

Name: _____

Date: _____

Bhagavad-gita Chapter-10

1. Explain The word bhagavān one who is full in six opulences? BG 10.1

who has full strength, full fame, wealth, knowledge, beauty and renunciation, is Bhagavān, or the Supreme Personality of Godhead. While Kṛṣṇa was present on this earth, He displayed all six opulences. Therefore great sages like Parāśara Muni have all accepted Kṛṣṇa as the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

2. Who cannot take part in devotional discourses? BG 10.1

One should always hear about the Lord in the association of devotees; that will enhance one's devotional service. Discourses in the society of devotees can take place only among those who are really anxious to be in Kṛṣṇa consciousness. Others cannot take part in such discourses.

3. Who have failed to understand Krishna? BG 10.2

Even the demigods and the great sages have tried to understand Kṛṣṇa by their mental speculation, and they have failed to do so.

4. if anyone wants to know the Absolute Truth what they should do? BG 10.2

Here the Lord indirectly says that if anyone wants to know the Absolute Truth, "Here I am present as the Supreme Personality of Godhead. I am the Supreme." One should know this. Although one cannot understand the inconceivable Lord who is personally present, He nonetheless exists.

5. Who is superior to millions and millions of ordinary men? BG 10.3

those who are trying to elevate themselves to the platform of spiritual realization are not ordinary men; they are superior to millions and millions of ordinary men who have no knowledge of spiritual realization.

6. Who is the most successful spiritually realized person? BG 10.3

one who can come to the understanding that Kṛṣṇa is the Supreme Personality of Godhead, the proprietor of everything, the unborn, is the most successful spiritually realized person.

7. What is the words vetti loka-maheśvaram indicate ? BG 10.3

the words vetti loka-maheśvaram indicate that one should know that Lord Kṛṣṇa is the supreme proprietor of the planetary systems of the universe. He was existing before the creation, and He is different from His creation.

8. How Kṛṣṇa is different even from the great demigods like Brahmā and Śiva? BG 10.3

All the demigods were created within this material world, but as far as Kṛṣṇa is concerned, it is said that He is not created; therefore Kṛṣṇa is different even from the great demigods like Brahmā and Śiva.

9. Why Lord Krishna Supreme Person of all planets? BG 10.3

Kṛṣṇa is different even from the great demigods like Brahmā and Śiva. And because He is the creator of Brahmā, Śiva and all the other demigods, He is the Supreme Person of all planets.

10. Who can immediately becomes liberated from all sinful reactions? BG 10.3

Śrī Kṛṣṇa is therefore different from everything that is created, and anyone who knows Him as such immediately becomes liberated from all sinful reactions.

11. If Kṛṣṇa is known as the son of Devakī, then how can He be unborn?BG 10.3

That is also explained in Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam: When He appeared before Devakī and Vasudeva, He was not born as an ordinary child; He appeared in His original form, and then He transformed Himself into an ordinary child.

12. What is Intelligence refers to? BG 10.4-5

Intelligence refers to the power to analyze things in their proper perspective

13. What is knowledge refers to ? BG 10.3

knowledge refers to understanding what is spirit and what is matter. Ordinary knowledge obtained by a university education pertains only to matter, and it is not accepted here as knowledge. Knowledge means knowing the distinction between spirit and matter. In modern education there is no knowledge about spirit

14. Why academic knowledge is not complete? BG 10.4-5

In modern education there is no knowledge about spirit; they are simply taking care of the material elements and bodily needs. Therefore academic knowledge is not complete.

15. What is Asammoha? BG 10.4-5

Asammoha, freedom from doubt and delusion, can be achieved when one is not hesitant and when he understands the transcendental philosophy. Slowly but surely he becomes free from bewilderment. Nothing should be accepted blindly; everything should be accepted with care and with caution

16. What is Kṣamā? BG 10.4-5

Kṣamā, tolerance and forgiveness, should be practiced; one should be tolerant and excuse the minor offenses of others

17. What is Satyam, truthfulness, means ? BG 10.4-5

Satyam, truthfulness, means that facts should be presented as they are, for the benefit of others. Facts should not be misrepresented. According to social conventions, it is said that one can speak the truth only when it is palatable to others. But that is not truthfulness. The truth should be spoken in a straightforward way, so that others will understand actually what the facts are.

