

is not affected thereby. Sanatana Dharma is like the gold while its varying applications are like its mintages. Smritis also have their limitations like the minted coins. But among the Smritis the mintage of the Gita is unique in itself. Its currency is not affected in any manner by extraneous changes. The duties of man enjoined in it are of a universal nature. Problems pertaining to life, individual as well as collective, are solved in it on the basis of fundamental principles. In this perishing world there are many problems which are of a persisting nature. The function of the Gita is to handle these persisting problems. Life has two aspects—the changeful and the changeless. The Bhagavad Gita is the master-key to both the aspects. It correctly reveals the phenomenal and the noumenal. For this reason this book is called the Smriti among the Smritis. It remains unalterable under all circumstances.

Exposition of the Sentence Sublime

There is a tenor common to all the great scriptures of the world. Directly or indirectly they are all exponents of the *mahā-vākya*, the Sentence Sublime. Now, what is this *mahā-vākya*? It proclaims the relationship between God and man. The Vedas contain four such proclamations. They are regarded the most sacred among inspired utterances. The most popular one among them is '*Tat tvam asi*'. This sentence contains three words. When literally translated it means 'That thou art'. In prose order it is 'Thou art That'. That you are not alien to God is the purport of this sublime sentence. In