

प्रस्तावना

INTRODUCTION

The Scriptural Trinity—Enshrined in the Mahabharata—God's grace versus earthly power—Life beset with problems—Allegory—Life and Message Inseparable—Sages Nara and Narayana—Intended for People of Arjuna's type—Why preached on the Battle-field?—Who recorded?—Gospel of slaughter—Book of dissension and disruption—Change over from the Pleasant to the Good—The Bhagavad Gita Upanishad—Brahma Vidya—Yoga Sastra—Method of Teaching—Sruti and Smriti—Exposition of the Sentence Sublime—Commentaries—The Best among the Commentaries—Classification of the commentaries—Vedānta—The way of Sri Krishna—Definition of God—The Scripture Universal

The Scriptural Trinity^{१२४}

Scriptures are indispensable to all religions. They save religions from mutation and from extinction. That faith which has no 'gospel for its guidance gets lost in a series of transformations. Finally it disintegrates and loses its individuality. But a faith that draws sanction and inspiration from a sacred book is able to hold its own. It has in such a holy document authoritative statements to encounter the opposition and meet the attacks of the heterodox.^२ All the religions of the world that have endured the ravages of time and of transformation have their own scriptures for anchorage.^३ That the Bible is the scripture of the Christians is well known even to those beyond the pale of the Christendom. The Qur-aan remains ever associated with the followers of the Islamic religion. The scripture of the Buddhist is the sacred collection of all the enlightened utterances of the Buddha, known as the Dhammapadam. The followers of all the other important religions may also be said to be more familiar with their sacred