18. What is called sama? BG 10.4-5

one should restrain the mind from unnecessary thoughts; that is called śama

19. What is Sukham, pleasure or happiness? BG 10.4-5

Sukham, pleasure or happiness, should always be in that which is favorable for the cultivation of the spiritual knowledge of Kṛṣṇa consciousness. And similarly, that which is painful or which causes distress is that which is unfavorable for the cultivation of Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

20. What should be accepted or rejected? B 10-4-5

Anything favorable for the development of Kṛṣṇa consciousness should be accepted, and anything unfavorable should be rejected.

21. For whom Abhayam, fearlessness, is possible ? BG 10.4-5

Abhayam, fearlessness, is possible only for one in Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

22. What is Ahimsā means? BG 10.4-5

Ahimsā means that people should be trained in such a way that the full utilization of the human body can be achieved. The human body is meant for spiritual realization, so any movement or any commissions which do not further that end commit violence on the human body. That which furthers the future spiritual happiness of the people in general is called nonviolence.

23. What is Samatā, equanimity, refers to? BG 10.4-5

That which is favorable for prosecuting Kṛṣṇa consciousness should be accepted; that which is unfavorable should be rejected. That is called samatā, equanimity. A person in Kṛṣṇa consciousness has nothing to reject and nothing to accept save in terms of its usefulness in the prosecution of Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

24. What is Tuṣṭi, satisfaction, means? BG 10.4-5

Tuṣṭi, satisfaction, means that one should not be eager to gather more and more material goods by unnecessary activity. One should be satisfied with whatever is obtained by the grace of the Supreme Lord; that is called satisfaction.

25. What is Tapas means? BG 10.4-5

Tapas means austerity or penance. There are many rules and regulations in the Vedas which apply here, like rising early in the morning and taking a bath. Sometimes it is very troublesome to rise early in the morning, but whatever voluntary trouble one may suffer in this way is called penance.

26. What are prescriptions for fasting on certain days of the month? BG 10.4-5

One may not be inclined to practice such fasting, but because of his determination to make advancement in the science of Kṛṣṇa consciousness, he should accept such bodily troubles when they are recommended. However, one should not fast unnecessarily or against Vedic injunctions. One should not fast for some political purpose

27. How one enriches in spiritual knowledge? BG 10.4-5

in Bhagavad-gītā as fasting in ignorance, and anything done in ignorance or passion does not lead to spiritual advancement. Everything done in the mode of goodness does advance one, however, and fasting done in terms of the Vedic injunctions enriches one in spiritual knowledge.

28. How much one should give for charity? BG 10.4-5

As far as charity is concerned, one should give fifty percent of his earnings to some good cause.

29. what is a good cause? BG 10.4-5

It is that which is conducted in terms of Kṛṣṇa consciousness. That is not only a good cause, but the best cause. Because Kṛṣṇa is good, His cause is also good. Thus charity should be given to a person who is engaged in Kṛṣṇa consciousness. According to the Vedic literature, it is enjoined that charity should be given to the brāhmaṇas.

30. Why charity should be given to the brāhmaṇas? BG 10.4-5

A brāhmaṇa is supposed to devote his whole life to understanding Brahman. Brahma jñānātīti brāhmaṇaḥ: one who knows Brahman is called a brāhmaṇa. Thus charity is offered to the brāhmaṇas because they are always engaged in higher spiritual service and have no time to earn their livelihood.

31. What is the business of the sannyāsīs? BG 10.4-5

The sannyāsīs beg from door to door, not for money but for missionary purposes. The system is that they go from door to door to awaken the householders from the slumber of ignorance. Because the householders are engaged in family affairs and have forgotten their actual purpose in life - awakening their Kṛṣṇa consciousness - it is the business of the sannyāsīs to go as beggars to the householders and encourage them to be Kṛṣṇa conscious.

32. who is known as Hiraṇyagarbha? BG 10.6

The Lord is giving a genealogical synopsis of the universal population. Brahmā is the original creature born out of the energy of the Supreme Lord, who is known as Hiraṇyagarbha.

33. Which sages are known as the patriarchs of the living entities all over the universe? BG 10.6

Brahma born from energy of Lord Krishna and from Brahmā all the seven great sages, and before them four other great sages, named Sanaka, Sananda, Sanātana and Sanat-kumāra, and the fourteen Manus, are manifested. All these twenty-five great sages are known as the patriarchs of the living entities all over the universe.

