crossed his mind was not born of true discrimination. When *Rajas* overtakes a man, his understanding undergoes a corresponding distortion. A person of Arjuna's calibre bore evidence to this fact. It therefore fell to the lot of the Lord to cure him of this purposeless spirit of renunciation.

Tyaga of Sattyika Nature is Indispensable — 9-12 कार्यमित्येव यत्कर्म नियते क्रियतेऽर्जुन । सङ्गं त्यक्त्वा फर्ल चैंव स त्यागः सान्विको मतः ॥ ९ कार्यम् इति एव यत् कर्ष ति-य(म्)-तम् क्रि-यते-वर्जुन । सक्रम् खस्तु-स्थ फल्म् च एव सः खागः सान्विकः मतः ॥

kāryam ity eva yat karma niyatam kriyate 'rjuna \\\
sangam tyaktvā phalam cai 'va sa tyāgah sāttviko matah

कार्यम् kāryam ought to be done इति iti thus एव eva even यत् yat which कर्म karma action नियसम् niya tam obligatory क्रियते kriyate is performed अर्जुन arjuna O Arjuna सङ्गम् sangam attachment त्यक्तवा tyaktva abandoning फरूम् phalam fruits च ca and एव eva even सः salı that स्वानः tyägalı abandonment सान्त्विकः sättvikak असः matalı is regarded

Whatever obligatory work is done, O Arjuna, merely because it ought to be done, abandoning attachment and also fruit, that abandonment is deemed to be Sattvika.

The very performance of karma is abandoned both in the Tamasika Tyāga and Rajasika Tyāga. But such a suspension of work does not take place in the Sātīvika Tyāga. The execution of duty goes on unabated. All karmas, including the nitya karma,