20 | D7 | 21 | h $51 / 2$ |
| 16 | 24 | D8 | 25 | h $61 / 2$ |
| 17 | 28 | D9 | 30 | H8 |
| 18 | 78 | H20 | 80 | D22 |

26. The combined table of distinct ranges of shalokas of both texts is as follows

Table -1

| SN | Distinct <br> shalokas range | Atomic <br> number metal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 20 | Ca |
| 2 | 21 | Sc |
| 3 | 22 | Ti |
| 4 | 24 | Cr |
| 5 | 25 | Mn |
| 6 | 27 | Co |
| 7 | 28 | Ni |
| 8 | 29 | Cu |
| 9 | 30 | Zn |
| 10 | 31 | Ga |
| 11 | 34 | Se |
| 12 | 35 | Br |
| 13 | 42 | Mo |
| 14 | 43 | Tc |
| 15 | 45 | Rh |
| 16 | 47 | Ag |
| 17 | 52 | Te |
| 18 | 55 | Cs |
| 19 | 63 | Bu |
| 20 | 72 | Hf |
| 21 | 76 | Os |
| 22 | 78 | Pt |
| 23 | 80 | Hg |

Table 2

| Chapter <br> No. | Shalokas <br> /atomic no. | Shalokas <br> /atomic <br> No.; Gita <br> Pariman |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 20 | Ca |
| 2. | 21 | Sc |
| 3. | 22 | Ti |
| 4. | 24 | Cr |
| 5. | 25 | Mn |
| 6. | 27 | Co |
| 7. | 28 | Ni |
| 8. | 29 | Cu |
| 9. | 30 | Zn |
| 10. | 31 | Ga |
| 11. | 34 | Se |
| 12 | 35 | Br |
| 13. | 42 | Mo |
| 14. | 43 | Tc |
| 15. | 47 | Rh |
| 16. | 52 | Ag |
| 17. | 55 | Te |
| 18. | 63 | Cs |
| 19. | 72 | Bu |
| 20. | 76 | Hf |
| 21. | 78 | Os |
| 22. | 80 | Pt |
| 23. |  | Hg |

Table 3

| Sr. <br> No. | Shalokas <br> /Elements | Sr. <br> No. <br> Frequency |  | Text | Sr. <br> Pariman <br> No. <br> Frequency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $20(\mathrm{Ca})$ | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| 2 | $28(\mathrm{Ni})$ | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 3 | $30(\mathrm{Zn})$ | $*(6)$ | 1 | 1 | 3 |


| 4 | $31(\mathrm{Ga})$ | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | $34(\mathrm{Sc})$ | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| 6 | $35(\mathrm{Br})$ | - | - | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | $42(\mathrm{Mo})$ | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| 8 | $45(\mathrm{Rh})$ | - | - | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | $47(\mathrm{Ag})$ | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | $21(\mathrm{Sc})$ | - | - | 6 | 1 |
| 11 | $22(\mathrm{Ti})$ | - | - | 7 | 1 |
| 12 | $24(\mathrm{Cr})$ | 7 | 1 | - | - |
| 13 | $25(\mathrm{Mn})$ | - | - | 8 | 1 |
| 14 | $27(\mathrm{Co})$ | - | - | 9 | 1 |
| 15 | $29(\mathrm{Cu})$ | 8 | 1 | - | - |
| 16 | $43(\mathrm{Tc})$ | 9 | 1 | - | - |
| 17 | $52(\mathrm{Te})$ | - | - | 10 | 1 |
| 18 | $55(\mathrm{Cs})$ | 10 | 1 | - | - |
| 19 | $63(\mathrm{Eu})$ | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| 20 | $72(\mathrm{Hf})$ | 11 | 1 | - | - |
| 21 | $76(\mathrm{Og})$ | - | - | 12 | 1 |
| 22 | $78(\mathrm{Pt})$ | 12 | 1 | - | - |
| 23 | $80(\mathrm{Hg})$ | - | - | 13 | 1 |

Table 4

| Chapter <br> No. | Shalokas <br> /atomic no. | Shalokas <br> /atomic <br> No.; Gita <br> Pariman |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | $47(\mathrm{Ag})$ | $47(\mathrm{Ag})$ |
| 2. | $72(\mathrm{Hf})$ | $76(\mathrm{Os})$ |
| 3. | $43(\mathrm{Te})$ | As in Chapter-1 |
| 4. | $42(\mathrm{Mo})$ | $45(\mathrm{Rh})$ |
| 5. | $29(\mathrm{Cu})$ | $31(\mathrm{Ga})$ |
| 6. | As in chapter-1 | $52(\mathrm{Te})$ |
| 7. | $30(\mathrm{Zn})$ | As in Chapter-5 |
| 8. | $28(\mathrm{Ni})$ | $30(\mathrm{Zn})$ |
| 9. | $34(\mathrm{Se})$ | $35(\mathrm{Br)}$ |


| 10. | As in Chapter-4 | As in Chapter-4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. | $55(\mathrm{Cs})$ | $63(\mathrm{Eu})$ |
| 12 | $20(\mathrm{Ca})$ | $22(\mathrm{Ti})$ |
| 13. | As in Chapter-9 | As in Chapter-9 |
| 14. | $27(\mathrm{Co})$ | As in Chapter-8 |
| 15. | As in Chapter- | $21(\mathrm{Sc})$ |
| 16. | 12 | $25(\mathrm{Mn})$ |
| 17. | $24(\mathrm{Cr})$ | As in Chapter-8 |
| 18. | As in Chapter-8 | $80(\mathrm{Hg})$ |
|  | $78(\mathrm{Pt})$ |  |
| 18 | 700 | 745 |

Table 5

| Sr. <br> No. | Shalokas /Elements | Electronic Configuration |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  | S | S+p | S+p+d | S+p+d+f | S+p+d+f | S+... |
| 1 | 20(Ca) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+0$ | $2+0+0+0$ | 0+0+0+0 | 0 |
| 2 | 21(Sc) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+1$ | $2+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 3 | 22(Ti) | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+2$ | $2+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 4 | 24(Cr) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+5$ | $1+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 5 | 25(Mn) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+5$ | $2+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 6 | 27(Co) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+6$ | $2+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 7 | 28(Ni) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+8$ | $2+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 8 | 29(Cu) | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+10$ | $1+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 9 | 30(Zn) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+0+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 31(Ga) | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+10$ | $2+1+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 11 | 34(Se) | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+10$ | $2+4+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 12 | $35(\mathrm{Br})$ | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+10$ | $2+5+0+0$ | $0+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 13 | 42(Mo) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+5+0$ | $1+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 14 | 43(Te) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+5+0$ | $2+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 15 | 45(Rh) | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+8+0$ | $1+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 16 | 47(Ag) | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+0$ | $1+0+0+0$ | 0 |
| 17 | 52(Te) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+0$ | $2+4+0+0$ | 0 |
| 18 | 55(Cs) | 2 | 2+6 | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+0$ | $2+6+0+0$ | 1 |
| 19 | $63(\mathrm{Eu})$ | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+7$ | $2+6+0+0$ | 2 |
| 20 | 72(Hf) | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+14$ | $2+6+2+0$ | 2 |


| 21 | $76(\mathrm{Os})$ | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+14$ | $2+6+6+0$ | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | $78(\mathrm{Pt})$ | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+14$ | $2+6+9+0$ | 1 |
| 23 | $80(\mathrm{Hg})$ | 2 | $2+6$ | $2+6+10$ | $2+6+10+14$ | $2+6+10+0$ | 2 |

