

Karma Yoga Śloka Saṅgrahaḥ

Dhyāna Śloka

Pārāśaryavacaḥ sarojamamalam
gītārthagandhotkaṭam
nānākhy ānakakesaram harikathā
sambhodhanābodhitam,
Loke sajjanaṣaṭpadairaharahāḥ
pepīyamānam mudā
bhūyādbhāratapaṅkajam kalimala
pradhvaṁsinaḥ śreyase.

May this lotus of the Mahabharata, born in the lake of the words of the son of Parasara(Vyasa), sweet with the fragrance of the meaning of Gita, with many stories as its stamens, fully opened by the discourses on Hari, the destroyer of the sins of Kali, and drunk joyously day by day, by the bees of good men in the world become the bestower of good to us.

Now the Compilation of the verses of Karma Yoga from Bhagavadgita

1

Atha Srīmad Bhagavadgītāsu

Karma Yoga Sloka Sangrahaḥ

Arjuna Uvāca

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 3, Verse 1

arjuna uvācha

jyāyasī chet karmaṇas te

matā buddhir janārdana,

tat kiṁ karmaṇi ghore mām

niyojayasi keśhava

Arjuna said: O Krishna! If your belief is that knowledge is superior to action, then why do you engage me in this dreadful act of battle?

2

Srī Bhagāvanu vāca

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 3, Verse 4

na karmaṇām anārambhāt

naiṣhkarmaṇ puruṣho 'śhnute,

na cha sannyasanād eva

siddhiṁ samadhigachchhati

Man does not match the actionless state of Brahman by mere non-performance of work, nor does he attain perfection by renunciation only.

3

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 3, Verse 5

na hi kaśhchit kṣhaṇam api

jātu tiṣṭhatyakarma-kṛit,

kāryate hyavaśhaḥ karma

sarvaḥ prakṛiti-jair guṇaiḥ

No one can live even for a moment without doing work. Everyone without his will is made to do work by the qualities born of Prakriti.

4

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 3, Verse 6

karmendriyāṇi samyamya

ya āste manasā smaran,

indriyārthān vimūḍhātmā

mithyāchāraḥ sa uchyate

The man of deluded understanding who restraining the organs of the action sits contemplating the sense objects with the mind is called a hypocrite.

5

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 3, Verse 7

yas tvindriyāṇi manasā
niyamyārabhate 'rjuna,
karmendriyaiḥ karma-yogam
asaktaḥ sa viśiṣhyate

But, O Arjuna! he who controls the senses with the mind, and commences the discipline of Karma yoga by his organs of action without attachment, is the best.

6

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 18, Verse 25

anubandhaṁ kṣayaṁ hinsām
anapekṣhya cha pauraṣham,
mohād ārabhyate karma
yat tat tāmasam uchyate

Whatever action is undertaken from delusion, without regard to consequences of loss (of money etc), injury (to himself and others), and (one's own) ability, is declared Tamasic (Karma).

7

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 18, Verse 24

yat tu kāmepsunā karma
sāhankārena vā punaḥ,
kriyate bahulāyāsaṁ
tad rājasam udāhṛitam

That action which is done by one longing for desires, or again with egotism, or with much effort, is declared to be Rajasic (Karma).

8

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 18, Verse 23

niyataṁ saṅga-rahitam
arāga-dveṣhataḥ kṛitam,
aphala-prepsunā karma
yat tat sāttvikam uchyate

Ordained by the Sastras, that action, performed by one not desirous of the fruit, without attachment, free from love and hate, is called Sattvic karma.

9

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 2, Verse 47

karmaṇy-evādhikāras te
mā phaleṣhu kadāchana,
mā karma-phala-hetur bhūr
mā te saṅgo 'stvakarmaṇi

You have the right to work only, and not to the fruits of work. Let not the fruit of action be your motive, nor let your attachment be to inaction.

10

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 4, Verse 16

kiṁ karma kim akarmeti
kavayo 'pyatra mohitāḥ,
tat te karma pravakṣyāmi
yaj jñātvā mokṣhyase 'śhubhāt

What is action, and what is not action? In this matter, even the wise are deluded. I will teach you that action knowing which you shall be liberated from evil.

11

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 4, Verse 17

karmaṇo hyapi boddhavyaṁ
boddhavyaṁ cha vikarmaṇaḥ,
akarmaṇaśh cha boddhavyaṁ
gahanā karmaṇo gatiḥ

The nature of action (enjoined by the Sastras) and of wrong action (prohibited by the Sastras) and also of inaction should be known, because deep and difficult to understand is the path of action.

12

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 2, Verse 48

yoga-sthaḥ kuru karmāṇi
saṅgaṁ tyaktvā dhanañjaya,
siddhy-asiddhyoḥ samo bhūtvā
samatvaṁ yoga uchyate

O Arjuna! Steadfast in Yoga, giving up all attachment, unmindful of success or failure, do your work. Such equanimity of mind is called Yoga.

13

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 2, Verse 50;

buddhi-yukto jahātīha
ubhe sukṛita-duṣhkṛite,
tasmād yogāya yujyasva
yogaḥ karmasu kauśhalaṁ

The man of equanimity born of wisdom releases himself both from good and bad even in this life. Therefore strive for nishkama karma with an equal mind. Yoga is skill in action.

14

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 4, Verse 18

karmaṇyakarma yaḥ paśhyed
akarmaṇi cha karma yaḥ,
sa buddhimān manuṣhyeṣhu
sa yuktaḥ kṛitsna-karma-kṛit

Who sees action in inaction and inaction in action, he is the wise man, the yogi, the doer of all actions among men.

15

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 4, Verse 20

tyaktvā karma-phalāsaṅgaṁ
nitya-tṛipto nirāśhrayaḥ,
karmaṇyabhipravṛitto 'pi
naiva kiñchit karoti saḥ

He who has given up attachment to the fruits of work, who is ever content, who does not depend upon anything, though engaged in action does not verily do anything.

16

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 3, Verse 19

tasmād asaktaḥ satataṁ
kāryaṁ karma samāchara,
asakto hyācharan karma
param āpnoti pūruṣaḥ

Therefore that work which should be done, do it well always without attachment. He who performs all the prescribed duties in a detached spirit will attain the Supreme.

17

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 2, Verse 51

karma-jaṁ buddhi-yuktā hi
phalaṁ tyaktvā manīṣiṇaḥ,

janma-bandha-vinirmuktāḥ

padam̐ gachchhanty-anāmayam

Wise men endowed with equanimity, having abandoned the fruits of action, go to the abode beyond all sorrow and evil.

18

Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 2, Verse 70

āpūryamāṇam achala-pratiṣṭhām

samudram āpaḥ praviśhanti yadvati

tadvat kāmā yaṁ praviśhanti sarve

sa śhāntim āpnoti na kāma-kāmī

As the ocean is filled with water flowing into it from all sides and remains immovable, so the man into whom all desires flow, but is not a bit affected attains peace and not the man who craves the desires.

Om tat sad iti

Śrīmad Bhagavadgītāsu Upaniṣatsu

Brahmavidyāyām Yogaśāstre

Sri Kṛṣṇārjuna samvāde

Karma yoga sloka-saṅgrahaḥ

Hariḥ Om Tat Sat.