

the world considered eternal : one leads to non-return ; by the other, one returns.

[The paths are eternal, because Samsâra is eternal.]

नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन ॥  
तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु योगयुक्तो भवार्जुन ॥२७॥

VIII. 27.

पार्थ O son of Prithâ एते these सृती two paths जानन् knowing कश्चन whosoever योगी Yogi न मुह्यति is not deluded तस्मात् therefore अर्जुन O Arjuna सर्वेषु in all कालेषु times योगयुक्तः steadfast in Yoga भव be (thou.)

No Yogi, O son of Prithâ, is deluded after knowing these paths. Therefore, O Arjuna, be thou steadfast in Yoga, at all times.

[ Knowing that one of the paths leads to Samsâra and the other to Moksha, the Yogi takes up the one leading to illumination and rejects the other. ]

वेदेषु यज्ञेषु तपःसु चैव  
दानेषु यत्पुण्यफलं प्रदिष्टम् ॥  
अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा  
योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यम् ॥२८॥

VIII. 28.

वेदेषु In the (study of the) Vedas यज्ञेषु in the (practice of) Yajnas तपःसु in the (practice of) austerities दानेषु in (giving) gifts एव also यत् what-ever पुण्यफलं meritorious effect प्रदिष्टम् is declared च and इदम् this विदित्वा having known योगी a Yogi तत् it सर्वं all अत्येति rises above आद्यं primeval परं supreme स्थानं abode उपैति goes to.