

Study on Srimad Bhagavad Gita's Slokas no. 47 of Chapter 2 that in Sanskrit "Karmanye Dhikaraste Maa Phaleshu Kadachana..." in Relation to Life and Its Meanings

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ABSTRACT

Karmanye in English means the work that is performed by people or living beings. In science as part of thermodynamics the work related to energy in other words work done is the process of change in energy levels or its form. Further life is a collective and coordinated vital activity like sensitivity, adaptation, growth, metabolism, respiration, excretion and reproduction. Those show life commonly called living beings. For the scientific community life is still a matter of research because still they do not explain with full clarity how life comes and where life goes after death and what is the meaning of birth and death in social prospects. The Srimad Bhagavad Gita is a book that gives with clarity and explains reasonably the questions related to life and its meanings .In this above said context I have taken the present study.

Keywords: Life, human beings, Gita, energy and happiness.

INTRODUCTION

The scientific theories stated life originated on earth about 3.6 billions years ago as coacervates / nucleoprotein molecules (1, 2). It further modified and diversified through the process of evolution those seen in the form of recognised species.

Presently approximately 2 millions species are reported, these species are simplest bacteria , one cell protozoans to multicellular most advanced human beings. Each species shows their specific characteristics not to match others. Now the two basic questions arise in the mind one what is life and second why it shows this large number of diversification.

Great scientist Schroedinger in his book "what is life" explained life in terms of atoms, molecules and its movement that changes energy levels. Further many biologists stated life is the property of protoplasm that shows vital activities like respiration, excretion, metabolism, sensitivity , growth and reproduction. It is also

noted that a number of philosophical, social and spiritual approaches also explain life and its meanings. The human beings are the most advanced species and by literature reviews it is clear that we human beings think for life related issues and also for its betterment.

Other species' thoughts regarding life related issues are not clear because we do not have a system to analyze them. But they also show adaptation, sensitivity, behavior with respect to different stimuli that state their consciousness of mind.

All living beings show tendencies to survive more and more with comfort that may in the form of growth, progress, adaptation, peace and happiness.

Theories regarding evolution stated that the environment or conditions are not always constant or uniform so for the struggle for survivability a new life form comes (3, 4).

The Srimad Bhagavad Gita is a holy book of hindu religion. Written by the great maharishi Vedabyas, this book contains 18 chapters and includes a total 700 slokas. In Shrimad Bhagavad Gita Lord Krishna gives knowledge , motivates and inspires Arjun to do best and enjoy all the hardships of life with full of zeal and happiness.

The slokas no. 47 of chapter 2 "karmanye dhikaraste ma phaleshu kadachana..." mainly emphasizes the state and importance of work done by the living beings and the results of work done is not fixed by the living beings.

Further the energy system of our universe is responsible for all the activities and formation of species based on work done by living beings.

The Srimad Bhagavad Gita is the book that gets worldwide acceptance and highest pride as a holy book. So much literature and information are available regarding the use of knowledge of the book Shrimad Bhagavad Gita in medical science, Psychology, Philosophy, Management, Yoga, Spiritual approaches, motivation , inspiration and humanity (5,6,7, 8, 9).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For discussion of the present paper i consider 12 slokas of different chapters of the Srimad Bhagavad Gita these details are as:

1. Chapter 2, slokas numbers are 13, 20, 22, 23 and 25.
2. Chapter 3, slokas number 42.
3. Chapter 4, slokas number 7 and 36.
4. Chapter 12, slokas number 47.
5. Chapter 13, slokas number 1.
6. Chapter 18, slokas number 61 and 62.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

No doubt much scientific literature is available regarding the origin and evolution of life. But little information regarding what is life and its meanings according to scientists , life means a material or structure (body) that shows vital activities like metabolism and reproduction etc . This statement is justified by the report of coacervates / nucleoprotein membrane bound structure that appeared 3.6 billion years ago that shows metabolism and the power of duplication considered as the first sign of life. From the coacervates to prokaryotic heterotrophic to eukaryotes to finally human beings' development with a long duration time course is the result of evolution . These two are described by theories related to the origin of life and evolution. Further, what is life more elaborately and in light of scientific facts explained by Schrodinger in his book titled 'What is life ?. In this he explains properties of life sign in terms of quantum physics and further role of nucleoprotein to RNA to DNA to genetic modification and evolution of different life form those reported as different species. Really these scientific explanations with scientific evidence define life (10, 11). But these explanations more emphasize the property of survivability of a structure or body, not life, because life has the property of survivability and also feelings .