27. Chapterwise transition features chase steps are as follows

| Chapter no | Text 1700 shalokas | Text 2745 shalokas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 47(Ag) h12 | 47(Ag) h12 |
| 2 | 72(Hf) D20 | 76(Os) D21 |
| 3 | 43(Te) h11 | 47(Ag) h12 |
| 4 | 42(Mo) H11 | 45(Rh) h11 1/2 |
| 5 | $29(\mathrm{Cu})$ h $71 / 2$ | $31(\mathrm{Ga})$ h 8 |
| 6 | 47(Ag) h 12 | 52(Te) D 15 |
| 7 | 30(Zn) H8 | 31(Ga) H8 |
| 8 | 28(Ni) D9 | 30(Zn) H8 |
| 9 | 34(Se) H9 | $35(\mathrm{Br}) \mathrm{h} 9$ |
| 10 | 42(Mo) H11 | 45(Rh) h 11 1/2 |
| 11 | 55(Cs) h14 | $63(\mathrm{Eu}) \mathrm{h} 16$ |
| 12 | 20(Ca) D7 | 22(Ti) H6 |
| 13 | 34(Se) H9 | $35(\mathrm{Br}) \mathrm{h} 9$ |
| 14 | $27(\mathrm{Co}) \mathrm{h} 7$ | 30(Zn) H8 |
| 15 | $20(\mathrm{Ca}) \mathrm{D} 7$ | $21(\mathrm{Sc})$ h $51 / 2$ |
| 16 | 24(Cr) D8 | $25(\mathrm{Mn}) \mathrm{h} 61 / 2$ |
| 17 | 28(Ni) D9 | $30(\mathrm{Zn}) \mathrm{H} 8$ |
| 18 | 78(Pt) H20 | 80(Hg) D22 |

28. It will be a blissful exercise to have comprehensive view of above organization features and values of chapterwise transition for text 1 to text 2 , as per shalokas ranges, their geometric formats and parallel atomic numbers metals of the periodic table.
29. It will further be a very blissful exercise to revisit the organization format of $8 \times 10$ $=80$ cubes envelop for all ten creative boundary components of the transcendental domain (hyper cube 5).


And of this set up to have specific chase for 23 distinct shalokas ranges namely (20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, 43, 45, 47, 52, 55, 63, 72, 76, 78, 80)
30. Further it will be a very very blissful exercise to visit origin of 5-space, namely 6space as origin of 5 -space, being the seat of lord Krishna, incarnation of lord Vishnu, the overlord of 6-space bestowing enlightenment upon Arjuna about the transcendental domain 5-space, the real functional domain for the manifested existence phenomenon and that the control and regulation of functional existence phenomenon is as per the format, features and values of transcendental domain (5space) and not of the manifestation space (4-space) along whose format is the manifestation of human body.

Dr. S. K. Kapoor

22-05-2021
folder 35b file 09 in 35

## Aspect 09

28 PHASES OF SERMONS OF SRIBHAGWAN

1. The Divine song sermons of Srimad Bhagwad Geeta have enlightenment in 28 phases, as 28 Uvacha shalokas of Sribhagwan.
2. These Uvacha shalokas are as per the following tabulation d

| SN | Chapter | Shalokas | Total shalokas | Grand total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 2.2-3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 11-53 | 43 | 45 |
| 3 | 2 | $2.55-2.72$ | 18 | 63 |
| 4 | 3 | 3.3-3.35 | 33 | 96 |
| 5 | 3 | 3.37-3.43 | 7 | 103 |
| 6 | 4 | $4.1-4.3$ | 3 | 106 |
| 7 | 4 | 4.5-4.42 | 38 | 144 |
| 8 | 5 | 5.2-5.29 | 28 | 172 |
| 9 | 6 | 6.1-6.32 | 32 | 204 |
| 10 | 6 | 6.35-6.36 | 2 | 206 |
| 11 | 6 | 6.40-6.47 | 8 | 214 |
| 12 | 7 | 7.1-7.30 | 30 | 244 |
| 13 | 8 | 8.3-8.28 | 26 | 270 |
| 14 | 9 | 9.1-9.34 | 34 | 304 |
| 15 | 10 | 10.1-10.11 | 11 | 315 |
| 16 | 10 | 10.19-10.42 | 24 | 339 |
| 17 | 11 | 11.05-11.08 | 4 | 343 |
| 18 | 11 | 11.32-11.34 | 3 | 346 |
| 19 | 11 | 11.47-11.49 | 3 | 349 |
| 20 | 11 | 11.52-11.55 | 4 | 353 |
| 21 | 12 | 12.2-12.20 | 19 | 372 |
| 22 | 13 | 13.1-13.34 | 34 | 406 |
| 23 | 14 | 14.1-14.20 | 20 | 426 |
| 24 | 14 | 14.22-14.27 | 6 | 432 |
| 25 | 15 | 15.1-15.20 | 20 | 452 |
| 26 | 16 | 16.1-16.24 | 24 | 476 |
| 27 | 17 | 17.2-17.28 | 27 | 503 |
| 28 | 18 | 18.2-18.72 | 71 | 574 |

3. Chapterwise number of Uvachas of Sribhagwan are as under

| Chapter | No of <br> Uvacha of <br> Sribhagwan | Geometric format- 1 | Geometric format- 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | $(0,1,2,3)$ |  |
| 2 | 3 |  |  |


| 14 | 2 | 2 | $\sqrt\left[2[]{\frac{1}{2}} 4\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 1 |  |  |
| 16 | 1 |  |  |
| 17 | 1 |  |  |
| 18 | 1 |  |  |

4. Chapterwise outline of formats for the number of shalokas of the chapter

Chapter 1 number of shalokas

| Chapte r no | Shaloka <br> s | Structural data and outline of geometric format |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 72 |  |
| 3 | 43 | $\overbrace{111}^{1}<_{11}^{33}$ |
| 4 | 42 |  |


(84

| 12 | 20 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 34 | $\mathrm{Hg}$ |
| 14 | 27 |  |
| 15 | 20 | 20 |
| 16 | 24 | 24 |
| 17 | 28 | $1-27$ |
| 18 | 78 |  |

5. Each phase deserves to be imbibed distinctively.
6. These phases deserve to be sequentially.
7. One shall have a smooth transition from one phase to the next phase.
8. It is in continuity that one is to sequentially progress, firstly in respect of phases of each chapter and thereafter transition is to be had from a given chapter to the phases of the next chapter.
9. The punctuations because of the participation of others, may be of Sanjay, as in chapters 2,11 and 18 , or of Arjuna in chapters $2,3,4,5,6,8,10,11,12,14,17$ and 18 deserve to be smoothly bridged to transit over.
10. The Uvacha shalokas of Arjuna are of participation in 21 times, of which two such interventions are of chapter 1, which has no participation by Sribhgawan and as such their may 19 interventions of Arjuna which are to bridged while imbibing the enlightenment of Sribhagwan. These interventions and punctuations because of Arjuna Uvachas, are as being tabulated hereunder :-

| SN | Chapter | Shalokas | Total <br> shalokas | Grand total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | $1.20^{1 / 2}-23$ | $\mathbf{2}^{1 / 2}$ | $\mathbf{2}^{\mathbf{1} / 2}$ |
| 2 | 1 | $28^{1 / 2-46}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}^{\mathbf{1} / 2}$ | 21 |
| 3 | 2 | $2.4-2.8$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | 26 |
| 4 | 2 | 2.54 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 27 |
| 5 | 3 | $3.1-3.2$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | 29 |
| 6 | 3 | 3.36 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 30 |
| 7 | 4 | 4.4 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 31 |
| 8 | 5 | 5.1 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ |
| 9 | 6 | $6.33-6.34$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | 34 |
| 10 | 6 | $6.37-6.39$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{3 7}$ |
| 11 | 8 | $8.1-8.2$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | 39 |
| 12 | 10 | $10.12-10.18$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | 46 |
| 13 | 11 | $11.1-11.4$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| 14 | 11 | $11.15-11.31$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 7}$ |
| 15 | 11 | $11.36-11.46$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 78 |
| 16 | 11 | 11.51 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 79 |
| 17 | 12 | 12.1 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{8 0}$ |
| 18 | 14 | 14.21 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{8 1}$ |
| 19 | 17 | 17.1 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{8 2}$ |
| 20 | 18 | 18.1 | $\mathbf{1}$ | 83 |
| 21 | 18 | 18.73 | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{8 4}$ |