34. How in other Planet and Universe population born? BG 10.6

There are innumerable universes and innumerable planets within each universe, and each planet is full of population of different varieties. All of them are born of these twenty-five patriarchs.

35. How long Brahmā underwent penance? BG 10.6

Brahmā underwent penance for one thousand years of the demigods before he realized by the grace of Kṛṣṇa how to create

36. How brāhmaṇas and kṣatriyas are born? BG 10.6

from Brahmā came Sanaka, Sananda, Sanātana and Sanat-kumāra, then Rudra, and then the seven sages, and in this way all the brāhmaṇas and kṣatriyas are born out of the energy of the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

37. Who is known as Pitāmaha? BG 10.6

Brahmā is known as Pitāmaha, the grandfather,

38. Who is known as Prapitāmaha? BG 10.6

Kṛṣṇa is known as Prapitāmaha, the father of the grandfather.

39. How one becomes a surrendered soul and engages himself in the devotional service of the Lord? BG 10.7

If one knows factually how God is great, then naturally he becomes a surrendered soul and engages himself in the devotional service of the Lord. When one factually knows the opulences of the Supreme, there is no alternative but to surrender to Him.

40. What All Vedic literature agrees to? BG 10.8

All Vedic literature agrees that Kṛṣṇa is the source of Brahmā, Śiva and all other demigods.

41. How Nārāyaṇa is an expansion of Kṛṣṇa? BG 10.8

Because From Nārāyaṇa, Brahmā is born, and from Nārāyaṇa the patriarchs are also born. From Nārāyaṇa, Indra is born, from Nārāyaṇa the eight Vasus are born, from Nārāyaṇa the eleven Rudras are born, from Nārāyaṇa the twelve Ādityas are born.” This Nārāyaṇa is an expansion of Kṛṣṇa.

42. How the Pure devotees? BG 10.9

Pure devotees, whose characteristics are mentioned here, engage themselves fully in the transcendental loving service of the Lord. Their minds cannot be diverted from the lotus feet of Kṛṣṇa. Their talks are solely on the transcendental subjects.

43. What are The symptoms of the pure devotees? BG 10.9

The symptoms of the pure devotees are described in this verse specifically. Devotees of the Supreme Lord are twenty-four hours daily engaged in glorifying the qualities and pastimes of the Supreme Lord. Their hearts and souls are constantly submerged in Kṛṣṇa, and they take pleasure in discussing Him with other devotees.

44. What is Buddhi-yoga means? BG 10.10

Buddhi means intelligence, and yoga means mystic activities or mystic elevation. When one tries to go back home, back to Godhead, and takes fully to Kṛṣṇa consciousness in devotional service, his action is called buddhi-yoga. In other words, buddhi-yoga is the process by which one gets out of the entanglement of this material world. The ultimate goal of progress is Kṛṣṇa

45. Explain Karma-yoga, Jnana-yoga and Bhakti-yoga? BG 10.10

When a person knows the goal of life but is addicted to the fruits of activities, he is acting in karma-yoga. When he knows that the goal is Kṛṣṇa but he takes pleasure in mental speculations to understand Kṛṣṇa, he is acting in jñāna-yoga. And when he knows the goal and seeks Kṛṣṇa completely in Kṛṣṇa consciousness and devotional service, he is acting in bhakti-yoga, or buddhi-yoga, which is the complete yoga.

46. How a non intelligent person make progress if he is devotee of Krishna? BG 10.10

A person may have a bona fide spiritual master and may be attached to a spiritual organization, but if he is still not intelligent enough to make progress, then Kṛṣṇa from within gives him instructions so that he may ultimately come to Him without difficulty.

47. How one is elevated to the platform of pure knowledge? BG 10.11

Due to the contamination of material association, through many, many millions of births, one's heart is always covered with the dust of materialism, but when one engages in devotional service and constantly chants Hare Kṛṣṇa, the dust quickly clears, and one is elevated to the platform of pure knowledge

48. What Arjuna is confirmed by Vedic injunction? BG 10.12-13

Arjuna is accepting Lord as the Supreme Truth, in concordance with the Vedic injunction. It is not that because Kṛṣṇa is Arjuna's intimate friend Arjuna is flattering Him by calling Him the Supreme Personality of Godhead, the Absolute Truth. Whatever Arjuna says in these two verses is confirmed by Vedic truth. Vedic injunctions affirm that only one who takes to devotional service to the Supreme Lord can understand Him

49. What is smaraṇam means? BG 10.12-13

constant thinking of Kṛṣṇa is smaraṇam,

50. Who cannot understand Kṛṣṇ? BG 10.14

Arjuna herein confirms that persons of faithless and demonic nature cannot understand Kṛṣṇa.

