

God Talks With Arjuna The Bhagavad Gita Paramahansa Yogananda

God Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita

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God Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita is a posthumously published non-fiction book by the Indian yogi and guru Paramahansa Yogananda (1893-1952). It is a two-volume work containing an English translation and commentary of the Bhagavad Gita. It explicates the Bhagavad Gita's psychological, spiritual, and metaphysical elements. It was originally published in 1995 in Los Angeles by the Self Realization Fellowship, and later published in other countries and languages. The book is significant in that unlike other explications of the Bhagavad Gita, which focused on karma yoga, jnana yoga, and bhakti yoga in relation to the Gita, Yogananda's work stresses the training of one's mind, or raja yoga. The full title of the two-volume work is God Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita - Royal Science of...

Bhagavad Gita (disambiguation)

commentary of the Bhagavad Gita by A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada
God Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita by Paramahansa Yogananda
Bhagavad Gita (Sargeant)

The Bhagavad Gita a Hindu scripture in Sanskrit that is part of the Mahabharata.

Bhagavad Gita may also refer to:

The Song Celestial by Sir Edwin Arnold

Bhagavad Gita - Song of God by Swami Prabhavananda and Christopher Isherwood

Bhagavad-Gītā as It Is, a translation and commentary of the Bhagavad

Gita by A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

God Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita by Paramahansa Yogananda

Bhagavad Gita (Sargeant), a 1979 translation of the scripture by Winthrop Sargeant

Bhagavad Gita (film), a 1993 film by G. V. Iyer

Bhagavad Gita

on 30 November 2007. Paramahansa Yogananda's commentary on the Bhagavad Gita called God Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita has been translated into

The Bhagavad Gita (; Sanskrit: भगवद्गीता, IPA: [ˈbʱəɡəvəd ˈɡiːtɑː], romanized: bhagavad-gītā, lit. 'God's song'), often referred to as the Gita (IAST: gītā), is a Hindu scripture, dated to the second or first century BCE, which forms part of the epic poem Mahabharata. The Gita is a synthesis of various strands of Indian religious thought, including the Vedic concept of dharma (duty, rightful action); samkhya-based yoga and jnana (knowledge); and bhakti (devotion). Among the Hindu traditions, the text holds a unique pan-Hindu influence as the most prominent sacred text and is a central text in Vedanta and the Vaishnava Hindu tradition.

While traditionally attributed to the sage Veda Vyasa, the Gita is historiographically regarded as a composite work by multiple authors. Incorporating teachings...

Paramahansa Yogananda

Fellowship. Retrieved August 18, 2023. Yogananda, Paramahansa (1995). God Talks With Arjuna - The Bhagavad Gita p.xii/1130. Los Angeles, CA: Self-Realization

Paramahansa Yogananda (born Mukunda Lal Ghosh; January 5, 1893 – March 7, 1952) was an Indian and American Hindu monk, yogi, and guru who founded the Self-Realization Fellowship (SRF)/Yogoda Satsanga Society of India (YSS), a religious meditation and Kriya Yoga organization, to disseminate his teachings. A chief disciple of the yoga guru Swami Sri Yukteswar Giri, he was sent by his lineage to spread yogic teachings to the West. He immigrated to the US at the age of 27, intending to demonstrate a unity between Eastern and Western religions and advocate for a balance between Western material growth

and Indian spirituality. His longstanding influence on the American yoga movement, and especially the yoga culture of Los Angeles, led yoga experts to consider him the "Father of Yoga in the West...

Paramahansa Yogananda bibliography

paperback and hardback The Yoga of the Bhagavad Gita, compression from the two volumes of God Talks With Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita, 2007, ISBN 978-0-87612-033-0

This is a bibliography of the works of Paramahansa Yogananda, published by his worldwide spiritual organization Self-Realization Fellowship/Yogoda Satsanga Society of India. He began his spiritual work in India in 1917 and named it Yogoda Satsanga Society of India. When he came to the United States in 1920, he founded Self-Realization Fellowship. Today the international headquarters of Self-Realization Fellowship/Yogoda Satsanga Society of India is in Los Angeles, California.

