

Brahmā said :—

47. On hearing this greatness of devotion, Satī, the daughter of Dakṣa, was delighted much and bowed to Śiva with pleasure.

48. O sage, again she asked with great devotion more about the subject as explained in the Śāstras which is pleasing and conducive to the uplift of all creatures.

49. She enquired about topics on virtue and righteous living, uplighting the creatures and the sacred lore on Yantras and Mantras²⁸⁹ together with their greatness.

50. On hearing the enquiry of Satī Śiva was delighted and He narrated them with pleasure in their entirety for raising the worldly creatures.

51. The sacred lore bearing on the subject, the glory and greatness of the illustrious lord, Śiva explained Himself with Yantras, with their five adjuncts.

52. He told her legendary stories, the greatness of the votaries, the norms of peoples of different castes and stages in life and the duties of kings, O great sage.

53. The duties of sons, wives etc. and their greatness, the imperishable system of Varnas and Āśramas²⁹⁰, the medical lore, and the astral lore, all beneficent to worldly creatures were explained by him.

54. Out of compassion for her, the great lord explained the science of palmistry and similar other lores to her.

55-56. Thus Satī and Śiva who are intrinsically the Supreme Brahman, who are the bestowers of happiness on the three worlds, who are omniscient, who are bent upon rendering help to the people, who appear as the personification of good qualities sported about in Kailāsa, in the Himālayas and other places.

289. On the explanation of Yantra and Mantra, see Note No. 47 p. 66.

290. The laws relating to four castes—Brāhmaṇa, Kṣatriya, Vaiśya and Śūdra and to four stages of life—the student, the householder, the anchorite and the religious mendicant are expounded in the code of Manu and are applicable to Indian Society alone.