

(4) friendship as in the case of Yudhiṣṭhira and (5) devotion as in the case of Nārada; *Vena* does not come under any of these heads;³ but nine-fold according to Prahlāda: hearing of Hari, praising of, remembering, serving His holy feet, *arcana*, prostrating, service, friendship and surrender of self;⁴ women more devout than men.⁵ Three-fold—*uttama* as that of Nārada and Śuka: middling as that of Vasiṣṭha, and inferior;⁶ another classification: three-fold, *Śāṅkhya*, *Yoga*, and *Jñānam*; a pure man can meditate on the Supreme Being by means of *Pratyāhāra* finally leading to the supreme knowledge;⁷ *mārga* to.⁸

¹ Bhā. I. 2. 12-21; 5. 28; 7. 7; VI. 1. 15. ² Ib. X. 23. 39-50
³ Ib. VII. 1. 29-31. ⁴ Ib. VII. 5. 23. ⁵ Ib. X. 23. 38, 41-43. ⁶ Br. III. 34. 37-8; 36. 3. ⁷ M. 183. 49-55. ⁸ Vā. 104. 15.

Bhaktiyoga—disinterested devotion:¹ of different kinds—*tāmasa*, *rājasa*, *sātvika*, *nirguṇa*, *ātyantika*,² greater than the *Veda*, *tapas*, and gifts; purifies even *śvapākas*;³ its relation to *Sāṅkhya Śāstra*;⁴ recapitulation of.⁵

¹ Bhā. XI. 14. 2. ² Ib. III. 29. 7-14. ³ Ib. XI. 14. 20-21; 20. 6, 8, 29 and 33. ⁴ Ib. III. 29. 2. ⁵ Ib. XI. 29. 8-34.

Bhakṣyakas—a Janapada.

Vā. 99. 387.

Bhaga (i)—a son of Aditi; an Āditya; married Siddhi; father of Mahiman and others;¹ seized by Nandi; his eyes were pulled out by Virabhadra (Rudra) as he made a sign with his eyes to Dakṣa when he insulted Śiva; Śiva ordered him to see with the eye of Mitra;² to be worshipped before building a palace.³

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 39; 18. 2; M. 6. 4; 155. 7; Vā. 66. 66; Vi. I. 15. 131.
² Bhā. IV. 5. 17, 20; 6. 51; 7. 3; Br. II. 24. 33; III. 3. 67. ³ M. 171. 56; 268. 19.

Bhaga (ii)—the name of the sun in the month of Puṣya (Tiṣya) (Hemanta- Vā. P.).

Bhā. XII. 11. 42; Br. II. 23. 16; Vā. 52. 16; Vi. II. 10. 4.