11. One shall sit comfortably and to properly glimpse the participation of Arjuna in the Divine dialogue.
12. Further the participation of Sanjay is of chapters 1, 2, 11 and 18 only.
13. Chapter 1 has 3 Uvachas of Sanjay, while there is no participation of Sribhagwan here in chapter 1.
14. Total participation (Uvachs) of Sanjay are of only 9, as 3 Uvachas of chapter 1, 2 Uvachas of chapter 2, 3 Uvachas of chapter 11 and 1 Uvacha of chapter 18.
15. Chapter 11, Vishwarupadarshan yog is a unique scripture of 55 shaokas range and there are 11 Uvacha ( 3 of Sanjay, 4 of Arjuna and 4 of Sribhagwan). These bridges because of participation of Sanjay and Arjuna, bring to focus very crucial structural point and same deserve to be properly imbibed with appropriate insight and enlightenment.
16. Still structurally it is the organization of chapter 1, which is of foundational features. It is here that there is a participation of Dhritrastra who has initiated the Divine dialogue as very first shaloka of very first chapter. Dhritratra participated only once. Shalokas 21 and 28 are bifurcated, and their first halves are Uvachas of Sanjay, while second half are the Uvachas of Arjuana. But for these two shalokas, no other shaloka of the entire text stand bifurcated.
17. One shall sit comfortably and to revisit the organization of 59 Uvachas and 700 shalokas text of Geeta and to imbibe its organization format feature values to have smooth transition to the text of 745 shalokas (of Geeta Parinaam shalokas of Bhisham Parvah of Ur-Mahabhartam, where these Uvachas stand reorganized and that their happens transition and transformation for 46 Uvachas, as shalokas of Sribhagwan.
18. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to fully glimpse to have complete insight and appropriate enlightenment of the Divine dialogue and to be parallel with the vedic systems approach to knowledge and enlightenment of which Geeta is the essence.

# folder 35b file10 in 35 

## Aspect 10

## Geeta : Full expression of complete features and values of transcendental domain

Arjuna Vishad Yog is all about the existence phenomenon as manifested creations. Arjuna is not comprehending the role of transcendental domain with respect to the manifested creations.

Lord Krishna sequentially unfolds the role of transcendental domain. The organization of the text of 18 chapters and participation of Lord Krishna as Sribhagwan carry the structural keys. Value 18 is the summation value of four folds $(3,4,5,6)$ of hyper cube 5 , the representative regular body of 5 -space in 4 -space. The TCV value of formulation Sribhagwan is 37 . It is parallel with 37 versions of Hyper cube 18. The shalokas range of final, the $18^{\text {th }}$ chapter of Geeta is 78 which is the summation value of Hyper cube 20. The values pair $(18,20)$ is of the format of (dimension, domain). The shalokas range of chapter 18, as per Geeta text of 745 shalokas of Geeta ParinamShalokas preservation, is a range of 18 shalokas. The value 18 is parallel with the split of D22 (domain 22). Values triple $(18,20,22)$ is parallel with the transcendental transition from domain (22) to dimension (20) to dimension of dimension (18).

Creator's space (4-space), itself is having 9 versions of Hyper cube 4 the representative regular body of 4 -space in 4 -space. The transcendental origin (5space) as origin of 4 -space is a solid order space and the transcendental transition format ( $5,3,1$ ) with 5 -space as domain, 3 -space as dimension and 1 -space as dimension of dimension leads to value $5+3+1=9$. With it the organization of values range 1 to 18 gets structural phases 1 to 9 and 10 to 18 , availing the format of 9 versions of Hyper cube 4 and dimensional value 9 of 5 -space.

This structural feature of a pair of phases, as such, is of format of first phase being the phase of 4 -space as domain while the second phase is transition for 4 -space as domain to 4 -space as creative boundary of 5 -space. The second phase, as it is, is sequentially is going parallel with the sequential unfolding of 10 boundary components and 11 versions of Hyper cube 5, 12 boundary components and 13 versions of Hyper cube 6,14 boundary components and 15 versions of hyper cube 7,16 boundary components and 17 versions of Hyper cube 8 and finally 18 boundary components of Hyper cube 9 .

Both formulations Arjuna and Krishan are of TCV value 19 each, while Lord Krishna as Sri bhagwan is of TCV value 37 of organization $19+18$ parallel with 18 gaps of discrete range of 19 . Further, value 37 is also parallel with 37 versions of

Hyper cube 18. Here it will be relevant to take note that 4 -space is a spatial order space and as such, the creations of this format, are of two phases, which at first phase lead to manifestation for 5 -space content as Hyper cube 5 of four folds (3, 4, $5,6)$ of summation value 18 and at the second phase the manifestation comes to be as Hyper cube 18, of four folds ( $16,17,18,19$ ) of summation value 70 and 10 creative boundary component make the value $70 \times 10=700$ parallel with 700 shalokas range of Geeta.

Sribhagwan, as formulation of TCV (37) is parallel with the four fold values of full unit expression as H5 being 18 together with half unit expression as h5 being 19.

With 6-space as origin of 5 -space, Sribhagwan at origin seat of 5 -space, is of potentialities to express fully about complete features and values of transcendental domain (5-space) and the same is manifesting as the Divine song, as SrimadBhagwad Geeta.

# folder 35b file 10 in 35 

## Aspect 10 <br> GEETA CHAPTER 10 <br> Vibhuti Yog

1. The organization feature of text of Geeta is that its first 9 chapter are of the format of sequential nine versions (formats) of hyper cube 4, the representative regular body of 4 -space and chapters 10 to 18 are of sequential formats of 10 boundary components of hyper cube 5 and 11 versions of hyper cube 5,12 boundary components of hyper cube 6 and 13 versions of hyper cube 6,14 boundary components of hyper cube 7 and 15 versions of hyper cube 7,16 boundary components of hyper cube 8 and 17 versions of hyper cube 8 and finally 18 boundary components of hyper cube 9 .
2. The geometric format of chapter 10 , as such is the set up of creative boundary of ten components of transcendent domain (hyper cube 5)

$A^{5}: 10 B^{4}$
3. TCV (विभूति) $=29=$ TCV (ब्रह्मा), lord Brahma is overlord of real 4 -space, who with the grace of transcendental lord shiv, multiplies as ten Brahmas in Shiv lok.
4. TCV (योग) $=12=$ TCV (शिव), lord Shiv, five head lord, is overlord of real 5 -space as domain fold of hyper cube.
5. Vibhuti Yog with geometric format of creative boundary of transcendental domain takes us to lord Brahma as ten Brahmas in Shiv lok.
6. Vibhuti Yog is of expression as of 42 shalokas range.
7. Value 42 is parallel with the synthesis value of a pair of transcendence ranges of spatial order.
8. The organisation of 42 shaloks of chapter 10 Vibhuti Yog as shalokas 1 to 11 of Sribhagwan, shalokas 12 to 18 of Arjuna and Sholokas 19 to 42 of Sribhagwan as triple values $(11,7,24)$ and further the organization of 24 shalokas as $2+18+4$ is as per the organization format features of creative boundary of transcendental domain.
9. The creative boundary is of spatial order, while transcendental domain is of solid order.
10. Transcendental domain manifestation as hyper cube 5 of four folds $(3,4,5,6)$ brings to focus the organization for summation value $(3+4+5+6)$ as $(3+4)$ and $(5+$ 6).
11. Value 24 is parallel with the organisation $4 \times 6$ as dimensional frame of 6 -space of 6 creative dimension.
12. The organization for 24 as $2+18+4$ is parallel with spatial order of 4 -space, solid transcendental domain manifestation as hyper cube 5 of four folds $3,4,5,6$ within 4 -space, and a step ahead, a transition from solid order to creative dimensional order (4-space as dimension of 6 -space).
13. It is manifestation of transcendental domain, which is making specific 68 transcendental features preserved in shalokas 21 to 38.