51. How can we understand that Kṛṣṇa is the Supreme Personality of Godhead? BG 10.14

When the paramparā system was lost, Arjuna was selected to rejuvenate it. The acceptance by Arjuna of all that Kṛṣṇa says should be emulated; then we can understand the essence of Bhagavad-gītā, and then only can we understand that Kṛṣṇa is the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

52. Why Arjuna addresses Lord Krishna as Bhūta-bhāvana? BG 10.15

Yet one still may not understand that Kṛṣṇa is the father of all living entities. Therefore Arjuna addresses Him as Bhūta-bhāvana

53. Why Arjuna addresses Krishna as Bhūteśa? BG 10.15

if one comes to know Him as the father of all the living entities, still one may not know Him as the supreme controller; therefore He is addressed here as Bhūteśa, the supreme controller of everyone.

54. Why Arjuna Address Krishna as Deva-deva? BG 10.15

even if one knows Kṛṣṇa as the supreme controller of all living entities, still one may not know that He is the origin of all the demigods; therefore He is addressed herein as Deva-deva, the worshipful God of all demigods.

55. Why Arjuna addressed Krishna as Jagat-pati? Bg 10.15

even if one knows Him as the worshipful God of all demigods, one may not know that He is the supreme proprietor of everything; therefore He is addressed as Jagat-pati. Thus the truth about Kṛṣṇa is established in this verse by the realization of Arjuna, and we should follow in the footsteps of Arjuna to understand Kṛṣṇa as He is

56. Why Arjuna is asking Kṛṣṇa to explain His all-pervading nature? BG 10.16

People in general and the impersonalists in particular concern themselves mainly with the all-pervading nature of the Supreme. So Arjuna is asking Kṛṣṇa how He exists in His all-pervading aspect through His different energies. One should know that this is being asked by Arjuna on behalf of the common people.

57. Why Arjuna addresses Kṛṣṇa specifically as yogin? BG 10.17

because Śrī Kṛṣṇa is the master of the yoga-māyā energy, by which He is covered and uncovered to the common man. The common man who has no love for Kṛṣṇa cannot always think of Kṛṣṇa; therefore he has to think materially

58. What vibhūti indicates? Bg 10.19

vibhūti indicates an exceptional opulence.

59. Why Krishna agrees to state only the principal manifestations of His different energies? BG 10.19

The word prādhānyataḥ (“principal”) is very important because we can understand only a few of the principal details of the Supreme Lord, for His features are unlimited. It is not possible to understand them all. And vibhūti, as used in this verse, refers to the opulences by which He controls the whole manifestation.

60. Why Arjuna is addressed as Guḍākeśa? BG 10.20

which means “one who has conquered the darkness of sleep.” For those who are sleeping in the darkness of ignorance, it is not possible to understand how the Supreme Personality of Godhead manifests Himself in various ways in the material and spiritual worlds.

61. Wha Kṛṣṇa first informs Arjuna ? BG 10.20

that He is the soul of the entire cosmic manifestation by dint of His primary expansion. Before the material creation, the Supreme Lord, by His plenary expansion, accepts the puruṣa incarnation, and from Him everything begins. Therefore He is ātmā, the soul of the mahat-tattva, the universal elements

62. What are the three puruṣa-avatāras of Lord Krishna? BG 10.20

Kāraṇodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu, Garbhodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu and Kṣīrodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu

63. How many Adhitya` s are there and who is the principal? BG 10.21

There are twelve Ādityas, of which Kṛṣṇa is the principal. Among all the luminaries shining in the sky

64. How many varieties of wind blowing in space? BG 10.21

There are fifty varieties of wind blowing in space, and of these winds the controlling deity, Marīci, represents Kṛṣṇa.

