

minds to and seek refuge in Him joyously and devoutly have nothing to fear from any quarter.

27. The interruption to amorous dalliance will take place at the proper time, not now, O Brahmā. Any task carried out at the proper time shall be crowned with success, not otherwise.

28. If the enjoyment is desired by Śiva who can check it? When another thousand years are completed He will desist from it, out of his own will.

29. If any one separates the copulated pair by a tricky expedient, he will have the pangs of separation from his wife and sons in every birth.

30. He will fall from perfect wisdom. His glory will be destroyed. He will lose his fortune. That sinner after his death will suffer the tortures of the hell Kālasūtra¹²⁹ for a hundred thousand years.

31. The sage Durvāsa¹³⁰ separated Indra in copulation with Rambhā¹³¹ and the sage got separation from his wife as a result thereof.

32. He took another woman as his wife and thus put an end to the pangs of separation lasting for a thousand years of the gods.

33. Brhaspati hindered Kāma in copulation with Ghṛtācī¹³² but within six months the moon abducted his wife.

34. He then propitiated Śiva, fought a battle over Tārā, enjoyed her even as she was pregnant and tried to dispel his pangs of separation.

35. The sage Gautama forced the moon in the company of Rohiṇī to desist from sexual dalliance and he suffered the pangs of separation from his wife.

36-37. Hariścandra expelled a ploughman in copulation with a Śūdra woman, to wander in a lonely forest. Listen

129. Kālasūtra is one of several hells wherein the wicked are tortured. For details see Viṣṇu Purāṇa II. 214.

130. Durvāsa, the son of Atri and Anasūyā was a sage of irascible temper.

131. Rambhā, a celestial damsel is represented as the type of female beauty. She was one of the rarities produced at the churning of the ocean.

132. Ghṛtācī, a celestial damsel, was known for her rare beauty and charms.