Table of specific transcendental features enlisted in shalokas 21 to 38

| SN | Shaloka no | No of specific <br> transcendental <br> features | Total <br> transcendental <br> features |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 21 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | 22 | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | 23 | 4 | 12 |
| 4 | 24 | 3 | 15 |
| 5 | 25 | 4 | 19 |
| 6 | 26 | 4 | 23 |
| 7 | 27 | 3 | 26 |
| 8 | 28 | 4 | 30 |
| 9 | 29 | 4 | 34 |
| 10 | 30 | 4 | 38 |
| 11 | 31 | 4 | 42 |
| 12 | 32 | 3 | 45 |
| 13 | 33 | 4 | 49 |
| 14 | 34 | 3 | 52 |
| 15 | 35 | 4 | 56 |
| 16 | 36 | $4(5)$ | $60(61)$ |
| 17 | 37 | 4 | $64(65)$ |
| 18 | 38 | 4 | $68(69)$ |
|  |  |  |  |

14. Here under are being tabulated these 68 specific transcendental features (Vibhuti Yog) of shalokas (21 to 238)

Table of transcendental features

## Shaloka 21

आदित्यानामहं विष्णुर्ज्योतिषां रविरंशुमान्। मरीचिर्मरूतामस्मि नक्षत्राणामहं शशी।।२१।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | आदित्य | ज्ज्योति | मरूत | नक्षत्र |
| Yog | विष्णु | रवि | मरीचि | शशी |

Shaloka 22
वेदानां सामवेदोऽस्मि देवानामस्मि वासवः। इन्द्रियाणां मनश्चास्मि भूतानामस्मि चेतना।।२२।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | वेद | देव | इन्द्रिय | भूत |
| Yog | सामवेद | वासवः | मन | चेतना |

Shaloka 23
रूद्वाणां शंकरश्चास्मि वित्तेशो यक्षरक्षसाम्। वसूनां पावकश्चास्मि मेरूः शिखरिणामहम्।।२३।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | रूद्र | यक्षरक्ष | वसू | शिखरि |
| Yog | शंकर | वित्तेश | पावक | मेरू: |

Shaloka 24
पुरोधसां च मुख्यं मां विद्धि पार्थ बुहस्पतम्। सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः सरसामस्मि सागरः।२२।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | पुरोध | सेनानी | सरसा |
| Yog | बुहस्पतम् | स्कन्दः | सागरः |

Shaloka 25
महर्षीणां भृगुरहं गिरामस्म्येकमक्षरम्। यज्ञानां जपयज्ञोऽस्मि स्थावरणां हिमालयः।२६।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | महर्षी | गिराम | यज्ञ | स्थावर |
| Yog | भृगु | एकमक्षर | जपयज्ञ | हिमालयः। |

Shaloka 26
अश्वत्थः सर्ववृक्षाणां देवर्षीणां च नारदः। गन्धर्वाणां चित्ररथः सिद्धानां कपिलो मुनिः।२६।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | वृक्ष | देवर्षी | गन्धर्वा | सिद्ध |
| Yog | अश्वत्थः | नारदः | चित्ररथः | कपिलो मुनिः |

Shaloka 27

उच्चैःश्रवसमश्वानां विद्धि माममृतोद्भवम्। ऐरावतं गजेन्द्राणां नराणां च नराधिपम्।।२७।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | अश्व | गजेन्द्र | नर |
| Yog | उच्चैःश्रवस | ऐरावत | नराधिप |

Shaloka 28
आयुधानामहं वज्रं धेनूनामस्मि कामधुक्। प्रजनश्चास्मि कन्दर्पः सर्पाणामस्मि वासुकिः।।२२।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | आयुधानामहं | धेनू | प्रजन | सर्प |
| Yog | वज्रं | कामधुक् | कन्दर्पः | वासुकिः |

Shaloka 29
अनन्तश्चास्मि नागानां वरूणो यादसामहम्। पितृणामर्यमा चास्मि यमः संयमतामहम्।२२६।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | नाग | यादस | पितृ | संयमताम |
| Yog | अनन्तश | वरूण | अर्यमा | यम |

Shaloka 30
प्रह्लादश्चास्मि दैत्यानां कालः कलयतामहम्। मृगाणां च मृगंन्द्राऽहं वैनतेयश्च पक्षिणाम् ।३०।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | दैत्या | कलयताम | मृगाणां | पक्षिणामू । |
| Yog | प्रस्लाद | कालः | मृगंन्द्रा | वैनतेयश्च |

Shaloka 31
पवनः पवतामस्मि रामः शस्त्रभृतामहम्। झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि स्रोतसामस्मि जाहनवी।।३१।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | पवताम | शस्त्रभृताम | झषाणां | स्रोतसाम |
| Yog | पवनः | रामः | मकर | जाहनवी। |

Shaloka 32
सर्गाणामादिरन्तश्च मध्यं चैवाहमर्जुन। अध्यात्मविद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम्।।३२।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | सर्गाणा | विद्यानां | प्रवदतामह |


| Yog | आदि अन्त मध्य | अध्यात्मविद्या | वाद |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Shaloka 33
अक्षराणमकारोऽस्मि द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च। अहमेवाक्षयः कालो धाताहं विश्वतोमुखः।।३३।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | अक्षराणम | सामासिकस्य | अक्षय | विश्वतोमुखः |
| Yog | अकारः | द्वन्द्व: | काल | धाताहं |

Shaloka 34
मृत्युः सर्वहरश्चाहमुद्भवश्च भविष्यताम्। कीर्तिः श्रीर्वाक् च नारीणां स्मृतिर्मेधा धृतिः क्षमा।।३४।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yog | मृत्यु: | उदभव | कीर्ति, श्री, <br> वाक, स्मृति <br> मेंधा, क्षमा |

Shaloka 35
बृहत्साम तथा साम्नां गायत्री छन्दसामहम्। मासानां मार्गशीर्षोऽहमृतूनां कुसुमाकरः ।।३५।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | साम्नां | छन्दसामहम् | मासानां | ऋतूनां |
| Yog | बृहत्साम | गायत्री | मार्गशीर्षोऽहम | कुसुमाकरः |

Shaloka 36
द्यूतं छलयतामस्मि तेजस्तेजस्विनामहमू। जयोऽस्मि व्यवसायोऽस्मि सत्त्वं सत्त्ववतामहम्।।३६।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 | TF5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | छलयताम | तेजस्विनामह | जेतृणाम | व्यवसायो ऽस्मि | सत्त्ववतामहम् |
| Yog | घ्यूतं | तेज | जय | व्यवसाय | सत्त्वं |

Shaloka 37
वृष्णीनां वासुदेवोऽस्मि पाण्डवानां धनजजयः। मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः कवीनामुशना कविः।।३७।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | वृष्णीनां | पाण्डवानां | मुनीनाम | कवीनाम |
| *Yog | वासुदेव | धनगजयः | व्यासः | उशना कविः |

Shaloka 38
दण्डो दमयतामस्मि नीतिरस्मि जिगीषताम्। मौनं चैवास्मि गुस्यानां ज्ञानं ज्ञानवतामहम्।।३ॅ।।

| TF | TF1 | TF2 | TF3 | TF4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vibhuti | दमयताम | जिगीषताम् | गुस्यानां | ज्ञानवतामहम |
| Yog | दण्डा | नीति | मौनं | ज्ञानं |

15. Sadkhas fulfilled with intensity of urge to be parallel with the knowledge and enlightenment of Vibhuti Yog shall be face to face with the following structural organization data of shalokas 1 to 42 of chapter 10 of Geeta.


| 1 Format | Chapter - 10 | Padas | Aksharas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | अथ <br> Ath | 3 | 7 |
|  | इसोक: <br> Shaloka | 556 | 1344 |
|  | युष्पका <br> Pushpika | 13 | 46 |


16. Sadkhas shall be through the Text of Chapter 10 and makes one own TCV dictionary of the conceptual terms of the text and to glimpse their geometric formats of transcendental features and to imbibe the same and to acquire proper insight and appropriate enlightenment about the transcendental content (5-space content) manifesting as transcendental domain within creative boundary of 10 components. The space outside is 6 -space. It is this organization format of the solar universe fulfilling the space with Jyoti flow from the Sun along the transcendental domain format. It is this organization format of transcendental domain fulfilled with Jyoti flow from 6 -space of creative order which ultimately will become the Vishwarup (विश्वरूप) whose (दर्शनयोग) is the knowledge and enlightenment of chapter 11 Vishawrup darshan yog of Geeta: -

