

त्रैगुण्यविषया वेदा निस्त्रैगुण्यो भवार्जुन ॥

निर्द्वन्द्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् ॥४५॥

II. 45.

वेदाः The Vedas त्रैगुण्यविषयाः deal with the three Gunas अर्जुन Arjuna ( त्वं thou ) निस्त्रैगुण्यः free from the triad of Gunas भव be निर्द्वन्द्वः free from the pairs of opposites नित्यसत्त्वस्थः ever balanced निर्योगक्षेमः free from getting and keeping आत्मवान् established in the Self.

The Vedas deal with the three Gunas. Be thou free, O Arjuna, from the triad of the Gunas, free from the pairs of opposites, ever-balanced, free from ( the thought of ) getting and keeping, and established in the Self.

[ *The Vedas deal with* : That is to say, the Vedas treat of relativity. *Pairs of opposites* : *Dvanda*, all correlated ideas and sensations, e. g., good and bad, pleasure and pain, heat and cold, light and darkness etc.

*Guna* is a technical term of the Sankhya philosophy : also used in the same sense by the Vedanta. Prakriti or Nature is constituted of three Gunas ; Sattva ( equilibrium ), Rajas ( attraction ), Tamas ( inertia ). Prakriti is the three Gunas, *not* that she *has* them. Guna is wrongly translated as quality ; it is substance as well as quality, matter *and* force. Wherever there is name and form, there is Guna. Guna also means a rope, that which binds. ]

यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके ॥

तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः ॥४६॥

II. 46.

सर्वतः everywhere संप्लुतोदके being flooded उदपाने