Kriya Yoga school

(November-December 1996). "Yogananda's Gita". Yoga Journal (131): 122. Paramahansa Yogananda (1995). God Talks With Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita First Edition. Self-Realization

Kriya Yoga (Sanskrit: कृिया योग) is a yoga system which consists of multiple levels of pranayama, mantra, and mudra, intended to rapidly accelerate spiritual development and engender a profound state of tranquility and God-communion. It is described by its practitioners as an ancient yoga system revived in modern times by Lahiri Mahasaya, who claimed to be initiated by a guru, Mahavatar Babaji, circa 1861 in the Himalayas. Kriya Yoga was brought to international awareness by Paramahansa Yogananda's 1946 book Autobiography of a Yogi and through Yogananda's introductions of the practice to the West from 1920.

The Second Coming of Christ (book)

The Second Coming of Christ is a posthumously published non-fiction book by the Indian yogi and guru Paramahansa Yogananda (1893-1952), with commentary

The Second Coming of Christ is a posthumously published non-fiction book by the Indian yogi and guru Paramahansa Yogananda (1893-1952), with commentary on passages from the four Gospels. The

full title of the two-volume work is *The Second Coming of Christ: The Resurrection of the Christ Within You—A revelatory commentary on the original teachings of Jesus*.

Paramahansa

Paramahansa, Paramahansa, and Paramahansa as equivalent transliterations. Yogananda, Paramahansa. God Talks with Arjuna

The Bhagavad Gita. Self-Realization - Paramahansa (Sanskrit: परमहंस), also spelled paramahansa or paramhansa, is a Sanskrit religious-theological title of honour applied to Hindu spiritual teachers who have become enlightened. The title literally means "supreme swan". The swan is equally at home on land and on water; similarly, the true sage is equally at home in the realms of matter and of spirit. To be in divine ecstasy and simultaneously to be actively wakeful is the paramahansa state; the 'royal swan' of the soul floats in the cosmic ocean, beholding both its body and the ocean as manifestations of the same Spirit. The word 'Paramahansa' signifies one who is Awakened in all realms. Paramahansa is the highest level of spiritual development in which a union with ultimate reality has been attained by a sannyasi.

Self-Realization Fellowship

sandiegotemple.org. Retrieved 12 April 2023. Yogananda, Paramahansa (1995). God Talks With Arjuna

The Bhagavad Gita. Los Angeles, California: Self-Realization Fellowship - Self-Realization Fellowship (SRF) is a worldwide religious organization founded in 1920 by Paramahansa Yogananda, the Indian guru who authored *Autobiography of a Yogi*. Before moving to the United States, Yogananda began his spiritual work in India in 1917 and named the organization Yogoda Satsanga Society of India (YSS). He moved to the West in 1920 and in 1925 established SRF's headquarters at Mount Washington, Los Angeles, California. Before his return visit to India in 1935, he legally incorporated SRF in the United States, designating it as the only organization to carry on his work—to care for and disseminate his teachings.

Yogananda's teachings include meditation techniques intended to promote awareness of God and one's soul. SRF conveys these techniques through a home-study course, and...

Bhurishravas

February 2024. God Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita: A new translation and commentary by Paramahansa Yogananda. Self-Realization Fellowship, 1995, page

Bhoorishravas (Sanskrit: भूरिश्रवस / भूरिश्रवस) was a prince of a minor kingdom in the kingdom of Bahlika and played a role in the Mahabharata epic. Bhurishravas has many different spellings, including "Bhoorisravas(a)", "Bhurisravas(a)", "Bhurishravsa", etc.

Bhurishrava was the grandson of King Bahlika, who was the elder brother of Shantanu. He had three children: Pratip, Prayanja and an unnamed daughter.

Bhurishravas' father, Somadatta, once clashed with another prince called Sini. When Devaki, the mother of Lord Krishna, was still unwed, many princes competed for her hand in marriage, including Somadatta and Sini, who fought a great battle over her. Sini, fighting on behalf of Vasudeva won the battle. This incident launched a hatred between the Sini and Somadatta families, leading to a...

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