Further scientific evidence regarding the origin of life and their evolution which is based on earlier biochemical interaction to biological phenomena are purely a matter of chance and spontaneous process. Life formation is a random process that is not valid if you consider the formation of a new life. A new life formation is the results of fusion of two haploid gametes (sperm and ovum) then a very precise, well programmed, orderly sequence of morula, blastula , gastrula and organogenesis to complete embryo (3, 5, 6,8) . Scientists explain the importance of all stages and also the reasons for the sequences of embryonic development . If it is explainable, definitely someone behind this creation gives a sign of the presence of God. The Srimad Bhagavad Gita is the word of god and he himself explains the question of what is life and what it means. The aforesaid results of this text now discussed in light of Shrimad Bhagavad Gita's knowledge particularly

in reference to 12 slokas of different chapters that mentioned in this paper in the section materials and methods. According to Srimad Bhagavad Gita chapter 2, slokas number 13, 20, 22, 23 and 24 The essence of life is soul (Atma) and it is immortal, no condition or factor influences them. This soul (Atma) never dies and never takes birth; it just changes one life form to another . The life existence in the form of the body is purely governed by the soul (Atma) means this atma gives them all the required energy and force for survivability and sensitivity to that body . Further stated death is nothing, it is the time of leaving the soul (Atma) for getting another form of life as recognised as species. In terms of science it is clearly evident that according to the law of thermodynamics, energy neither created nor destroyed it just transforms one to another form. In life and body context chapter 3, slokas 42 clearly stated in life that exists in body shows three stage one the materialistic means structure of body made by cells, tissues or organ, second conscious sensitivity that is Maan (hindi word) and third is our wisdom that controls to function and feelings of our body, this wisdom also sensitizes us for presence of soul (Atma) and God.

Further these discussions are more emphasized by chapter 4, slokas 7 and 36, the knowledge particularly by reasoning capacities we know about birth and death of living beings in social prospects. The work done by life is well ordered , well planned and associated with nature so that different life forms appear and disappear as the basis of concerned life's interactions to their surroundings means works or karma as clears in chapter 12, slokas 47.

The chapter 1 , slokas 1 clearly states that human beings become masters of the body in which his life exists. It is possible by constant practice of reasoning and use of knowledge in respect to surroundings. Finally in chapter 18, slokas 61 and 62, in which Lord Krishna (God) forcefully and confidently sated to Arjun , God presents in everyone because all they are part of mine but due to lack of reasoning, knowledge and constant practice of meditation, the peoples are feelings life is our own and we are take it from nature and we are the controller of our life and it's fate , and this feelings are the main reasons of his suffering and unhappiness .

Further Shrimad Bhagavad Gita's chapter 2 slokas 47 stated everything in the universe is the results of work (karmanye) and the way the work performed (dhikaraste) but the fate of results of work done decided by a holistic approach of nature or universe itself in others word a fine energy system of our universe which is true, authentic, fearless, free from biasness work only with its change and interference (maa phaleshu kadachana) that in Srimad Bhagavad Gita recognised as lord Krishna as God. In Gita lord Krishna explains the meaning of life is to get knowledge to become fearless and enjoy life with peace and real happiness (12, 13).

Summary

As my observation the Srimad Bhagavad Gita is the book where Lord Krishna says several times I am God, I am all, everything in me, I am present, past and future, come with devotion to me I give you all what you desire that gives peace and real happiness. Further he explains life and its meanings and also about the diversity of life forms as recognised species. Not only has this emphasized the importance of work done, fate of work done and about the formation of the universe.

The science and Gita both explain the life and its meanings in terms of energy, levels of energy and transformation of energy in conclusion it is perpetual, uninterrupted, continuous and going on process with time.

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Conflict of interest:

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