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Bhagavad-gita chapter-12

1. What Lord Krishna explained to Arjuna in the begining of 12th Chapter? BG 12.1

Kṛṣṇa has now explained about the personal, the impersonal and the universal and has described all kinds of devotees and yogīs.

2. transcendentalists can be divided in to how many classes? name them? BG 12.1

Generally, the transcendentalists can be divided into two classes. One is the impersonalist, and the other is the personalist.

3. What the personalist devotee engages himself in ? BG 12.1

The personalist devotee engages himself with all energy in the service of the Supreme Lord.

4. What the impersonalist engage himself in? BG 12.1

The impersonalist also engages himself, not directly in the service of Kṛṣṇa but in meditation on the impersonal Brahman, the unmanifested.

5. Arjuna is here questioning Lord Krishna which position is better? BG 12.1

There are different ways to realize the Absolute Truth, but Kṛṣṇa indicates in this chapter that bhakti-yoga, or devotional service to Him, is the highest of all. It is the most direct, and it is the easiest means for association with the Godhead.

6. What answer Lord Krishna gives to Arjuna regarding Yoga? BG 12.2

Kṛṣṇa clearly says that he who concentrates upon His personal form and who worships Him with faith and devotion is to be considered most perfect in yoga.

7. How a pure devotee does everything for Kṛṣṇa? BG 12.2

For one in such Kṛṣṇa consciousness there are no material activities, because everything is done for Kṛṣṇa.

8. What is action is in full samādhi? BG 12.2

A pure devotee is constantly engaged. Sometimes he chants, sometimes he hears or reads books about Kṛṣṇa, or sometimes he cooks prasādam or goes to the marketplace to purchase something for Kṛṣṇa, or sometimes he washes the temple or the dishes - whatever he does, he does not let a single moment pass without devoting his activities to Kṛṣṇa. Such action is in full samādhi.

9. Those who do not directly worship the Supreme Godhead, Kṛṣṇa still how they achieve the goal? BG 12.3-4

Those who do not directly worship the Supreme Godhead, Kṛṣṇa, but who attempt to achieve the same goal by an indirect process, also ultimately achieve the same goal, Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

10. Who will know that Vāsudeva is all? BG 12.3-4

After many births the man of wisdom seeks refuge in Me, knowing that Vāsudeva is all.

11. Who will surrenders unto Lord Kṛṣṇa? BG 12.3-4

When a person comes to full knowledge after many births, he surrenders unto Lord Kṛṣṇa.

12. How one approaches the Godhead? Bg 12.3-4

If one approaches the Godhead by the method mentioned in this verse, he has to control the senses, render service to everyone and engage in the welfare of all beings.

13. Why It is inferred that one has to approach Lord Kṛṣṇa? Bg 12.3-4

It is inferred that one has to approach Lord Kṛṣṇa, otherwise there is no perfect realization.

14. What is involved before one fully surrenders unto Lord Krishna? Bg 12.3-4

Often there is much penance involved before one fully surrenders unto Him.

15. In order to perceive the Supersoul within the individual soul what one should do? BG 12.3-4

In order to perceive the Supersoul within the individual soul, one has to cease the sensual activities of seeing, hearing, tasting, working, etc.

16. How one understand that the Supreme Soul is present everywhere? Bg 12.3-4

one has to cease the sensual activities of seeing, hearing, tasting, working, etc. Then one comes to understand that the Supreme Soul is present everywhere.

17. Who will sees soul only? BG 12.3-4

one comes to understand that the Supreme Soul is present everywhere. Realizing this, one envies no living entity - he sees no difference between man and animal because he sees soul only

18. Whom the method of impersonal realization is very difficult? BG 12.3-4

Realizingb the Supreme Soul is present everywhere he sees no difference between man and animal because he sees soul only, not the outer covering. But for the common man, this method of impersonal realization is very difficult.

19. Who are called jñāna-yogīs? BG 12.5

The group of transcendentalists who follow the path of the inconceivable, unmanifested, impersonal feature of the Supreme Lord are called jñāna-yogīs

20. Who are called bhakti-yogīs? BG 12.5

persons who are in full Kṛṣṇa consciousness, engaged in devotional service to the Lord, are called bhakti-yogīs.

