

dadṛśur nihatān raṇe 1. 2. 192); where the king, excellent among all those who upheld the law (viz. Yudhiṣṭhira 11. 26. 24-26), ordered cremation of kings to be done in accordance with the prescribed rites (*śāstrataḥ*) 1. 2. 191-193; the number of the *adhyāyas* in this *parvan* is said to be twentyseven, and the number of *ślokas* seven hundred and seventy five 1. 2. 194-195. [See *Strīparvan*¹]

Svayaṃvara : See *Pāñcālyāḥ svayaṃ-varam*.

Svargaparvan nt. : Name of the eighteenth *parvan* among the eighteen major *parvans* of the Bhārata 1. 2. 232-233 (*astā-daśaivam etāni parvāṇy uktāny aśeṣataḥ*).

Described as heavenly (*divya*) and super-human (*amānuṣa*) 1. 2. 232; its *adhyāyas* are counted to be five and *ślokas* two hundred 1. 2. 232. [See *Svargārohaṇika* with which this is identical]

Svargārohaṇika nt. : Name of the 98th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa for the Parvasaṃgraha 1. 2. 68 [See *Svargaparvan* with which this is identical]

Haṃsakākīya nt. : Name of an *ākhyāna* 1. 2. 170.

Listed in the contents of the *Karṇaparvan* where it occurs as a part of the harsh dialogue which took place between Karṇa and Śalya when they started out for war; the dialogue was full of abuse (*prayāṇe paruṣaś cātra saṃvādaḥ karṇaśalyayor / haṃsakākīyam ākhyānam atraivākṣe-pasaṃhitam*) 1. 2. 170; related to the *adhyāya* 8. 28.

Hayasīras nt. : Name of an *ākhyāna* (forming part of the *Nārāyaṇīya*) 12. 335. 72; it occurs in stanzas 12. 335. 3-70.

A. Description : Described as a *Purāṇa* equal in importance to the Veda (*purāṇam vedasaṃmitam*) 12. 335. 7; (*purāṇam vedasamitam*) 12. 335. 72; (*paurāṇam etad ākhyātam rūpaṃ varadam aiśvaram* 12. 335. 69). **B. Narration** : It was originally narrated by Vyāsa to king Yudhiṣṭhira (12. 335. 7), at the latter's request (12. 335. 8-9), and next by Vaiśaṃpāyana to Janamejaya 12. 335. 6-7, 72. **C. Contents** : The *ākhyāna* narrates how Hari-Nārāyaṇa (12. 335. 21, 23, 33, 53, 62-63, 67-69), also called Madhusūdana (12. 335. 64), Viśveśa (12. 335. 49), Īśāna (12. 335. 28), Bhagavant Puruṣa (12. 335. 43, 56), Puruṣottama 10. 335. 62, 65, Puruṣa (12. 335. 56), Śveta Puruṣa (12. 335. 60), and Prabhu 12. 335. 44, 49, 56 (*ādikaram prabhum*), assumed the form of a horse's head (*hayaśiras*) to retrieve the Vedas which were forcibly taken away by the demons Madhu and Kaiṭabha from Brahman 12. 335. 21-69. **D. Phalaśruti** : The studies of a Brāhmaṇa who listens or commits to memory this *ākhyāna* are never lost to him 12. 335. 70 (*yo hy etad brāhmaṇo nityam śṛṇuyād dhārayeta vā / na tasyādhyayanam nāśam upagacchet kadācana* //).

Haraṇahārīka nt. : Name of the 18th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasaṃgraha 1. 2. 38, 33, 70.

The title is explained by Nīla, on Bom. Ed. 1. 2. 46 as : *haraṇam dāyaḥ pāribarham iti yāvat / tasya hārīkā samānayanam*; it occurs after the *Subhadrāharaṇaparvan*