## दशमो Sध्यायः विभूतियोग <br> श्लोकानिः४२

## श्रीभगवानुवाच

1 भूय एव महाबाहो शृणु मे परमं वचः। यत्ते ऽहं प्रीयमाणाय वक्ष्यामि हितकाम्यया।।9।।

2 न मे विदुः सुरगणाः प्रभवं न महर्षयः। अहमादिर्हि देवानां महार्षीणां च सर्वशः।।२।।

3 यो मामजमनादि च वेत्ति लोकमहेश्वरम्। असम्मूढः स मर्त्येषु सर्वपापैः प्रमुच्यते।।३।।

4 बुद्धिर्जानमसम्मोहः क्षमा सत्यं दमः शमः। सुखं दुःखं भवोऽभावो भयं चाभयमेव च।।४।।
5 अहिंसा समता तुष्टिस्तपो दानं यशोऽयशः। भवन्ति भावा भूतानां मत्त एव पृथगृविधाः।।々।।
6 महर्षयः सप्त पूर्वे चत्वारो मनवस्तथा । मद्भावा मानसा जाता येषां लोक इमाः प्रजाः।।६।।

7 एतां विभूति योगं च मम यो वेत्ति तत्त्वतः। सोऽविकल्पेन योगेन युज्यते नात्र संशयः।।।।

8 अहं सर्वस्य प्रभवो मत्तः सर्व प्रवर्तते। इति मत्वा भजन्ते मां बुधा भावसमन्विताः।।, ।।

9 मच्चित्ता मद्गतप्राणा बोधयन्तः परस्परम्। कथयन्तश्च मां नित्यं तुष्यन्ति च रमन्ति च ।। ।। 10 तेषां सततयुक्तानां भजतां प्रीतिपूर्वकमू। ददामि बुद्धियोगं तं येन मामुपयान्ति ते।।9०।। 11 तेषामेवानुकम्पार्थमहमज्ञानजं तमः। नाशयाम्यात्मभावस्थो ज्ञानदीपेन भास्वता।।99।। अर्जुनउवाच

12 परं ब्रह्म परं धाम पवित्रं परमं भवान्। पुरूषं शाश्वतं दिव्यमादिदेवमजं विभुम्।।१२।।

13 आहुस्त्वामृषयः सर्वे देवर्षिर्नारदस्तथा। असितो देवलो व्यासः चैव ब्रवीषि मे।।9३।।

14 सर्वमेतद् ऋतं मन्ये यन्मां वदसि केशव। न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्ति विदुर्देवा न दानवाः।19४।।
15 स्वयमेवात्मनात्मानं वेत्थ त्वं पुरूषोत्तम। भूतभावन भूतेश देवदेव जगत्पते।।9६।।
16 वक्तुमर्हस्यशोषेण दिव्या ह्यात्मविभूतयः। याभिर्विभूतिभिर्लोकानिमांस्त्वं व्याप्य तिष्ठसि।।9६।।

17 कथं विद्यामहं योगिंस्त्वां सदा परिचिन्तयन्। केषु केषु च भावेषु चिन्त्योऽसि भगवन्मया।।9७।।
18 विस्तरेणात्मनो योगं विभूतिं च जनार्दन। भूयः कथय तृप्तिर्हि शृण्वतो नास्ति मे ऽमृतम्।19ृ।।

## श्रीभगवानुवाच

19 हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि दिव्या ह्यात्मविभूतयः। प्राधान्यतः कुरूश्रेष्ठ नास्त्यन्तो विस्तरस्य मे ।19६।।

20 अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः। अहमादिश्च मध्यं च भूतानामन्त एव च।।२०।।
21 आदित्यानामहं विष्णुर्ज्योतिषां रविरंशुमान्। मरीचिर्मरूतामस्मि नक्षत्राणामहं शशी।।२9।।
22 वेदानां सामवेदोऽस्मि देवानामस्मि वासवः। इन्द्रियाणां मनश्चास्मि भूतानामस्मि चेतना।।२२।।

23 रूद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि वित्तेशो यक्षरक्षसाम्। वसूनां पावकश्चास्मि मेरूः शिखरिणामहम्।।२३।।

24 पुरोधसां च मुख्यं मां विद्धि पार्थ बुहस्पतम्। सेनानीनामहं स्कन्दः सरसामस्मि सागरः।।२४।।
25 महर्षीणां भृगुरहं गिरामस्म्येकमक्षरम्। यज्ञानां जपयज्ञोऽस्मि स्थावरणां हिमालयः।२६॥।
26 अश्वत्थः सर्ववृक्षाणां देवर्षीणां च नारदः। गन्धर्वाणां चित्ररथः सिद्धानां कपिलो मुनिः।।२६।।

27 उच्चैःश्रवसमश्वानां विद्धि माममृतोद्भवम्। ऐरावतं गजेन्द्राणां नराणां च नराधिपम्।।२७।।

28 आयुधानामहं वज्ञं धेनूनामस्मि कामधुक्। प्रजनश्चास्मि कन्दर्पः सर्पाणामस्मि वासुकिः।२२।।

29 अनन्तश्चास्मि नागानां वरूणो यादसामहम्। पितृणामर्यमा चास्मि यमः संयमतामहम्।।२₹।।
30 प्रहलादश्चास्मि दैत्यानां कालः कलयतामहम्। मृगाणां च मृंन्द्र्राऽहं वैनतेयश्च पक्षिणाम् ।३०।।

31 पवनः पवतामस्मि रामः शस्त्रभृतामहम्। झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि स्रोतसामस्मि जाहनवी।।३१।।

32 सर्गाणामादिरन्तश्च मध्यं चैवाहमर्जुन। अध्यात्मविद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम्।।३२।।
33 अक्षराणमकारोऽस्मि द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च। अहमेवाक्षयः कालो धाताहं विश्वतोमुखः।।३३।।

34 मृत्युः सर्वहरश्चाहमुद्भवश्च भविष्यताम्। कीर्तिः श्रीर्वाक् च नारीणां स्मृतिर्मेधा धृतिः क्षमा।।३४।।

35 बृहत्साम तथा साम्नां गायत्री छन्दसामहम्। मासानां मार्गशीर्षो Sहमृतूनां कुसुमाकरः ।।३५।।
36 द्यूतं छलयतामस्मि तेजस्तेजस्विनामहम्। जयोऽस्मि व्यवसायोऽस्मि सत्त्वं सत्त्ववतामहम्।।३६।।
37 वृष्णीनां वासुदेवोऽस्मि पाण्डवानां धनञजयः। मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः कवीनामुशना कविः।३३७।।

38 दण्डो दमयतामस्मि नीतिरस्मि जिगीषताम्। मौनं चैवास्मि गुस्यानां ज्ञानं ज्ञानवतामहम्।।३२।।

39 यच्चापि सर्वभूतानां बीजं तदहमर्जुन।न तदस्ति विना यत्स्यान्मया भूतं चराचरम्।।३६।।

40 नान्तोऽस्ति मम दिव्यानां विभूतीनां परन्तप। एष तूद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विभूतेर्विस्तरो मया।।४०।।
41 यद्यद्विभूतिमत् सत्त्वं श्रीमदूर्जितमेव वा। तत्तदेवावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोऽशसम्भवम्।।४१।।
42 अथवा बहुनैतेन किं ज्ञातेन तवार्जुन। विष्टभ्याहमिंद कृत्स्नमेकांशेन स्थितो जगत्।।४२।।

## पुष्पिका :-

ऊँ तत्सदिति। श्रीमद्भगवदगीता सूपनिषत्सु ब्रह्मविद्यायां योगशास्त्रे श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे विभूतियोग योगो नाम दशमोऽध्यायः।

## Pushpika:-

(Om tatsat ity) (Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta Suupnishatsu Brahamvidya yam yogshastre Shri Krishan Arjun Sambade Vibhuti Yogo nam Dashmo Adhyay)

