

1. List the qualifications of the congratulator in a meeting of learned men (1)
2. Explain what is meant by 'personal realization'. (1)
3. List Çaunaka Āñi questions in verses 1-12.
4. Compare the different qualifications of the brāhmaëas and the parivrājakācāryas.(13)
5. How was Vyāsadeva able to see the anomalies of the age? (17-18)
6. Who are the greatest philanthropists? (17-18)
7. List the sages to whom the various parts of the Vedas were entrusted. (21-22)
8. What is the reason for the one Veda being divided into in many parts? (24)
9. What is the meaning of 'dvijabandhünää'? (25)
10. What is the purpose of the Mahābhārata? (25)
11. Why was Vyāsadeva not satisfied? (26-32)

1 = He must be the leader of the house and an elderly man. He must be vastly learned also.

2 = Personal realization does not mean that one should, out of vanity, attempt to show one's own learning by trying to surpass the previous ācārya. He must have full confidence in the previous ācārya, and at the same time he must realize the subject matter so nicely that he can present the matter for the particular circumstances in a suitable manner. The original purpose of the text must be maintained. No obscure meaning should be screwed out of it, yet it should be presented in an interesting manner for the understanding of the audience. This is called realization.

3 =

1-Please relate the pious message of Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam, which was spoken by the great and powerful sage Śukadeva Gosvāmī.1.4.2

-2 In what period and at what place was this first begun, and why was this taken up? 1.4.3

-3 From where did Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana Vyāsa, the great sage, get the inspiration to compile this literature?1.4.3

-4 How was he [Śrīla Śukadeva, the son of Vyāsa] recognized by the citizens when he entered the city of Hastināpura [now Delhi], after wandering in the provinces of Kuru and Jāṅgala, appearing like a madman, dumb and retarded?1.4.6

-5 How did it so happen that King Parīkṣit met this great sage, making it possible for this great transcendental essence of the Vedas [Bhāgavatam] to be sung to him? 1.4.7

-6 Why did he give up everything to sit down on the bank of the Ganges and fast until death?

-7 It is said that Mahārāja Parīkṣit is a great first-class devotee of the Lord and that his birth and activities are all wonderful. Please tell us about him.

-8 Why did he want to give up everything, including his life?

-9 Even though the Emperor [Parīkṣit] was free from all attachment to worldly possessions, how could he give up his mortal body, which was the shelter for others?

4 = The *brāhmaṇas* are meant to administer some fruitive sacrifices mentioned in the *Vedas*, but the *parivrājakācāryas*, or learned preachers, are meant to disseminate transcendental knowledge to one and all.

5 = through his transcendental vision

6 = The greatest philanthropists are those transcendentalists who represent the mission of Vyāsa, Nārada, Madhva, Caitanya, Rūpa, Sarasvatī, etc. They are all one and the same.

7=

Sama	Jaimini
Rg	Paila Ṛṣi
Yajaur	Vaiśampāyana
Atarva	Sumantu Muni Aṅgirā

8 = so that they may be practically followed by less intelligent persons in the modes of passion and ignorance.

9 = *dvija-bandhūnām* — of the friends of the twice-born

10 = The purpose of the *Mahābhārata* is to administer the purpose of the *Vedas*, and therefore within this *Mahābhārata* the summary *Veda* of *Bhagavad-gītā* is placed.

11 = Undoubtedly Śrīla Vyāsadeva was complete in all the details of Vedic achievements. Purification of the living being submerged in matter is made possible by the prescribed activities in the *Vedas*, but the ultimate achievement is different. Unless it is attained, the living being, even though fully equipped, cannot be situated in the transcendently normal stage. Śrīla Vyāsadeva appeared to have lost the clue and therefore felt dissatisfaction.

