

Muñjavān in the Himālayas. Bhagavān Umāpati (Śiva) shines there on treetops, underneath the trees, on the mounts and in caves. (Chapter 8, Aśvamedha Parva).

(viii) The Mahābhārata uses the following synonyms for Pārvatī : Ambikā, Āryā, Umā, Bhīmā, Śailaputri, Sailarājasutā, Śākambhari, Śarvānī, Devī, Devī, Durgā, Gaurī, Girisutā, Girirājātmajā, Kālī, Mahābhīmā, Mahādevī, Mahākālī, Maheśvari, Parvatarājākanyā, Rudrānī, Rudrapatnī and Tribhuvaneśvari.

9) *Pārvatī pratiṣṭhā*. The installation of the goddess Pārvatī in temples is done with the following sacred rites.

An inner temple should be constructed and the idol of Devī should be installed there. Before that, on the bed of the platform bearing the idol, amulets with spiritual inscriptions on them should be deposited there just as in the case of the installation of Maheśvara. Then Parāśakti should be consecrated there with recitals of mantras followed by the deposition of Pañcaratnas meditating on Piṇḍikā. Then the idol of Devī should be fixed on the platform. After that Kriyāśakti should be consecrated on the platform and Jñānaśakti on the idol. Finally Ambikā named Śivā should be invoked with the mantras as ordained in the scriptures.

The different zones like the east and the west and the guards of the Universe like Indra should also be worshipped. (Chapter 98, Agni Purāṇa; Sarga 36, Bāla Kāṇḍa, Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa; Chapters 51 and 53, Vāmana Purāṇa; 7th Skandha, Devī Bhāgavata; 4th Skandha, Bhāgavata; Chapter 43, Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa; Aranya Kāṇḍa, Uttara Rāmāyaṇa, Kamba Rāmāyaṇa; Chapter 121, Padma Purāṇa; Chapter 186, Ādi Parva; Chapter 37, Vana Parva, Chapter 6, Virāṭa Parva; Chapter 23, Bhīṣma Parva; Chapter 202, Droṇa Parva; Chapter 283, Śānti Parva; Chapters 15, 84, 140 and 146, Anuśāsana Parva; and Chapter 8, Aśvamedha Parva).

PĀRVATIYA I. (PARVATIYA). A king who lived during the period of Mahābhārata. He was born of the species of the dānava called Kuṁṣi. (Śloka 56, Chapter 67, Ādi Parva).

PĀRVATIYA II (PARVATIYA). Those who resided in the country called Pārvatiya in ancient Bhārata were called Pārvatiyas. Pārvatiyas were also present for the Rājasūya of Dharmaputra. When the Pāṇḍavas had to fight against Jayadratha during their exile in the forests these pārvatiyas fought on the side of Jayadratha. Arjuna killed them all. In the Kurukṣetra battle the Pārvatiyas fought on the side of the Kauravas. Pārvatiya was a very important country of ancient Bhārata. Once the Pārvatiyas fought against Kṛṣṇa and Kṛṣṇa conquered them. In the great battle the pārvatiyas fought against the Pāṇḍavas under the banners of Śakuni and Ulūka. The Pāṇḍavas destroyed them all. (Chapter 52, Sabhā parva; Chapter 271, Vana Parva; Chapter 30, Udyoga Parva; Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva; Chapter 11, Droṇa Parva; Chapter 46, Karṇa Parva and Chapter 1, Śalya Parva).

PĀŚA. A divine weapon of Varuṇa. There is nothing to excel this in swiftness. (Śloka 29, Chapter 41, Vana Parva).

PĀŚANĀTĪRTHA. A sacred place. This is located in the Jamadagnivedī in the temple of Śūrpāraka. (Śloka 12, Chapter 38, Vana Parva).

PĀŚĀŚINI. An ancient river of Bhārata. (Śloka 22, Chapter 9, Bhīṣma Parva).

PĀŚI. One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Bhīma killed him in the great battle. (Śloka 5, Chapter 84, Karṇa Parva).

PĀŚIVĀTA. A place of habitation in ancient India. (M. B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 64).

PAŚUBHŪMI. The country of Nepal. The place got the name of Paśubhūmi because it is located near the birth place of Paśupati (Śiva). (Chapter 30, Śloka 9, Sabhā Parva).

PAŚUDĀ. A female follower of Subrahmaṇya. (Śloka 28, Chapter 46, Śalya Parva).

PĀŚUPATA I. An aged brahmin. (See under Virūpākṣa).

PĀŚUPATA. II. The missile of Śiva. Arjuna during his exile in the forests performed penance to propitiate Śiva and got this missile from him.

Śiva has a bow named Pināka. Pāśupata is the arrow that is used on that bow. Pināka is a serpent with the colours of a rainbow. It has seven heads and has fierce canine teeth. Poison flows from them always. The string of the bow is wound round the neck of Śiva. The arrow, bright like the sun and equal to the fire of death, is the Pāśupata. It will burn all that it touches. Neither Nārāyaṇāstra, Brahmāstra, Āgneyāstra nor Vāruṇāstra can stand against this. In times of old Śiva burnt the Tripuras (three cities of the notorious three demons) by this arrow. Even Brahmā and Viṣṇu could be killed by Pāśupata. (Chapter 14, Anuśāsana Parva). Devotees worship Pāśupata as a deity. If the Pāśupata mantra is recited once it will remove all obstacles from the way and if recited a hundred times it will end all your calamities and bring success in any war for you.

PĀŚUPATA (S). The bhūtagaṇas (Spirits and devils attending on him) of Śiva as a class are called Pāśupatas. (Chapter 67, Vāmana Purāṇa).

PAŚUSAKHA. Husband of Gaṇḍā, servant-maid of the saptarṣis. (See under Saptarṣis).

PAṬACCARA. A place of habitation in ancient Bhārata. During Purāṇic times the people of this place migrated to south India because they were afraid of Jarāsandha. (Chapter 14, Sabhā Parva). Sahadeva, one of the Pāṇḍavas during his victory tour of the south, subdued the people of this place. The paṭaccaras fought against the Kauravas on the side of the Pāṇḍavas. (Chapter 31, Sabhā Parva). It was the paṭaccaras who stood at the back of the Krauñca Vyūha constructed by the Pāṇḍavas. (Chapter 50, Bhīṣma Parva).

PATĀKĪ. A soldier of the Kaurava army. Duryodhana gave instructions to Śakuni to attack Arjuna taking Patākī along with him for help. (Chapter 156, Droṇa Parva).

PĀTĀLA. A monkey. This monkey met Śrī Rāma at Kiṣkindhā when the latter was going to Laṅkā to meet Vibhīṣaṇa. (Chapter 88, Sṛṣṭi Kāṇḍa, Padma Purāṇa).

PĀTĀLA. The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth said to be peopled by Nāgas. The seven regions one below the other are (1) Atala (2) Vitala (3) Sutala (4) Talātala (5) Rasātala (6) Mahātala and (7) Pātāla. In all these regions there are beautiful cities and buildings built by Maya, the great architect. The daityas, dānavas and nāgas live in these regions. Pātāla is seventy thousand yojanas high each division being ten thousand yojanas high. The earth in these