

is also the praise of Viṣṇu (*viṣṇuḥ samānukīrtanam*) 3. 195. 38; one who listens to it on *parvan* days becomes religious-minded (*dharmātmā*), gets sons, long life and fortitude; he has no fear from diseases and is free of anguish (*vigatajvaraḥ*) 3. 195. 38-39; the incident is narrated in the *adhyāyas* 3. 192-195.

Nakulākhyāna nt. : Name of an *ākhyāna* mentioned in the list of the contents of the *Āśvamedhikaparvan* 1. 2. 209.

The incident which occurred at the conclusion of the *Āśvamedha* sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira is narrated in the *adhyāyas* 1. 92-96.

Nalopākhyāna nt. : Name of an *upākhyāna* mentioned in the list of the contents of the *Āraṇyakaparvan* 1. 2. 109.

Described as most pious (*dharmīṣṭha*) and which causes the rise of compassion (in the hearer) (*karuṇodaya*); here is described the condition of Damayantī when Nala was overpowered by calamity (*damayantyāḥ śikhitir yatra nalasya vyaśanāgame*) 1. 2. 109; the *upākhyāna* is narrated in the *adhyāyas* 3. 50-78.

Nārādāgamana nt. : Name of the 95th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the *Bhārata* supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the *Parvasaṁgraha* 1. 2. 67.

The incident is mentioned in the narration of the contents of the *Āśramavāsa-parvan*; Nārada came to visit Yudhiṣṭhira and told him about the great destruction of the *Viṣṇis* 1. 2. 217; (Actually Nārada reported to Yudhiṣṭhira about the death of *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, *Gāndhārī* and *Kuntī* in the forest-fire (15. 45. 9-38); it was *Dārūka* who reported to the *Pāṇḍavas* about the destruc-

tion of the *Viṣṇis* 16. 6. 1); the *parvan* is related to the *adhyāyas* 15. 45-47.

Nārāyaṇakathā f. : See *Nārāyaṇīya*.

Nārāyaṇāstrasya mokṣaḥ : Name of the 72nd *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the *Bhārata* supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the *Parvasaṁgraha* 1. 2. 58 (*mokṣo nārāyaṇāstrasya parvānantaram ucyate*).

The incident of the release of the *Nārāyaṇāstra* by *Āśvatthāman*, enraged at the death of his father *Droṇa*, is mentioned in the narration of the contents of the *Droṇaparvan* 1. 2. 165, and in *Dhṛtarāṣṭra*'s summary of the events made for *Samjaya* 1. 1. 145; the *parvan* is related to the *adhyāyas* 7. 166-173.

Nārāyaṇīya nt., Nārāyaṇakathā f. : Name of an *ākhyāna* 12. 334. 12, or of a *kathā* 12. 327. 4; 12. 331. 7, 19; it comprises the *adhyāyas* 12. 321-337.

A. Characterizations : This section (or its parts) generally referred to as *ākhyāna* 12. 326. 113; 12. 331. 1; 12. 326. 121 (*ākhyānavara*, also 12. 337. 16); 12. 334. 2 (*bhagavadākhyāna*); 12. 334. 11 (*mahadākhyāna*), or as *kathā* 12. 326. 118; 12. 326. 115 (*kathāmṛta*) 12. 331. 4 (*kathāmṛta*) 12. 334. 4; 12. 335. 6; but occasionally also as *pūrāṇa* 12. 326. 112; 12. 329. 2; or *purāṇa* equal to *Veda* (in importance) (*purāṇam vedasaṁmitam*) 12. 326. 106; as old *itihāsa* (*itihāsam purāṭanam*) 12. 321. 7; as *dharmaśāhita* 12. 327. 4; as *brahma* 12. 326. 107; as a great *upaniṣad(a)*, together with the four Vedas, composed by *Nārāyaṇa* (*idaṁ mahopaniṣadam caturvedasamanvītam ... nārāyaṇamukhod-gitam*) 12. 326. 100-101; as *jñāna* pertain-