

feated; he goes away never to return (?) (*sarvaprāṇabhṛtām prāṇān yo 'ntakāle nirasyati | yasya vartmānuvartate mṛtyuvaivasvatāv ubhau || samyag anvīkṣatām buddhyā śāntayādhyātmanityayā | dhyānābhyāsābhīrāmāṇām yo 'mṛtatvāya kalpate || yaṁ samāsādyā vegena dīśām antaṁ prapedire | dakṣasya daśa putrāṇām sahasrāṇi prajāpateḥ || yena sṛṣṭaḥ (sṛṣṭaḥ?) parābhūto yāty eva na nivartate | parāvaho nāma paro vāyuḥ sa duratīkramaḥ ||* 12. 315. 49-52 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 328. 49-52 : *mṛtyuvaivasvatāv api yadanuredhinau tayoṛ api preraka ity arthaḥ | etena mṛtyugrastānām brahmādīnām tadadhīnatvaṁ kalmutikanyāyasiddham || 49 || bho adhyātmacintakāḥ ... śāntayā bāhyābhyantara-vīṣayebhya uparatayā buddhyā samyag aham brahmāsmi'ti vākyaṇusandhānapūrvakam anvīkṣatām śravaṇamananam anudhyānena paśyatām dhyānābhyāso niran-taram dhyānam eva abhīrāmam yeśāṁ teśāṁ yo 'mṛtatvāya mokṣāya kalpate || 50 || dīśo 'ntaṁ pratipedire brahmāṇḍam nirbhīdyā gatā ity arthaḥ || 51 ||*).

Parivaha m. : Name of the sixth of the seven winds.

A. Divine origin : All the seven winds are Aditi's son's (... 'dīteḥ putrā mārutāḥ) 12. 315. 53. **B.** Description : Very wonderful (*paramādbhuta*) 12. 315. 53; very speedy (*javatām varaḥ*) 12. 315. 48. **C.** Activity : (a) Common to all seven winds : They all blow incessantly in all directions and sustain all (creatures) (*anāramantaḥ samvānti sarvagāḥ sarvadhāriṇaḥ*) 12. 315. 53 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 328. 31 : *samvānti saṁgacchanti*); they blow along the seven paths of winds which blow together on the earth

and in the atmosphere (*prthivyām antarikṣe ca yatra samvānti vāyavaḥ | saptalīte vāyumārgā vaḥ*) 12. 315. 31; (b) Special to Parivaha : Due to its circular movement the heavenly waters flow in the atmosphere (and do not fall down); it supports the holy waters of celestial Gaṅgā; being checked by this wind from a distance the sun, though he is the source of a thousand rays and brightens up the earth, appears like having a single ray; due to this wind the moon, which is the heavenly store of nectar, waxes (after waning) (*yasmin pāriplave divyā vahanty āpo viḥayasā | puṇyam cākāśagaṅgāyās toyam viṣṭabhya tiṣṭhati || dūrāt pratihato yasminn ekaraśmīr divākaraḥ | yonir aṁśusahasrasya yena bhātt vasundharā || yasmād āpyāyate somo nidhir divyo 'mṛtasya ca | śaṣṭhaḥ parivaho nāma sa vāyur ...*) 12. 315. 46-48 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 328. 46 : *paritaḥ upary eva yasya vegāt patanti na tv adhaḥ patantīti pari-plavaḥ | svārthe taddhitaḥ | yaḥ toyam viṣṭabhya ākāśe evāvasthāpya*).

Pārijāta m. : Name of one of the five heavenly trees.

Past event : Vidura scolds Duryodhana, who wanted to arrest Kṛṣṇa, by reminding him that Kṛṣṇa had defeated even Indra when he took away the Pārijāta tree from him (*pārijātaṁ ca haratā jitaḥ sākṣāc chaciṣatī*) 5. 128. 48; Dhṛtarāṣṭra while describing the best exploits of Kṛṣṇa mentions that he had frightened Amarāvati and removed the Pārijāta from the abode of Indra (... *trāsayitvāmarāvatiṁ | mchendra-bhavanād vīraḥ pārijātam upānayaḥ*) 7. 10. 22. (Its use in pl. in 3. 220. 23 (*pārijāta-vanaiḥ*) and 9. 36. 60 (*pārijātaiḥ*) denotes