21. What is the difference between jñāna-yoga and bhakti-yoga? BG 12.5

The process of jñāna-yoga, although ultimately bringing one to the same goal, is very troublesome, whereas the path of bhakti-yoga, the process of being in direct service to the Supreme Personality of Godhead, is easier and is natural for the embodied soul.

22. Why it is very difficult for individual soul to understand theory? BG 12.5

The individual soul is embodied since time immemorial. It is very difficult for him to simply theoretically understand that he is not the body.

23. Why the bhakti-yogī accepts the Deity of Kṛṣṇa as worshipable? BG 12.5

because there is some bodily conception fixed in the mind, which can thus be applied. Of course, worship of the Supreme Personality of Godhead in His form within the temple is not idol worship.

24. What is the evidence in the Vedic literature that worship ? BG 12.5

There is evidence in the Vedic literature that worship may be saṁguṇa or nirguṇa - of the Supreme possessing or not possessing attributes.

25. What is saṁguṇa form of worship? BG 12.5

Worship of the Deity in the temple is saṁguṇa worship,

26. What is the absolute nature of the Supreme Lord? BG 12.5

for the Lord is represented by material qualities. But the form of the Lord, though represented by material qualities such as stone, wood or oil paint, is not actually material. That is the absolute nature of the Supreme Lord.

27. What is called arcā-vigraha? BG 12.5

God has an authorized representation in the Deity form, which is called arcā-vigraha.

28. How Lord accept the services of the devotee? BG 12.5

arcā-vigraha is an incarnation of the Supreme Lord. God will accept service through that form. The Lord is omnipotent, all-powerful; therefore, by His incarnation as arcā-vigraha He can accept the services of the devotee, just to make it convenient for the man in conditioned life.

29. Who should refer Vedic literatures as the Upaniṣads? BG 12.5

for those who are following the impersonal way to spiritual realization the path is difficult. They have to understand the unmanifested representation of the Supreme through such Vedic literatures as the Upaniṣads,

30. What kind of difficulty they face learning Upaniṣads? BG 12.5

they have to learn the language, understand the nonperceptual feelings, and realize all these processes. This is not very easy for a common man.

31. Who will render service to mājā? BG 12.6-7

In pure devotional service one comes to the realization that God is great and that the individual soul is subordinate to Him. His duty is to render service to the Lord - and if he does not, then he will render service to mājā.

32. Why one should be fully devoted? BG 12.6-7

As stated before, the Supreme Lord can be appreciated only by devotional service. Therefore, one should be fully devoted.

33. What is the standard of devotional service? BG 12.6-7

One should fix his mind fully on Kṛṣṇa in order to achieve Him. One should work only for Kṛṣṇa. It does not matter in what kind of work one engages, but that work should be done only for Kṛṣṇa. That is the standard of devotional service.

34. Who can sacrifice everything for Kṛṣṇa's satisfaction? BG 12.6-7

The devotee does not desire any achievement other than pleasing the Supreme Personality of Godhead. His life's mission is to please Kṛṣṇa, and he can sacrifice everything for Kṛṣṇa's satisfaction,

35. What attracts the devotee to the Personality of Godhead? BG 12.6-7

just as Arjuna did in the Battle of Kurukṣetra. The process is very simple: one can devote himself in his occupation and engage at the same time in chanting Hare Kṛṣṇa, Hare Kṛṣṇa, Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa, Hare Hare/ Hare Rāma, Hare Rāma, Rāma Rāma, Hare Hare. Such transcendental chanting attracts the devotee to the Personality of Godhead.

36. What Supreme Lord promises? BG 12.6-7

The Supreme Lord herein promises that without delay He will deliver a pure devotee thus engaged from the ocean of material existence.