Note:-
Shaloka 39 सर्वभूतानामं बीज
Shaloka 40 दिव्यानां विभूतीनां परन्तप।
Shaloka 41 तेजो ऽश
Shaloka 42 एकांशेन

# folder 35b file 11 in 35 

## Aspect 11

GEETA CHAPTER 11

## Vishwa Rup Darshan Yog

एकादशोडध्यायः विश्वस्वपदर्शनयोग
EkadashoAdhyay :VishwarupaDarshan Yoga:

1. Vishwarup darshan yog (विश्वरूपदर्शनयोग) of chapter 11 enlightens further in continuity of Vibhutiyog of chapter 10 and the previous sequential 9 disciplines of yoga of chapters 1 to 9 .
2. Vishwarup darshan yog is a complete discipline. Chapter 11 is a complete scripture. The text of chapter 11 is of range of 55 shalokas organized as 11 Uvachas and participation in Divine dialogue of Arjuna, Sribhagwan and Sanjay.
3. The sequential participation in the Divine dialogue of Vishwarup darshan yog is as per the following tabulation :-

| SN | Participant | Shalokas | No of shalokas | Total shalokas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Arjuna | $1-4$ | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | Sribhagwan | $5-8$ | 4 | 8 |
| 3 | Sanjay | $9-14$ | 6 | 14 |
| 4 | Arjuna | $15-31$ | 17 | 31 |
| 5 | Sribhagwan | $32-34$ | 3 | 34 |
| 6 | Sanjay | 35 | 1 | 35 |
| 7 | Arjuna | $36-46$ | 11 | 46 |
| 8 | Sribhagwan | $47-49$ | 3 | 49 |
| 9 | Sanjay | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| 10 | Arjuna | 51 | 1 | 51 |
| 11 | Sribhagwan | $52-55$ | 4 | 55 |

4. Formulation Arjuna is of TCV (अर्जुन) $=19=\mathrm{h} 5$, Arjuna, being Pandava, is of geometric format of 5-space.
5. Formulation Sribhagwan is of TCV (श्रीभगवानु) $=37=19+18=\mathrm{h} 5+\mathrm{H} 5$, at the seat of origin of 5 -space. With it participation of Lord Krishna as Sribhagwan is of geometric format of 6 -space as origin of 5 -space.
6. Formulation Sanjay is of TCV (सज्जय) $=17=\mathrm{h} 41 / 2$ and as such participation of Sanjay is geometric format of 4 -space, of its half unit manifestation.
7. These geometric formats bring us face to face with the sequential organization of text of chapter 11, being of the sequential geometric formats, as follows

| SN | Participant | Geometric <br> formats | Dimensional <br> body |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



8. One may have a pause here and take note that the above organization format features take us to the Pushpika (a 4 -space format).Pushpika syllables of Vishwarup darshan jog of chapter 11 are 50 , parallel to $5 \times 10=50$ coordinates fixation of creative boundary of ten components of transcendental domain (5-space) at the origin seat of Pushpika (4-space).

9. One may have a pause here and take note that Hyper cube 5 is of 11 versions as bodies of 11 geometries of 5-space


| 2 |  | 9 boundary components | 5-space geometry 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 |  | 8 boundary components | 5-space geometry 3 |
| 4 |  | 7 boundary components | 5-space geometry 4 |
| 5 |  | 6 boundary components | 5-space geometry 5 |
| 6 |  | 5 boundary components | 5 -space geometry 6 |
| 7 |  | 4 boundary components | 5-space geometry 7 |


| 5-space geometry 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

10. Sadkhas fulfilled with intensity of urge to be parallel with the organization format feature of the text of Geeta chapter 11, shall be sequentially through the text, parallel with the punctuation of the text as per the participation Uvacha 1 to 11.
11. First Uvacha is of Arjuna. This participation is of four shalokas range.
12. The sequential initiation with Uvacha 1 of Arjuna of geometric format of 5-space, as of range of shalokas 1 to 4 bring us face to face with the features of initiation along 5 -space body, hyper cube 5 enveloped within a creative boundary ( 4 -space) as boundary of 5 -space. This phase and stage, as initiation stage is infact of 5 -space domain enveloped within a creative boundary but as this manifestation is within 4space, as such the creative boundary splits into ten boundary components of each components being a 4 -space.

13. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind being parallel with the knowledge and enlightenment preserved as shalokas 1 to 4

## अर्जुनउवाच

1 मदनुग्रहाय परमंगुस्चमध्यात्मसंज्ञितम्। यत्त्वयोक्तंवचस्तेनमोहोऽयं विगतो मम।।१।।
2 भवाप्ययौहिभूतानांश्रुतौविस्तरशोमया त्वत्तः कमलपत्राक्ष माहात्म्यमपिचाव्ययम् ।२।।
3 एवमेतद् यथात्थत्वमात्मानंपरमेश्वर द्रष्टुमिच्छामिते रूपमैश्वरं पुरूषोत्तम।।३।।
4 मन्यसे यदितच्छक्यंमयाद्रष्टुमितिप्रभो। योगेश्वरततो मे त्वंदर्शयात्मानमव्ययम्।।४।।
14. It will be a blissful exercise to make TCV dictionary compilation entries of conceptual terms of shlaokas 1 to 4 , and to firstly reach at the simple rendering for the text and then to glimpse and imbibe the Yoga discipline values. Each shaloka deserves to be followed in the sequence and order of the text itself.
15. Here at this initiation stage of 5 -space format within creative boundary, it gets focused as that creative boundary (4-space as boundary) when takes off, the same dimensionalizes the outer space as 6 -space with 4 -space as dimension.
16. It is this feature which deserves to be comprehended well.
17. Further it is also relevant to take note that the transcendence within 5 -space domain, with its reach at the origin, as well is going to be a reach at 6 -space as origin.
18. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to be parallel with this two fold transcendence phenomenon, outward as dimensionalization of the outer space as 6 -space and inward transcendence as a reach at 6 -space as origin.
19. Therefore, its stand settled that sequentially one is to reach from 5 -space format (Arjuna Uvach) to SribhagwanUvach as a sequential transition from 5-space domain to 6 -space as origin of 5 -space.
20. It will further be relevant to note that Arjuna is addressing Sribhagwan as ‘कमलपत्राक्ष’ / lotus eyes lord, lord of 4 -space with 5 -space as origin in the role of dimension of 6 -space.
21. One shall express oneself fully in one's TCV dictionary as that 6 -space lord is having 4 -space as dimension.
22. It shall further be fully expressed as that 'head / mouth' as dimension and eyes are the dimensional order.
23. With it, the transition from Uvach 1 of Arjuna of geometric format of 5-space, will sequentially take us to Uvacha 2 of Sribhagwan of 6 -space format at origin seat of 5-space.
24. And a step ahead there will be a reach from 6-space to its creative dimension (4space).
25. It is this sequential transition feature of reach steps from Arjuna (5-space format) to Sribhagwan (6-space format) to Sanjay (4-space format) which shall be comprehended well to acquire proper insight and appropriate enlightenment to be
fully parallel with the organization format feature of Vishwarup Darshan yog of chapter 11 of Geeta.
26. With this insight, one shall be through SribhagwanUvacha participation shaloka 5 to 8 .

