

yathākālām prasādam pratpālaya) 3. 38. 10.

Pravaha m. ; Name of the first of the seven winds.

A. Divine origin ; All the seven winds are Aditi's sons (... *aditeḥ putrā mārutāḥ*) 12. 315. 53 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 12. 328. 53 ; *aditeḥ khaṇḍanaśūnyāyā adināyāḥ parama-citeḥ putrā iva putrā rūpabhedāḥ*). B. Description ; (a) Common to all winds : All the seven winds are very wonderful ; they blow incessantly in all directions sustaining all (creatures) (*paramādbhutāḥ / anāramantaḥ samvānti sarvagāḥ sarva-dhārtṇaḥ* //) 12. 315. 53 ; (b) Peculiar to Pravaha : Subtle (*sūkṣma*), cool (*śīta*), fragrant (*sugandhin*), pleasant to touch (*sukhasparśa*); most mysterious (*paramādbhuta*) 12. 315. 53 ; the best among the seven winds ; it blows to auspicious worlds (*saptānāṃ marutāṃ śreṣṭho lokān gacchati yaḥ subhān*) 12. 290. 72. C.

Activity : They all move along the seven paths of winds which blow on the earth and in the atmosphere (*pṛthivyām antarikṣe ca yatra samvānti vāyavaḥ / saptatte vāyumārgā vaḥ* ...) 12. 315. 31 ; this particular Pravaha wind, which impels the clouds which arise due to smoke and heat, blows on the first of the seven paths of the winds (*prerayaty abhrasaṃghātān dhūmajāni coṣmajāni ca yaḥ / prathamāḥ prathame mārge pravaho nāma so 'ntiḥ*) 12. 315. 36 ; the perfected ascetics (*munayaḥ stiddhā* ...), after death, are first borne by the rays of the sun (*tān... sūryo vahati rāśmibhiḥ*); there, the Pravaha wind receives them and carries them further to the highest point of *nabhas* ; (ultimately they reach Nārāyaṇa and do not return to this world) (*sa tān vahati ... nabhasaḥ paramām gatīm*) 12. 290. 69-72, (74-75); those who are versed in the Sāṃkhya philosophy know the (character of) the Pravaha wind which is one of the seven winds 12. 290. 27.