37. Those who are advanced in yoga practice what they can do? BG 12.6-7

Those who are advanced in yoga practice can willfully transfer the soul to whatever planet they like by the yoga process, and others take the opportunity in various ways

38. What devotee has to do to transfer himself to the spiritual sky? BG 12.6-7

as far as the devotee is concerned, it is clearly stated here that the Lord Himself takes him. The devotee does not need to wait to become very experienced in order to transfer himself to the spiritual sky.

39. What a devotee does not need to practice ? BG 12.6-7

The purport of this verse is that a devotee does not need to practice aṣṭāṅga-yoga in order to transfer his soul to the spiritual planets.

40. How Lord delivers the devotee from material existence? BG 12.6-7

Lord himself become deliverar becomes the deliverer. A child is completely cared for by his parents, and thus his position is secure. Similarly, a devotee does not need to endeavor to transfer himself by yoga practice to other planets. Rather, the Supreme Lord, by His great mercy, comes at once, riding on His bird carrier Garuḍa, and at once delivers the devotee from material existence.

41. Who should always prefer the process of devotional service to all other paths? BG 12.6-7

One simply has to practice the easy process of Kṛṣṇa consciousness and fully engage himself in devotional service. Any intelligent man should always prefer the process of devotional service to all other paths.

42. What is the specific benediction of devotional service? BG 12.6-7

One who is devoted to the Supreme Personality can attain all the benefits derived from other yogic processes, speculation, rituals, sacrifices, charities, etc. That is the specific benediction of devotional service.

43. What is the highest perfection of life? BG 12.6-7

There is no need for one to consider the sinful actions of his past life, because the Supreme Lord fully takes charge of him. Therefore one should not futilely try to deliver himself in spiritual realization. Let everyone take shelter of the supreme omnipotent Godhead, Kṛṣṇa. That is the highest perfection of life.

44. One who is engaged in Lord Kṛṣṇa's devotional service how his life will be from the beginning? BG 12.8

One who is engaged in Lord Kṛṣṇa's devotional service lives in a direct relationship with the Supreme Lord, so there is no doubt that his position is transcendental from the very beginning.

45. How a devotee lives in Kṛṣṇa? BG 12.8

A devotee does not live on the material plane - he lives in Kṛṣṇa.

46. How Lord internal potency are dancing on the tongue of the devotee? BG 12.8

The holy name of the Lord and the Lord are nondifferent; therefore when a devotee chants Hare Kṛṣṇa, Kṛṣṇa and His internal potency are dancing on the tongue of the devotee.

47. How a devotee becomes Kṛṣṇa-ized by eating the remnants? BG 12.8

When devotee offers Kṛṣṇa food, Kṛṣṇa directly accepts these eatables, and the devotee becomes Kṛṣṇa-ized by eating the remnants.

48. What is the first processes of bhakti-yoga? BG 12.9

The first applies to one who has actually developed an attachment for Kṛṣṇa, the Supreme Personality of Godhead, by transcendental love.

49. What is the second process of Bhakti yoga? BG 12.9

the other is for one who has not developed an attachment for the Supreme Person by transcendental love. For this second class there are different prescribed rules and regulations one can follow to be ultimately elevated to the stage of attachment to Kṛṣṇa.

50. in material existence how senses can be purified? BG 12.9

Bhakti-yoga is the purification of the senses. At the present moment in material existence the senses are always impure, being engaged in sense gratification. But by the practice of bhakti-yoga these senses can become purified, and in the purified state they come directly in contact with the Supreme Lord. In this material existence,

51. What is this the whole process? BG 12.9

This love of God is now in a dormant state in everyone's heart. And, there, love of God is manifested in different ways, but it is contaminated by material association. Now the heart has to be purified of the material association, and that dormant, natural love for Kṛṣṇa has to be revived. That is the whole process.

52. To practice the regulative principles of bhakti-yoga what one should do? BG 12.9

one should, under the guidance of an expert spiritual master, follow certain principles

53. What are the principles of bhakti-yoga? BG 12.9

one should rise early in the morning, take bath, enter the temple and offer prayers and chant Hare Kṛṣṇa, then collect flowers to offer to the Deity, cook foodstuffs to offer to the Deity, take prasādam, and so on. There are various rules and regulations which one should follow. And one should constantly hear Bhagavad-gītā and Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam from pure devotees.

