

9. Then, in order to procreate subjects by way of coitus he married the daughter of Viraṇa at my bidding.

10. Then in his wife Viriṇī, Dakṣa Prajāpati begot sons named Haryaśvas.²⁵⁴

11. O sage, all those sons were devoted to their father and followed the Vedic path. They did not have separate virtues and practices.

12. Advised by their father, O dear one, the sons of Dakṣa went in the western direction for penance in order to create subjects (progeny).

13. There they came to the holy lake Nārāyaṇa where the celestial Sindhu has its confluence with the ocean.

14. On touching the holy water, their intellect was sharpened. The Dharma of holy ascetics eradicated all their impurities.

15. For making progenies flourish, the excellent sons of Dakṣa, fettered by the command of their father began to perform Tapas with steady resolve.

16. O Nārada, you came to know that they were performing penance for the sake of creation. You realised the intention of Viṣṇu and went there.

17. "O Haryaśvas, sons of Dakṣa, how is it that you have begun your attempts at creation without seeing the end of the earth?" So you asked them with respect.

18. They heard what you said eagerly. With their minds fixed on creation they deliberated on the proposal.

19. How can a person begin the work of creation putting faith in the Guṇas alone if he does not know the command of the father of Sacred Texts (which implies) turning back?

20. Having made up their minds unanimously, the intelligent sons bowed to you and circumambulated. They then proceeded ahead on a path never to turn back.

21. O sage Nārada, with your mind fixed on Śiva, and desirous of carrying out His orders you went to various worlds without any mental aberration.

254. Haryaśvas were the sons of the patriarch Dakṣa, five thousand in number, begotten by him for the purpose of peopling the earth. The sage Nārada dissuaded them from producing offspring and they dispersed themselves through the regions and never returned. H.M. P. 120.