

At the end of the war, Dhṛtarāṣṭra, when he met the sage Vyāsa, learnt it, along with the duties of a king 15. 43. 2-3 (*sa rājā rājadharmāṁś ca brahmopaniṣadāṁ tathā / avāptavān naraśreṣṭhaḥ ... dhṛtarāṣṭraḥ samāsādyā vyāsaṁ cāpi tapasvinam ||*).

Bhagavadgītā f. : Name of the 63rd *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha 1. 2. 56, 33, 70.

In it the highly intelligent Vāsudeva destroyed the turbidity of mind of Pārtha (Arjuna), arising out of confusion, by advancing arguments which taught the way that led to liberation (*kaśmalaṁ yatra pārthasya vāsudevo mahāmatih | mohajaṁ nāśayām āsa hetubhir mokṣadarśanaih*) 1. 2. 156; the incident is referred to in the summary of the events made by Dhṛtarāṣṭra for Saṁjaya 1. 1. 124 and by Vaiṣampāyana at 12. 336. 8 (*samupcḍheṣv anikeṣu kurupāṇḍavayor mṛdhe | arjune vīmanaske ca gītā bhagavatā svayam*); the *parvan* is related to the *adhyāyas* 6. 14 (in fact 23)-40.

Bhagavadyāna nt. : Name of the 54th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha 1. 2. 51, 33, 70.

Listed in the contents of the Udyoga-*parvan* as follows : where Kṛṣṇa, overcome by compassion and desiring peace, himself went to Hāstinapura, but his proposal, which was beneficial to both the parties, was rejected by Duryodhana; where, having come to know the evil design of Karṇa, Duryodhana and others, Kṛṣṇa manifested his mastery over the divine power to the assembled

kings (*yogeśvaratvaṁ kṛṣṇena yatra rājasu darśitam*) 1. 2. 145-147; referred to by Dhṛtarāṣṭra in his summary of the events made for Saṁjaya 1. 1. 118-120; the sub-*parvan* comprises the *adhyāyas* 5. 70-137.

Bhaviṣyat nt. : Name of the 100th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha 1. 2. 69, 33, 70.

Also mentioned at the end of the listing of the contents of the eighteen major *parvans* as one of the two supplements of the Bhārata (*khileṣu harivaṁśaś ca bhaviṣyaca prakīrtitam*) 1. 2. 233; described as highly wonderful among the Khilas (*khileṣu evādbhutaṁ mahat*) 1. 2. 69; related to the *adhyāyas* 114-118 of the Harivaṁśa.

Bhārata, Mahābhārata nt. : Name of the great epic composed by Vyāsa, who was also known as Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana; the title Bhārata once given to an abridgement of the original in 24000 *ślokaś* made by dropping the *upākhyānas* (*caturviṁśatisāhasrīm cakre bhāratasaṁhitām | upākhyānair vinā tāvud bhārataṁ procyate budhaiḥ ||*) 1. 1. 61; also called **Bhārati kathā** (*śroṭum pātram ca rājāṁś tvaṁ prāpyemāṁ bhāratiṁ kathām*) 1. 55. 3.

A. Contents and definition : It narrates the extensive life-story of the Kurus (*kurūṇāṁ caritaṁ mahat*) 1. 56. 1, or the full story of the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas (*kurūṇāṁ caritaṁ kṛtsnam pāṇḍavānām ca bhārata*) 18. 5. 25; or the history of Śaṁtanu (*yasya (i. e. śaṁtanoh) itihāso dyuimān mahābhāratam ucyate*) 1. 93. 46; Vaiṣampāyana summarized for Janamejaya its contents in three words, 'breach,