54. How one will surely bring one to the stage of love of God? BG 12.9

This practice of bhakti-yoga, under the rules and regulations, with the direction of a spiritual master, will surely bring one to the stage of love of God.

55. if one is not able even to practice the regulative principles of bhakti-yoga what he should do? BG 12.10

One who is not able even to practice the regulative principles of bhakti-yoga, under the guidance of a spiritual master, can still be drawn to this perfectional stage by working for the Supreme Lord.

56. How one can be performed for the satisfaction of Kṛṣṇa? BG 12.10

If one has sufficient money, he can help in building an office or temple for propagating Kṛṣṇa consciousness. Or he can help with publications. There are various fields of activity, and one should be interested in such activities. If one cannot sacrifice the results of his activities, the same person can still sacrifice some percentage to propagate Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

57. How voluntary service to the cause of Kṛṣṇa consciousness will help one to rise to a higher state ? BG 12.10

If one cannot sacrifice the results of his activities, the same person can still sacrifice some percentage to propagate Kṛṣṇa consciousness. This voluntary service to the cause of Kṛṣṇa consciousness will help one to rise to a higher state of love for God, whereupon one becomes perfect.

58. If one attaches himself directly to the activities of Kṛṣṇa consciousness and he has problem from family or other problem what he should do? BG 12.11

For one who has such a problem, it is advised that he sacrifice the accumulated result of his activities to some good cause. Such procedures are described in the Vedic rules.

59. How one can sacrifice the accumulated result of his activities to some good cause? BG 12.11

There are many descriptions of sacrifices and special functions for the full-moon day, and there is special work in which the result of one's previous action may be applied. Thus one may gradually become elevated to the state of knowledge.

60. How by the practice of giving up the fruits of one's activities one is sure to purify his mind gradually? BG 12.11

It is also found that when one who is not even interested in the activities of Kṛṣṇa consciousness gives charity to some hospital or some other social institution, he gives up the hard-earned results of his activities. That is also recommended here because by the practice of giving up the fruits of one's activities one is sure to purify his mind gradually, and in that purified stage of mind one becomes able to understand Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

61. Is Kṛṣṇa consciousness is dependent on any other experience? BG 12.11

Kṛṣṇa consciousness is not dependent on any other experience, because Kṛṣṇa consciousness itself can purify one's mind, but if there are impediments to accepting Kṛṣṇa consciousness, one may try to give up the results of his actions.

62. How one may try to give up the results of his actions? BG 12.11

In that respect, social service, community service, national service, sacrifice for one's country, etc., may be accepted so that some day one may come to the stage of pure devotional service to the Supreme Lord.

63. yataḥ pravṛttir bhūtānām what is the meaning of this verse? BG 12.11

if one decides to sacrifice for the supreme cause, even if he does not know that the supreme cause is Kṛṣṇa, he will come gradually to understand that Kṛṣṇa is the supreme cause by the sacrificial method.

64. How many kinds of devotional service are their and what are they? BG 12.12

there are two kinds of devotional service: the way of regulative principles and the way of full attachment in love to the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

65. by knowledge how one can be able to understand Lord? BG 12.12

For those who are actually not able to follow the principles of Kṛṣṇa consciousness it is better to cultivate knowledge, because by knowledge one can be able to understand his real position.

66. What sort of meditation is preferred if one is unable to engage in devotional service? BG 12.12

In the cultivation of knowledge there are processes which make one understand that one himself is the Supreme, and that sort of meditation is preferred if one is unable to engage in devotional service. If one is not able to meditate in such a way, then there are prescribed duties, as enjoined in the Vedic literature,

67. How By meditation one can be able to understand the Supreme Personality of Godhead? BG 12.12

Gradually knowledge will develop to the point of meditation. By meditation one can be able to understand the Supreme Personality of Godhead by a gradual process.

