

(18. 5. 47-50) : thousands of parents and hundreds of sons and wives with whom one lives in this world pass away and (many) others will pass away (in future) (47); only an ignorant, and not a wise person, experiences day by day thousands of occasions for delight and hundreds of occasions for fear (48); here I, (i. e. Vyāsa himself) with upraised hands, speak loudly (to people) : why do you not practise *dharma* since from it proceed acquisition of profit and fulfilment of desire (*urdhvabāhur viraumy eṣa na ca kaścic chrṇoti me | dharmād arthaś ca kāmāś ca sa kimarthaṁ na sevate ||*) (49); one should not forsake *dharma* for the fulfilment of desire, nor out of fear, nor greed, nor even for saving one's life; (for), *dharma* is eternal, while happiness and misery are not eternal, *jīva* (soul) is eternal its cause (*hetu* i. e. body) is not eternal (*na jātu kāmān na bhayān na lobhād dharmam tyajej jīvitasyāpi hetoḥ | nityo dharmāḥ sukhaduḥkhe tv anitye jīvo nityo hetur asya tv amtyaḥ*) (50); one who recites the Bhāratasāvitrī on waking up in the morning obtains the fruit of (reciting) the Bhārata and attains the highest *brahman* (*sa bhārataphalam prāpya param brahmādhigacchati*); (according to Nīlakaṇṭha on Bom Ed. 18. 5. 60 these stanzas bring together the essence of the Bhārata and therefore deserve to be recited (*tatra paṭhanayogyam bhāratasārasam-graḥam catuḥślokirūpam*).

Bhīṣmaparvan nt. : Name of the 6th *parvan* in the list of the 18 major *parvans* of the Bhārata 1. 2. 154, 158, 159.

Described as full of varied contents (*vicitrārtha*) 1. 2. 154 and large (*mahā-parvan*) 1. 2. 158; it has 117 *adhyāyas*

and 5884 *ślokas* as counted by Vyāsa (*vyāsenā vedaviduṣā saṅkhyātā bhīṣmaparvaṇi*) 1. 2. 159; in this *parvan* Saṁjaya has described for Dhṛtarāṣṭra the creation of the Jambūkhaṇḍa; the terrible war lasted for ten days during which the army of Yudhiṣṭhira was highly dejected; in it the highly intelligent Vāsudeva (Kṛṣṇa) removed the dejection arising out of confusion of Arjuna with arguments expounding salvation (*kaśmalam yatra pāthasya vāsudevo mahā-matiḥ | mohajam nāśayām āsa hetubhir mokṣadarśanaiḥ*) 1. 2. 156 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 1. 2. 46-47 : *kaśmalam viśādam | mohajam mamatottam*); in this *parvan* Pārtha (Arjuna), placing Śikhaṇḍin in front, shot sharp arrows at Bhīṣma and felled him down from the chariot 1. 2. 155-157.

Bhīṣmavadha m. : Name of the 64th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha 1. 2. 56, 33, 70.

Referred to in the list of the contents of the Bhīṣmaparvan 1. 2. 157; also by Dhṛtarāṣṭra in his summary of the events made for Saṁjaya 1. 1. 125-126; related to the *adhyāyas* 6. 41-117.

Bhīṣmasya svargārohaṇikam : Name of the 90th *parvan* in the list of a hundred sub-*parvans* of the Bhārata supposed to have been made by Vyāsa in the Parvasamgraha (*svargārohaṇikam parva tato bhīṣmasya dhīmataḥ*) 1. 2. 65, 33, 70.

Referred to in the listing of the contents of the Anuśāsana-parvan (*bhīṣmasyātraiva samprāptiḥ svargasya parikṛtā*) 1. 2. 204; related to the *adhyāyas* 13. 153-154.