65. Among the stars who is more prominent in sky? BG 10.21

Among the stars, the moon is the most prominent at night, and thus the moon represents Kṛṣṇa. It appears from this verse that the moon is one of the stars; therefore the stars that twinkle in the sky also reflect the light of the sun

66. What is the difference between matter and spirit? BG 10.22

The difference between matter and spirit is that matter has no consciousness like the living entity; therefore this consciousness is supreme and eternal. Consciousness cannot be produced by a combination of matter

67. Who is Lord Śiva? BG 10.23

There are eleven Rudras, of whom Śaṅkara, Lord Śiva, is predominant. He is the incarnation of the Supreme Lord

68. Who is leader of the Yakṣas and Rākṣasas? BG 10.23

The leader of the Yakṣas and Rākṣasas is Kuvera, the master treasurer of the demigods, and he is a representation of the Supreme Lord

69. Which mountain famed for its rich natural resources? BG 10.23

Meru is a mountain famed for its rich natural resources.

70. What are the representations of Kṛṣṇa only give hints of His greatness? BG 10.24

Indra is the chief demigod of the heavenly planets and is known as the king of the heavens. The planet on which he reigns is called Indraloka. Bṛhaspati is Indra's priest, and since Indra is the chief of all kings, Bṛhaspati is the chief of all priests. And as Indra is the chief of all kings, similarly Skanda, or Kārttikeya, the son of Pārvatī and Lord Śiva, is the chief of all military commanders. And of all bodies of water, the ocean is the greatest. These representations of Kṛṣṇa only give hints of His greatness.

71. Who is the most powerful sage? BG 10.25

Brahmā, the first living creature within the universe, created several sons for the propagation of various kinds of species. Among these sons, Bhṛgu is the most powerful sage

72. Who represent the transcendental vibrations? BG 10.25

Of all the transcendental vibrations, om̐ (om̐-kāra) represents Kṛṣṇa.

73. Which is the greatest mountains in the world? BG 10.25

the Himālayas, the greatest mountains in the world, also represent Kṛṣṇa

74. Which is the highest and most beautiful trees? Bg 10.26

The banyan tree (aśvattha) is one of the highest and most beautiful trees, and people in India often worship it as one of their daily morning rituals.

75. Who is the greatest devotee in the universe? 10.26

Amongst the demigods they also worship Nārada, who is considered the greatest devotee in the universe. Thus he is the representation of Kṛṣṇa as a devotee

76. Who is the best singer Gandharva planet? BG 10.26

The Gandharva planet is filled with entities who sing beautifully, and among them the best singer is Citraratha. Amongst the perfect living entities, Kapila, the son of Devahūti, is a representative of Kṛṣṇa. He is considered an incarnation of Kṛṣṇa

77. When The devotee demigods and the demons (asuras) once took part in churning the sea what was the result? BG 10.27

From this churning, nectar and poison were produced, and Lord Śiva drank the poison. From the nectar were produced many entities, of which there was a horse named Uccaiṣravā. Another animal produced from the nectar was an elephant named Airāvata. Because these two animals were produced from nectar, they have special significance, and they are representatives of Kṛṣṇa.

78. Amongst the human beings who is the representative of Krishna? BG 10.27

Amongst the human beings, the king is the representative of Kṛṣṇa because Kṛṣṇa is the maintainer of the universe, and the kings, who are appointed on account of their godly qualifications, are maintainers of their kingdoms

79. Name the kings who always thought of the citizens' welfare. In Vedic literature? BG 10.27

Kings like Mahārāja Yudhiṣṭhira, Mahārāja Parīkṣit and Lord Rāma were all highly righteous kings who always thought of the citizens' welfare. In Vedic literature, the king is considered to be the representative of God. In this age

80. What The thunderbolt represents? BG 10.28

The thunderbolt, indeed a mighty weapon, represents Kṛṣṇa's power.

81. What kind of cow`s called surabhi? BG 10.28

In Kṛṣṇaloka in the spiritual sky there are cows which can be milked at any time, and they give as much milk as one likes. Of course such cows do not exist in this material world, but there is mention of them in Kṛṣṇaloka. The Lord keeps many such cows, which are called surabhi. It is stated that the Lord is engaged in herding the surabhi cows

82. Who is Kandarpa ? BG 10.28

Kandarpa is the sex desire for presenting good sons; therefore Kandarpa is the representative of Kṛṣṇa. Sometimes sex is engaged in only for sense gratification; such sex does not represent Kṛṣṇa. But sex for the generation of good children is called Kandarpa and represents Kṛṣṇa.

83. Whom Ananta and Varuna represent? Bg 10.29

Among the many-hooded Nāga serpents, Ananta is the greatest, as is the demigod Varuṇa among the aquatics. They both represent Kṛṣṇa

84. Who is Aryamā? BG 10.29

There is also a planet of Pitās, ancestors, presided over by Aryamā, who represents Kṛṣṇa.