68. Who all should employ the result of karma for some good cause? BG 12.12

for the brāhmaṇas, kṣatriyas, vaiśyas and śūdras, which we shall find in the last chapter of Bhagavad-gītā. But in all cases, one should give up the result or fruits of labor; this means to employ the result of karma for some good cause.

69. In summary, to reach the Supreme Personality of Godhead, the highest goal how many process are there? BG 12.12

there are two processes: one process is by gradual development, and the other process is direct.

70. Which process is direct? BG 12.12

Devotional service in Kṛṣṇa consciousness is the direct method,

71. Which process is gradual development? BG 12.12

the other method involves renouncing the fruits of one's activities. Then one can come to the stage of knowledge, then to the stage of meditation, then to the stage of understanding the Supersoul, and then to the stage of the Supreme Personality of Godhead. One may take either the step-by-step process or the direct path.

72. Why the indirect process is not recommended for Arjuna? BG 12.12

because he is already at the stage of loving devotional service to the Supreme Lord. It is for others, who are not at this stage; for them the gradual process of renunciation, knowledge, meditation and realization of the Supersoul and Brahman should be followed.

73. as far as Bhagavad-gītā is concerned, why it is the direct method that is stressed? BG 12.12

Everyone is advised to take to the direct method and surrender unto the Supreme Personality of Godhead, Kṛṣṇa.

74. What is the transcendental qualifications of a pure devotee? BG 12.13-14

A pure devotee is never disturbed in any circumstances. Nor is he envious of anyone. Nor does a devotee become his enemy's enemy

75. What he thinks if a person becomes his enemy? BG 12.13-14

he thinks, "This person is acting as my enemy due to my own past misdeeds. So it is better to suffer than to protest.

76. Whenever a devotee is in distress or has fallen into difficulty what he thinks? Bg 12.13-14

he thinks that it is the Lord's mercy upon him. He thinks, "Thanks to my past misdeeds I should suffer far, far greater than I am suffering now. So it is by the mercy of the Supreme Lord that I am not getting all the punishment I am due. I am just getting a little, by the mercy of the Supreme Personality of Godhead

77. What pure devotee thinks that by the mercy of the Supreme Personality of Godhead? BG 12.13-14

he is always calm, quiet and patient, despite many distressful conditions. A devotee is also always kind to everyone, even to his enemy

78. What is Nirmama means? BG 12.13-14

Nirmama means that a devotee does not attach much importance to the pains and trouble pertaining to the body because he knows perfectly well that he is not the material body

79. Why a pure devotee does not identify with the body? BG 12.13-14

He does not identify with the body; therefore he is freed from the conception of false ego and is equipoised in happiness and distress. He is tolerant, and he is satisfied with whatever comes by the grace of the Supreme Lord. He does not endeavor much to achieve something with great difficulty

80. How a pure devotee is always joyful? BG 12.13-14

he is always joyful. He is a completely perfect mystic because he is fixed in the instructions received from the spiritual master, and because his senses are controlled he is determined.

81. How a pure devotee is not swayed by false arguments? BG 12.13-14

because no one can lead him from the fixed determination of devotional service. He is fully conscious that Kṛṣṇa is the eternal Lord, so no one can disturb him. All these qualifications enable him to fix his mind and intelligence entirely on the Supreme Lord

82. Why the Lord says that such a devotee is very dear to Him? BG 12.13-14

Such a standard of devotional service is undoubtedly very rare, but a devotee becomes situated in that stage by following the regulative principles of devotional service. Furthermore, the Lord says that such a devotee is very dear to Him, for the Lord is always pleased with all his activities in full Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

83. What are the more qualifications are further being described by Lord

No one is put into difficulty, anxiety, fearfulness or dissatisfaction by such a devotee. Since a devotee is kind to everyone, he does not act in such a way as to put others into anxiety.

84. if others try to put a devotee into anxiety? BG 12.15

he is not disturbed. It is by the grace of the Lord that he is so practiced that he is not disturbed by any outward disturbance. Actually because a devotee is always engrossed in Kṛṣṇa consciousness and engaged in devotional service, such material circumstances cannot move him

85. When a materialistic person becomes very happy ? BG 12.15

Generally a materialistic person becomes very happy when there is something for his sense gratification and his body, but when he sees that others have something for their sense gratification and he hasn't, he is sorry and envious.

