🕉 श्री परमात्मने नमः ॥

Om Śrīparamātmane namaḥ ||

अथ षोडशोऽध्यायः॥

Atha Ṣoḍaśo'dhyāyaḥ||

देवासुरसम्पद्धिभागयोगः॥

Daivāsurasampadvibhāgayogaḥ ||

श्रीभगवानुवाच ॥

Śrībhagavānuvācall

अभयं सत्त्वसंशुद्धिः ज्ञानयोगव्यवस्थितिः।

दानं दमश्च यज्ञश्च स्वाध्यायस्तप आर्जवम् ॥ १ ॥

abhayam sattvasamśuddhiḥ jñānayogavyavasthitiḥ | dānam damaśca yajñaśca svādhyāyastapa ārjavam | | 1||

The Blessed Lord said:

Fearlessness, purity of heart, steadfastness in the Yoga-of-Knowledge, alms-giving, control of the senses, sacrifice, study of the Śāstras, and straightforwardness...

अहिंसा सत्यमक्रोधः त्यागश्शान्तिरपैशुनम्।

दयाभूतेष्वलोलुभ्वं मार्दवं हीरचापलम् ॥ २॥

ahimsā satyamakrodhaḥ tyāgaśśāntirapaiśunam | dayābhūteṣvaloluptvam mārdavam hrīracāpalam | | 2 | |

Harmlessness, truth, absence of anger, renunciation, peacefulness, absence of crookedness, compassion to beings, non-covetousness, gentleness, modesty, absence of fickle-mindedness...

तेजः क्षमा धृतिश्शोचं अद्रोहो नातिमानिता।

भवन्ति सम्पदं देवीं अभिजातस्य भारत॥ ३॥

tejaḥ kṣamā dhṛtiśśaucam adroho nātimānitā | bhavanti sampadam daivīm abhijātasya bhārata | | 3||

Vigour, forgiveness, fortitude, purity, absence of hatred, absence of pride – these belong to the one born for the Divine Estate, O Bhārata.

दम्भो दर्पोऽभिमानश्च क्रोधः पारुष्यमेव च।

अज्ञानं चाभिजातस्य पार्थं सम्पदमासुरीम् ॥ ४॥

dambho darpo'bhimānaśca krodhaḥ pāruṣyameva cal ajñānaṁ cābhijātasya pārtha sampadamāsurīm | | 4||

Hypocrisy, arrogance and self-conceit, anger and also harshness and ignorance, belong to one who is born, O Pārtha, for a demoniac-Estate.

देवी सम्पद्विमोक्षाय निबन्धायासुरी मता।

मा शुचस्सम्पदं देवीं अभिजातोऽसि पाण्डव ॥ ५॥

daivī sampadvimokṣāya nibandhāyāsurī matā | mā śucassampadam daivīm abhijāto'si pāṇḍava | | 5||

The divine nature is deemed for liberation, the demoniacal for bondage; grieve not, O $P\bar{a}n\dot{q}ava$, you are born with divine qualities.

द्वौ भृतसर्गौं लोकेऽस्मिन् दैव आसुर एव च।

दैवो विस्तरशः प्रोक्तः आसुरं पार्थ मे शृणु ॥ ६॥

dvau bhūtasargau loke'smin daiva āsura eva cal daivo vistaraśaḥ proktaḥ āsuraṁ pārtha me śṛṇu | | 6||

There are two types of beings in this world, the 'divine' and the 'demoniacal'; the divine have been described at length; hear from Me, O Pārtha, of the demoniacal.

प्रवृत्तिं च निवृत्तिं च जना न विदुरासुराः।

न शौचं नापि चाचारः न सत्यं तेषु विद्यते ॥ ७ ॥

pravṛttim ca nivṛttim ca janā na vidurāsurāḥ | na śaucam nāpi cācāraḥ na satyam teṣu vidyate | | 7||

The demoniac know not what to do and what to refrain from; neither purity, nor right conduct, nor truth is found in them.

असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्।

अपरस्परसम्भृतं किमन्यत्कामहैतुकम् ॥ ८॥

asatyamapratistham te jagadāhuranīśvaram | aparasparasambhūtam kimanyatkāmahaitukam | | 8||

They say, "the universe is without Truth (unreal). It has no (moral) basis, without a God. It is born of mutual union brought about by passion. What other cause can there be?"

एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य नष्टात्मानोऽल्पबुद्धयः।

प्रभवन्त्युग्रकर्माणः क्षयाय जगतोऽहिताः॥ ९॥

etām dṛṣṭimavaṣṭabhya naṣṭātmāno'lpabuddhayaḥl prabhavantyugrakarmāṇaḥ kṣayāya jagato'hitāḥ | | 9||

Holding this view, these ruined souls of small intellect and fierce deeds, come forth as the ememies of the world, for its destruction.

काममाश्रित्य दुष्पूरं दम्भमानमदान्विताः।

मोहादुगृहीत्वाऽसदुग्राहान् प्रवर्तन्तेऽश्चचिव्रताः॥ १०॥

kāmamāśritya duṣpūram dambhamānamadānvitāḥ l mohādgṛhītvā'sadgrāhān pravartante'śucivratāḥ | 10 | l

Filled with insatiable desires, full of hypocrisy, pride and arrogance, holding evil ideas through delusion, they work with impure resolves.

चिन्तामपरिमेयां च प्रलयान्तामुपाश्रिताः।

कामोपभोगपरमाः एतावदिति निश्चिताः॥ ११॥

cintāmaparimeyām ca pralayāntāmupāśritāḥ | kāmopabhogaparamāḥ etāvaditi niścitāḥ || 11||

Giving themselves over to immeasurable cares ending only with death, regarding gratification of lust as their highest aim, and feeling sure that, that is all (that matters).

आशापाशशतैर्बद्धाः कामकोधपरायणाः।

ईहन्ते कामभोगार्थ अन्यायेनार्थसञ्चयान् ॥ १२॥

āśāpāśaśatairbaddhāḥ kāmakrodhaparāyaṇāḥ |

īhante kāmabhogārtham anyāyenārthasañcayān | | 12 | |

Bound by a hundered ties of hope, given to lust and anger, they do strive to obtain by unlawful means hoards of wealth for sensual enjoyments.

इदमद्य मया लब्धं इमं प्राप्स्ये मनोरथम्।

इदमस्तीदमपि मे भविष्यति पुनर्धनम् ॥ १३ ॥

idamadya mayā labdham imam prāpsye manoratham | idamastīdamapi me bhaviṣyati punardhanam | | 13||

"This has today been gained by me" – "this desire I shall obtain" – this is mine"- and "this wealth shall also be mine in the future."

असौ मया हतरशत्रुः हनिष्ये चापरानि ।

ईश्वरोऽहमहं भोगी सिद्धोऽहं बलवान्सुखी ॥ १४॥

asau mayā hataśśatruḥ hanişye cāparānapi |

īśvaro'hamaham bhogī siddho'ham balavānsukhī | 14||

"That enemy has been slain by me" – "and others also shall I destroy" – "I am the Lord" – "I am the enjoyer" - "I am perfect, powerful and happy."

आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोऽन्योऽस्ति सदृशो मया।

यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्ये इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः॥ १५॥

āḍhyo'bhijanavānasmi ko'nyo'sti sadṛśo mayā| yakṣye dāsyāmi modiṣye ityajñānavimohitāḥ | | 15||

"I am rich and well-born – Who else is equal to me? – I will give (alms, money) – I will rejoice." Thus are they, deluded by 'ignorance'.

अनेकचित्तविभ्रान्ताः मोहजालसमावृताः।

प्रसक्ताः कामभोगेषु पतन्ति नरकेऽशुचौ ॥ १६ ॥

anekacittavibhrāntāḥ mohajālasamāvṛtāḥ |

prasaktāḥ kāmabhogeṣu patanti narake'śucau | 16||

Bewildered by many a fancy, entangled in the snare of delusion, addicted to the gratification of lust, they fall into a foul hell.