85. Who is Yama? BG 10.29

There are many living entities who give punishment to the miscreants, and among them Yama is the chief. Yama is situated in a planet near this earthly planet. After death those who are very sinful are taken there, and Yama arranges different kinds of punishments for them.

86. Who is Ādityas? BG 10.30

Diti and Aditi are two sisters. The sons of Aditi are called Ādityas

87. Who is Daityas? BG 10.30

the sons of Diti are called Daityas

88. Who is Prahlāda? Bg 10.30

All the Ādityas are devotees of the Lord, and all the Daityas are atheistic. Although Prahlāda was born in the family of the Daityas, he was a great devotee from his childhood. Because of his devotional service and godly nature, he is considered to be a representative of Kṛṣṇa.

89. What time represents? BG 10.30

There are many subduing principles, but time wears down all things in the material universe and so represents Kṛṣṇa

90. In Animal whichi is most powerful and ferocious and represent Krishna? BG 10.30

Of the many animals, the lion is the most powerful and ferocious and represent Krishna.

91. Whom Garuḍa represents? BG 10.30

of the million varieties of birds, Garuḍa, the bearer of Lord Viṣṇu, is the greatest.

92. What Lord Krishna says about wind and shark? BG 10.31

Lord Krishna says Of purifiers I am the wind, of the wielders of weapons I am Rāma, of fishes I am the shark, and of flowing rivers I am the Ganges

93. What Lord Krishna says about creations? Bg 10.32

Lord Krishna says Of all creations I am the beginning and the end and also the middle, O Arjuna. Of all sciences I am the spiritual science of the self, and among logicians I am the conclusive truth

94. What is called jalpa? BG 10.32

Among logicians there are different kinds of argument. Supporting one's argument with evidence that also supports the opposing side is called jalpa

95. What is called vitaṇḍā and vada? Bg 10.32

Merely trying to defeat one's opponent is called vitaṇḍā. But the actual conclusion is called vāda

96. Who represent A-kāra and Compound words? Bg 10.33

A-kāra, the first letter of the Sanskrit alphabet, is the beginning of the Vedic literature. Without a-kāra, nothing can be sounded; therefore it is the beginning of sound. In Sanskrit there are also many compound words, of which the dual word, like rāma-kṛṣṇa, is called dvandva. In this compound, the words rāma and kṛṣṇa have the same form, and therefore the compound is called dual.

97. Who represent Among all kinds of killers? BG 10.33

Among all kinds of killers, time is the ultimate because time kills everything. Time is the representative of Kṛṣṇa because in due course of time there will be a great fire and everything will be annihilated.

98. Among the living entities who are creators? BG 10.33

Among the living entities who are creators, Brahmā, who has four heads, is the chief. Therefore he is a representative of the Supreme Lord, Kṛṣṇa

99. What Lord Krishna says about death? BG 10.34

As soon as a man is born, he dies at every moment. Thus death is devouring every living entity at every moment, but the last stroke is called death itself. That death is Kṛṣṇa. As for future development, all living entities undergo six basic changes. They are born, they grow, they remain for some time, they reproduce, they dwindle, and finally they vanish. Of these changes, the first is deliverance from the womb, and that is Kṛṣṇa. The first generation is the beginning of all future activities

100. What are the seven opulences listed? BG 10.34

fame, fortune, fine speech, memory, intelligence, steadfastness and patience - are considered feminine. If a person possesses all of them or some of them he becomes glorious. If a man is famous as a righteous man, that makes him glorious

101. What is good memory, or smṛti? BG 10.34

Sanskrit is a perfect language and is therefore very glorious. If after studying one can remember a subject matter, he is gifted with a good memory, or smṛti.

102. What is intelligence (medhā)? BG 10.34

the ability not only to read many books on different subject matters but to understand them and apply them when necessary is intelligence (medhā)

103. What is called firmness or steadfastness (dhṛti)? BG 10.34

The ability to overcome unsteadiness is called firmness or steadfastness (dhṛti).

104. What is the opulence called patience (kṣamā)? BG 10.34

when one is fully qualified yet is humble and gentle, and when one is able to keep his balance both in sorrow and in the ecstasy of joy, he has the opulence called patience (kṣamā)

105. What is Sāma Veda and Bṛhat-sāma? BG 10.35

It has already been explained by the Lord that amongst all the Vedas, He is the Sāma Veda. The Sāma Veda is rich with beautiful songs played by the various demigods. One of these songs is the Bṛhat-sāma, which has an exquisite melody and is sung at midnight.