## श्रीभगवानुवाच

5पश्य मेंपार्थ रूपाणि शतशोऽथसहस्नशः नानाविधानिदिव्यानिनानावर्णाकृतीनि च।। ।।
6पश्यादित्यान् वसूनू रूद्रानश्विनौ मरूतस्तथा। बहून्यदृष्टपूर्णाणिपश्याश्चर्याणि भारत।।६।।
7 इहैकस्थंजगत् कृत्स्नंपश्याद्य सचराचरम् |ममदेहेगुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमिच्छति।।७।।
8 न तुमां शक्यसेद्रष्टुमनेनैव स्वचक्षुषा दिव्यंददामिते चक्षुः पश्य मे योगमैश्वरम्।।द।।
27. One shall update one's TCV dictionary by including conceptual terms entries.
28. Further one shall reach at simple rendering of these shalokas and then to reach at the organization format features values, knowledge and enlightenment of this Uvacha participation shaloka 5 to 8 .
29. The conceptual terms ‘नानावर्णाकृतीनि, नानाविधानिदिव्यानि, रूपाणि शतशो ऽथसहस्सशः’ shall be followed for their values, geometric format features and connected knowledge and enlightenment.
30. The conceptual terms of shaloka 6,7 and 8 as well shall be included in the dictionary.
31. The formulations ‘स्वचक्षुषा’ and ‘दिव्यचक्षु.' shall be comprehended well for their distinctive features.
32. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to glimpse and imbibe the distinct format features and values 'स्वचक्षुषा' and 'दिव्यचक्षु:'
33. This pair of formulations namely ‘स्वचक्षुषा’ and ‘दिव्यचक्षु:' shall be chased for all ten folds of TCV values to full glimpse and to completely imbibe their format, features, values, knowledge and enlightenment.
34. From here the transition is to be had for Sanjay Uvacha participation shaloka 9 to 14
सजजय उवाच
9 एवमुक्त्वाततोराजन् महायोगेश्वरीहरिः दर्शयामासपार्थाय परमं रूपमैश्वरम्।।₹।।
10 अनेकवक्तनयनमनेकाद्भुतदर्शनम् अनेकदिव्याभरणंदिव्यानेकोद्यतायुधम् ॥।००।।
11 दिव्यमाल्याम्बरधरंदिव्यगन्धानुलेपनम् सर्वाश्चर्यमयंदेवमनन्तंविश्वतोमुखम्।।99।।
12 दिविसूर्यसंहस्नस्य भवेद्युगपदुत्थिता। यदिभाः सदृशीसास्याद् भासस्तस्य महात्मनः।।१२।।
13 तत्रैकस्थंजगत् कृत्स्नंप्रविभक्तमनेकधा। अपश्यद्देवदेवस्य शरीरे पाण्डवस्तदा।।9३।।
14ततः सविस्मयाविष्टोहृष्टरोमा धनजजयः। प्रणम्य शिरसादेवं कृताजजलिरभाषत।।9४।।
35. One shall update one's TCV dictionary by including the conceptual terms of shalokas 9 to 14 .
36. Further one shall firstly reach at simple rendering of the text and to comprehend and imbibe the progress along the geometric format for the organization format of Vishwarup darshan yog.
37. One shall have a pause here and take note that sequential progress of steps of beginning with 5 -space format, reaching at its 6 -space origin and then being along with creative dimensional order, is the feature which is made available for all the three axes ( 1 -space) of the solid order (3-space) of transcendental domain ( 5 -space).
38. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to imbibe this organization feature for the triple axes of the solid order of the transcendental domain, which together will have a reach uptillUvacha 1 to 3,4 to 6 and 7 and 9 .
39. It is at this phase and stage, that there will be a transition from solid order of 5space to creative order of 6 -space and hence the formats for Uvachas 10 and 11 being of 5 -space format and 6 -space format, and step ahead will be a reach at the pushpika of Vishwarup Darshan Yoga.
40. One shall sit comfortably and to sequentially visit the text of Uvacha 4 to 11.
41. One shall update one's TCV dictionary by including conceptual terms of the whole text and to imbibe organization format features of Vishwarup darshan yoga.

## अर्जुनउवाच

15 पश्यामिदेवांस्तवदेवदेहेसर्वास्तथाभूतविशेषसड्र.घान् ब्रह्माणमीशंकमलासनस्थम् ऋर्षींश्चसर्वानुरूगांश्च दिव्यान्।19ц।।

16अनेकबाहूदरवक्तनेत्रं पश्यामि त्वां सर्वतोऽनन्तरूपम् नान्तं न मध्यं नपुनस्तवादिं पश्यामिविश्वेश्वर विश्वरूप।।१६।।

17 किरीटिनंगदिनंचक्रिणं चतेजोराशिंसर्वतोदीप्तिमन्तम् पश्यामि त्वां दुर्निरीक्ष्यं समन्ताद् दीप्तानलार्कद्युतिमप्रमेयम् ॥१७।।

18 त्वमक्षरंपरमंवेदितव्यंत्वमस्य विश्वस्य परंनिधानम् त्वमव्ययः शाश्वतधर्मगोप्ता
सनातनस्तंपुरूषोमतो मे।19て।।
19अनादिमध्यान्तमनन्तवीर्यमूअनन्तबाहूं शशिसूर्यनेत्रम् पश्यामि त्वां दीप्तहुताशवक्तं
स्वतेजसाविश्वमिदं तपन्तम्।।१६।।
20 द्यावावृथिव्योरिदमन्तरंहिव्याप्तंत्वयैकेनदिशश्चसर्वाः |दृष्टाद्भुतं रूपमुग्रंतवेदं
लोकत्रयंप्रव्यथितं महात्मन्।।२०।।

21अमीहि त्वां सुरसड्.घाविशन्तिकेचिद् भीताः प्राजजलयो गृणन्ति स्वस्तीत्युक्वामहर्षिसिद्धसड्. घाःस्तुवन्ति त्वां स्तुतिभिः पुष्कलाभिः।।२9।।

22 रूद्दादित्यावसवो ये च साध्याविश्वेऽश्विनौ मरूतश्चोष्मपाश्च ान्धर्वयक्षासुरसिद्धसड्.घा वीक्षन्ते त्वां विस्मिताश्चैवसर्वे ।२२२।।

23 रूपंमहत्तेबहुवक्तनेत्रं महाबाहोबहुबाहूरूपादम् बहूदरंबहुदंष्ट्राकरालं दृष्ट्वालोकाः प्रव्यथितास्तथाहम् ।२३।।

24नभःस्पृशं दीप्तमनेकवर्णंव्यात्ताननंदीप्तविशालनेत्रम् दृष्ट्वाहि त्वां प्रव्यथितान्तरात्मा धृतिं न विन्दामि शमं च विष्णो।।२४।।

25 दंष्ट्राकरालानि च तेमुखानिदृष्ट्रैवकालानलसन्निभानि दिशो न जाने न लभे च शर्म प्रसीददेवेश जगन्निवास।R५॥

26 अमी च त्वां धृतराष्ट्रस्य पुत्राःसर्वेसहैवावनिपालसड्.चवैःभीष्मोद्रोणः सूतपुत्रस्तथासौ स्हास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः।२६॥

27 वक्ताणितेत्वरमाणाविशन्तिदष्ट्राकरालानिभयानकानि केचिद् विलग्नादशनान्तरेषु सन्दृश्यन्ते चूर्णितैरूत्तमांगेः।२७॥
28 यथानदीनांबहवो ऽम्बुवेगाःसमुद्रमेवाभिमुखा
द्रवन्ति तथातवामीनरलोकवीराविशन्ति वक्ताण्यभिविज्वलन्ति।R₹।।

29यथाप्रदीप्तंज्वलंनपतंगाविशन्तिनाशाय समृद्धवेगाः तथैवनाशय विशन्तिलोकासूतवापिवक्ताणि समृद्धवेगाः॥२६॥

30लेलिस्यसेग्रसमानः समन्तालूलोकान् समग्रान् वदनैर्ज्चलद्विभः तिजोभिरापूर्यजगत्समग्रंभासस्तवोग्रः प्रतपन्ति विष्णो।३३०।।

31आख्याहि मे कोभवानुग्रूपपोनमो Sस्तुतेदेववरर्रसीद विज्ञातुमिच्छामिभवन्तमाद्यंन हिप्रजानामितव प्रवृत्तिम् ।ßの॥

## श्रीभगवानुवाच

32 कालोऽस्मिलोकक्षयकृत् प्रवद्धोलोकान् समाहर्तुमिहप्रवृत्तः ऋत्रेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यन्तिसर्वे येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योधाः।३२।।

33तस्मात्त्वमुत्तिष्ठ यशोलभस्वजित्वा शन्तून् भुड्..्ष्व राज्यं समृद्धम् मयैवैतेनिहताः पूर्वमेवनिमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन्।।३३।।