आत्मसम्भावितास्स्तब्धाः धनमानमदान्विताः।

यजन्ते नामयज्ञैस्ते दम्भेनाविधिपूर्वकम् ॥ १७ ॥

ātmasambhāvitāsstabdhāḥ dhanamānamadānvitāḥ | yajante nāmayajñaiste dambhenāvidhipūrvakam || 17||

Self-conceited, stubborn, filled with pride and drunk with wealth, they perform sacrifices in name (only) out of ostentation, contrary to scriptural ordinance.

अहंकारं बलं दर्पं कामं कोधं च संश्रिताः।

मामात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषन्तोऽभ्यसूयकाः॥ १८॥

ahankāram balam darpam kāmam krodham ca samśritāh | māmātmaparadehesu pradvisanto'bhyasūyakāh | | 18||

Given to egoism, power, haughtiness, lust and anger, these malicious people hate Me in their own boies, and in those of others.

तानहं द्विषतः क्रूरान् संसारेषु नराधमान्।

क्षिपाम्यजस्त्रमशुभान् आसुरीष्वेव योनिषु ॥ १९॥

tānaham dviṣataḥ krūrān samsāreṣu narādhamān | kṣipāmyajasramaśubhān āsurīṣveva yoniṣu | | 19||

These cruel haters, worst among men in the world, I hurl these evil-doers for ever into the wombs of the demons only.

आसुरीं योनिमापन्नाः मूढा जन्मनि जन्मनि ।

मामप्राप्येव कौन्तेय ततो यान्त्यधमां गतिम् ॥ २०॥

āsurīm yonimāpannāḥ mūḍhā janmani janmani | māmaprāpyaiva kaunteya tato yāntyadhamām gatim | | 20||

Entering into demoniacal wombs, and deluded, not attaining to Me, birth ater birth, they thus fall, O Kaunteya, into a condition still lower than that.

त्रिविधं नरकस्येदं द्वारं नाशनमात्मनः।

कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभः तस्मादेतत्त्रयं त्यजेत्॥ २१॥

trividham narakasyedam dvāram nāśanamātmanaḥ | kāmaḥ krodhastathā lobhaḥ tasmādetattrayam tyajet || 21||

These three are the gates of hell, destructive of the Self – lust, anger and greed; therefore, one should abandon these three.

एतैर्विमुक्तः कौन्तेय तमोद्वारैस्त्रिभिर्नरः।

आचरत्यात्मनश्रेयः ततो याति परां गतिम् ॥ २२ ॥

etairvimuktaḥ kaunteya tamodvāraistribhirnaraḥ | ācaratyātmanaśśreyaḥ tato yāti parāṁ gatim || 22||

The man who is liberated from these three gates to darkness, O Kaunteya, practises what is good for him and thus goes to the Supreme Goal.

यश्शास्त्रविधिमुत्सुज्य वर्तते कामकारतः॥

न स सिद्धिमवाप्नोति न सुखं न परां गतिम्॥ २३॥

yaśśāstravidhimutsṛjya vartate kāmakārataḥ 📙

na sa siddhimavāpnoti na sukham na parām gatim | 23 | |

He who, having cast aside the ordinance of the scriptures, acts under the impulse of desire, attains neither perfection, nor happiness, nor the Supreme Goal.

तस्माच्छास्त्रं प्रमाणं ते कार्याकार्यव्यवस्थितौ।

ज्ञात्वा शास्त्रविधानोक्तं कर्म कर्तुमिहार्हीस ॥ २४ ॥

tasmācchāstram pramāṇam te kāryākāryavyavasthitau | jñātvā śāstravidhānoktam karma kartumihārhasi | | 24||

Therefore, let the Scriptures be your authority, in determining what ought to be done and what ought not to be done. Having known what is said in the commandments of the Scripture, you should act here (in this world).

ॐ तत्सत् इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतासु उपनिषत्सु ब्रह्मविद्यायां योगशास्त्रे श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसम्वादे

दैवासुरसम्पद्विभागयोगो नाम षोडशोऽध्यायः॥

Om tatsat iti Śrīmadbhagavadgītāsu upaniṣatsu brahmavidyāyām yogaśāstre Śrīkṛṣṇārjunasamvāde Daivāsurasampadvibhāgayogo nāma soḍaśo'dhyāyaḥ ||