

30. When he was created along with attendants he began asking "What shall I do?". The entire annihilation of Dakṣa's sacrifice and the disgrace of every one present there was the order issued by Śiva.

31. The lord of the Gaṇas (Virabhadra) accompanied by his soldiers reached the place immediately after receiving the orders.

32. They worked a great havoc there. Virabhadra chastised everyone and spared none.

33. After defeating Viṣṇu and the Devas with strenuous effort, the chief of Gaṇas cut off the head of Dakṣa and consigned it to the sacrificial fire.

34. Working great havoc he destroyed the sacrifice. Then he came back to the mountain and bowed to Lord Śiva.

35. Even as the whole of the world of Devas was witnessing, the process of destruction of the sacrifice was carried out by Virabhadra and others, the followers of Rudra.

36. The policy in agreement with what is laid down in the Vedas and Smṛtis is this, O Sage, which you must note. When lord Rudra is angry, how can there be happiness in the world ?

37. On hearing his song of praise Rudra relented. Favourably disposed to the miserable that he was, he granted their request.

38. Śiva, the great lord, indulging in different sorts of divine sports, became sympathetic and merciful as before.

39. Dakṣa was resuscitated. The whole sacrifice was renewed under the instruction of the merciful Lord Śiva. All those present were honoured in due manner.

40. O sage, in that sacrifice Rudra was honoured by all the Gods with due devotion. They were highly delighted.

41. The flame of fire arising from the body of Sati and delighting the whole world fell on that mountain and it was duly worshipped.

42. The deity became famous as Jvālāmukhī yielding fruits of cherished desires. Even her very vision quells all sins.