34 द्रोणंचभीष्मं च जयद्रथं चकर्णतथान्यानपि योधवीरान् मयाहतांस्त्वंजाहिमाव्यथिष्ठा

युध्यस्व जेतासिरणे सपत्नान्।।३४।।

## सजजय उवाच

35 एतच्छुत्वावचनंकेशवस्यकृताजजलिर्वेपमानः किरीती नमस्कृत्वाभूय एवाहकृष्णंसगद्गदंभीतभीतः प्रणम्य। ॥そと।।

## अर्जुनउवाच

36 स्थानेहृषीकेशतवप्रकीर्त्याजगत् प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यतेच रक्षांसिभीतानिदिशोद्रवन्तिसर्वेनमस्यन्ति च सिद्धसड्．．घाः। । ६।।

37कस्माच्चते न नमेरन्महात्मन्गरीयसेब्रह्मणो डप्यादिकर्त्र अनन्तदेवेशजगत्रिवासत्वमक्षरंसदसत्तत्परं यत्।।३७।।

38 त्वमादिदेवः पुरूषः पुराणसूत्वमस्य विश्वस्य परंनिधानम् वित्तासिवेद्यं च परं च धामत्वयाततं विश्वमनन्तरूप।।३々।।

39 वायुर्यमो ऽग्निर्वरूणः शशांकःप्रजापतिस्त्वप्रपितामहश्च नमोनमस्ते ऽस्तुसहस्नकृत्वःपुनश्चभूयो ऽपिनमो नमस्ते।।३६।।

40 नमः पुरस्तादथपृष्ठतस्तेनमो ऽस्तुतेसर्वत एवसर्व अनन्तवीर्यामितविक्रमस्त्वंसर्वंसमाप्नोषिततो ऽसि सर्वः। 180

41 सखोतिमत्वाप्रसभं यदुक्तंहेकृष्णहे यादवहे सखेति ।अजानतामहिमानंतवेदंमयाप्रमादात् प्रणयेन वापि।।४9।।

42 यच्चावहासार्थमसत्कृतो ऽसिविहारशय्यासनभोजनेषु एको ऽथवाप्यच्युततत्समक्षंतत् क्षामये
त्वामहमप्रमेयम् ।।४२।।
43 पितासिलोकस्य चराचरस्यत्वमस्य पूज्यश्च गुरूग्ररीयान् न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिक：कुतो ऽन्यो लोकत्रये ऽप्यप्रतिमप्रभाव ।।४३।।

44तस्मात् प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायंप्रसादयेत्वामहमीशमीडचम् पितेवपुत्रस्य सखेव सख्युःप्रियः प्रियायारसिदेवसोढ़म् ।।४४।।

45 अदृष्टपूर्वह्वषितो ऽस्मि दृष्ट्वाभयेन च प्रव्यथितंमनोमे तदेव मे दर्शनदेव रूपंप्रसीददेवेश जगत्रिवास ।।४५।।

46 किरीटिनंगदिनंचक्रहस्तम्इच्छामि त्वां द्रष्टुमहंतथैव तेनैव रूपेणचतुर्भुजेनसहस्सबाहोभव विश्वमूर्ते ।।६।।

## श्रीभगवानुवाच

47 मयाप्रसन्नेनतवार्जुनेदंरूपंपरंदर्शितमात्मयोगात् तिजोमयंविश्वमनन्तमाद्यंयन्मेत्वदन्येन न दृष्टपूर्वम्।।४७।।

48न वेदयज्ञाध्ययनैर्नदानैर्रन चक्रियाभिर्नतपोभिरूय्येः एववंरूपः शक्य अहंनृलोकेद्रष्टुंत्वदन्येन कुरूप्रवीर 118 ₹।।

49मातेव्यथामा च विमूठभावोदृष्ट्वा रूपं घोरमीदृड्र. ममेदम् |व्यपेतभीः प्रीतमनाः पुनस्वंतदेव मे रूपमिदं प्रपश्य।।४६।।

## सजजय उवाच

50 इत्यर्जुनंवासुदेवस्तथोक्त्वास्वकं रूपंदर्शयामासभूयः ॥ाश्वासयामास च भीतमेनंभूत्वापुनः
सौम्यवपुर्महात्मा।॥८०।।

## अर्जुनउवाच

51 दृष्ट्रेदंमानुषं रूपंतवसौम्यंजनार्दन इदानीमस्मिसंवृत्तः सचेताः प्रकृति गतः।॥9।।

## श्रीभगवानुवाच

52सुदुर्दर्शमिदं रूपं दृष्टवानसि यन्मम देवाअप्यस्य रूपस्य नित्यंदर्शनकाड्रि.क्षणः।।५२।।
53नाहंवेदेर्नतपसा न दानेन न चेज्यया शक्य एवंविधोद्रष्टुं दृष्टवानसिमां यथा।।३३।
54भक्तात्वनन्यया शक्यअहमेवंविधो ऽर्जुन ज्ञातुंद्रष्टुं च तत्त्वेनप्रवेष्टुं च परन्तप।॥४॥
55 मत्कर्मकृन्मत्परमोमद्भक्तः संगवर्जितः ानिर्वैरः सर्वभूतेषु यः स मामेति पाण्डव।।々६।।
42. Here below are being tabulated structural data and the same shall be glimpsed and to be availed to have the comprehensive view of different features and values of chapter 11 of Geeta.


| Chapter-11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | अध Ath | उवाचः Uvacha | श्लोकः Shloka | पुष्पिका Pushpika |  |
| Padas | 3 | 22 | 851 | 13 |  |
| Shlokas | 7 | 70 | 2193 | 50 |  |


| Format | Chapter - 11 | Padas | Aksharas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | अथ <br> Ath | 3 | 7 |


43. One shall sit comfortably and to permit the transcending mind to be parallel with the Pushpika of chapter 11 Vishwarup darshan yoga.

# पुष्पिका :- <br> ऊँ तत्सदितिश्रीमद्भगवदगीतासूपनिषत्सुब्रह्मविद्यायां योगशास्त्रे श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादेविश्वसूपदर्शनयोगयोगो नाम एकादशोऽध्यायः।।9।। <br> <br> Pushpika:- 

 <br> <br> Pushpika:-}
(Om tatsatity) (Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta SuupnishatsuBrahamvidya yam yogshastre Shri Krishan Arjun SambadeVishwarupaDarshanYogonamEkadashoAdhyay)

## Note :- Geeta Chapter 11 knowledge and enlightenment Geeta Chapter 11

1. Shaloka 3 and 4, desire of Arjuna to see Vishwarup of Lord Krishna.
2. Shaloka 5 lord expresses his transcendental form.
3. Shaloka 8 lord bestows grace of transcendental eye for Arjuna.
4. Shaloka 19 Sun and Moon as eyes of lord and the burning eye fire mouth of the lord.
5. Shaloka 46 Chaturbhuj form of the lord.
6. Shaloka 49 Shankh, Chakra, Gada and Padam, Chaturbhuj form of the lord.
7. Chaturbhuj form is a four fold manifestation of transcendental domain an self referral domain as origin of transcendental domain.
8. Vishwarup of lord transcends beyond the manifested form.
9. Arjuna with transcendental eye glimpses Vishwarup / transcendental eye, as which does not make his comprehension to be stable and hence is request accepted by the lord to show his four fold regular form.
10. The knowledge and enlightenment here is that within 4 -space, transcendental domain and self referral domain as well are of four folds, but the real feature and values of transcendental domain and self referral domain are not restricted uptill the regular manifested forms of four folds of hyper cubes format. It is the $13^{\text {th }}$ version of hyper cube 6 and $11^{\text {th }}$ version of hyper cube 5 which transcends beyond the regular four fold manifestations of 6 -space and 5 -space bodies. However the real features values, knowledge and enlightenment of 5 -space and 6 -space is not restricted uptill the format, values of hyper cubes 5 and 6 as representative regular bodies of 5 -space and 6 -space manifesting within 4 -space.