106. What is Gāyatrī mantra is especially meant for? Bg 10.35

The Gāyatrī mantra is mentioned in the Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam. Because the Gāyatrī mantra is especially meant for God realization, it represents the Supreme Lord. This mantra is meant for spiritually advanced people, and when one attains success in chanting it, he can enter into the transcendental position of the Lord. One must first acquire the qualities of the perfectly situated person, the qualities of goodness according to the laws of material nature, in order to chant the Gāyatrī mantra. The Gāyatrī mantra is very important in Vedic civilization and is considered to be the sound incarnation of Brahman.

107. Why November-December is considered the best of all months? BG 10.35

The month of November-December is considered the best of all months because in India grains are collected from the fields at this time and the people become very happy. Of course spring is a season universally liked because it is neither too hot nor too cold and the flowers and trees blossom and flourish. In spring there are also many ceremonies commemorating Kṛṣṇa's pastimes; therefore this is considered to be the most joyful of all seasons

108. What is gambling? Bg 10.36

There are many kinds of cheaters all over the universe. Of all cheating processes, gambling stands supreme and therefore represents Kṛṣṇa.

109. When Kṛṣṇa was present on earth what he did? BG 10.36

When Kṛṣṇa was present on earth, no one could surpass Him in strength. Even in His childhood He lifted Govardhana Hill. No one can surpass Him in cheating, no one can surpass Him in splendor, no one can surpass Him in victory, no one can surpass Him in enterprise, and no one can surpass Him in strength.

110. Why Vāsudeva is not different from Kṛṣṇa? Bg 10.37

Vāsudeva is Kṛṣṇa's immediate expansion, so Vāsudeva is not different from Kṛṣṇa. It is to be understood that the Vāsudeva referred to in this verse of Bhagavad-gītā is Baladeva, or Balarāma, because He is the original source of all incarnations and thus He is the sole source of Vāsudeva.

111. What is svāmśa and vibhinnāmśa? BG 10.37

The immediate expansions of the Lord are called svāmśa (personal expansions), and there are also expansions called vibhinnāmśa (separated expansions)

112. Who is known as Dhanañjaya? BG 10.37

Amongst the sons of Pāṇḍu, Arjuna is famous as Dhanañjaya. He is the best of men and therefore represents Kṛṣṇa

113. Who is greatest among munis? Bg 10.37

Among the munis, or learned men conversant in Vedic knowledge, Vyāsa is the greatest because he explained Vedic knowledge in many different ways for the understanding of the common mass of people in this Age of Kali. And Vyāsa is also known as an incarnation of Kṛṣṇa; therefore Vyāsa also represents Kṛṣṇa.

114. Who is famous among kavi`s? Bg 10.37

Kavis are those who are capable of thinking thoroughly on any subject matter. Among the kavis, Uśanā,

115. Who is Śukrācārya? Bg 10.37

Śukrācārya, was the spiritual master of the demons; he was an extremely intelligent and far-seeing politician. Thus Śukrācārya is another representative of the opulence of Kṛṣṇa.

116. What is Among the confidential activities? BG 10.38

Among the confidential activities of hearing, thinking and meditating, silence is most important because by silence one can make progress very quickly. The wise man is he who can discriminate between matter and spirit, between God's superior and inferior natures. Such knowledge is Kṛṣṇa Himself.

117. Why Lord Krishna is called omnipotent? Bg 10.39

Everything has a cause, and that cause or seed of manifestation is Kṛṣṇa. Without Kṛṣṇa's energy, nothing can exist; therefore He is called omnipotent. Without His potency, neither the movable nor the immovable can exist. Whatever existence is not founded on the energy of Kṛṣṇa is called māyā, "that which is not."

118. What is Anything extraordinarily opulent should be considered to ? BG 10.41

Any glorious or beautiful existence should be understood to be but a fragmental manifestation of Kṛṣṇa's opulence, whether it be in the spiritual or material world. Anything extraordinarily opulent should be considered to represent Kṛṣṇa's opulence.

119. Why Lord Krishna is known as asamaurdhva? BG 10.42

which means that no one is superior to Him and that no one is equal to Him