86. Who is very dear to Kṛṣṇa? BG 12.15

When materialistic person is expecting some retaliation from an enemy, he is in a state of fear, and when he cannot successfully execute something he becomes dejected. A devotee who is always transcendental to all these disturbances is very dear to Kṛṣṇa.

87. How a devotee is clean both inwardly and outwardly? Bg 12.16

Money may be offered to a devotee, but he should not struggle to acquire it. If automatically, by the grace of the Supreme, money comes to him, he is not agitated. Naturally a devotee takes a bath at least twice in a day and rises early in the morning for devotional service. Thus he is naturally clean both inwardly and outwardly.

88. How a devotee is carefree? BG 12.16

A devotee is always expert because he fully knows the essence of all activities of life and he is convinced of the authoritative scriptures. A devotee never takes the part of a particular party; therefore he is carefree.

89. Why a pure devotee is never pained? BG 12.16

because he is free from all designations; he knows that his body is a designation, so if there are some bodily pains, he is free.

90. How a pure devotee does not endeavor for anything which is against the principles of devotional service? BG 12.16

For example, constructing a big building requires great energy, and a devotee does not take to such business if it does not benefit him by advancing his devotional service. He may construct a temple for the Lord, and for that he may take all kinds of anxiety, but he does not construct a big house for his personal relations.

91. What are the more qualities of a pure devotee? BG 12.17

A pure devotee is neither happy nor distressed over material gain and loss, nor is he very much anxious to get a son or disciple, nor is he distressed by not getting them.

92. If a pure devotee loses anything which is very dear to him what he will do? Bg 12.17

he does not lament.

93. if he does not get what he desires what he will do? BG 12.17

he is not distressed. He is transcendental in the face of all kinds of auspicious, inauspicious and sinful activities.

94. What a pure devotee risks for the satisfaction of the Supreme Lord? BG 12.17

He is prepared to accept all kinds of risks for the satisfaction of the Supreme Lord. Nothing is an impediment in the discharge of his devotional service. Such a devotee is very dear to Kṛṣṇa.

95. What is the nature of human society? BG 12.18-19

A devotee is always free from all bad association. Sometimes one is praised and sometimes one is defamed; that is the nature of human society. But a devotee is always transcendental to artificial fame and infamy, distress or happiness. He is very patient.

96. Why a pure devotee is called silent? BG 12.18-19

He is very patient. He does not speak of anything but the topics about Kṛṣṇa; therefore he is called silent.

97. Is Silence means that one should not speak? BG 12.18-19

Silent does not mean that one should not speak; silent means that one should not speak nonsense. One should speak only of essentials, and the most essential speech for the devotee is to speak for the sake of the Supreme Lord.

98. How a devotee is happy in all conditions? BG 12.18-19

sometimes he may get very palatable foodstuffs, sometimes not, but he is satisfied. Nor does he care for any residential facility. He may sometimes live underneath a tree, and he may sometimes live in a very palatial building; he is attracted to neither

99. Why a pure devotee is called fixed? BG 12.18-19

He is called fixed because he is fixed in his determination and knowledge. We may find some repetition in the descriptions of the qualifications of a devotee, but this is just to emphasize the fact that a devotee must acquire all these qualifications. Without good qualifications, one cannot be a pure devotee.

100. One who wants to be recognized as a devotee what should he do? BG 12.18-19

One who wants to be recognized as a devotee should develop the good qualifications. Of course he does not extraneously endeavor to acquire these qualifications, but engagement in Kṛṣṇa consciousness and devotional service automatically helps him develop them

101. The question of who is better - one who is engaged in the path of impersonal Brahman or one who is engaged in the personal service of the Supreme Personality of Godhead - was raised by Arjuna? BG 12.20

the Lord replied to him so explicitly that there is no doubt that devotional service to the Personality of Godhead is the best of all processes of spiritual realization.
