

- (24) He prophesied that the Kauravas would get annihilated. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 80, Verse 33).
- (25) When Pradyumna decided to kill Sālva it was Nārada who saved him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 19, Verse 22).
- (26) Nārada too was in the company of the Gandharvas who had gone to receive Arjuna at Indraloka. (Vana Parva, Chapter 43, Verse 14).
- (27) It was Nārada who informed Indra about the Svayamvara of Damayantī. (Vana Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 20).
- (28) It was he who informed Sagara that his 60,000 children had been burnt to ashes in the fire of Kapilamuni's anger. (Vana Parva, Chapter 107, Verse 33).
- (29) On another occasion he prevented Arjuna from using divine arrows. (Vana Parva, Chapter 183, Verse 18).
- (30) While the Pāṇḍavas were living in the Kāmyaka forest Nārada went there and enjoyed hearing stories related by Sage Mārkaṇḍeya. (Vana Parva, Chapter 183, Verse 47).
- (31) Once he went to the palace of Aśvapati the father of Sāvitrī and described the good qualities and merits of Satyavān as a result of which Sāvitrī was married to Satyavān. (Vana Parva, Chapter 294, Verse 11).
- (32) Once in the course of a search for a suitable husband for his daughter, Mātali was taken by Nārada to Varuṇaloka and shown many wonderful sights. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 100).
- (33) After that he took Mātali to Garuḍa loka. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101).
- (34) At last he got Mātali's daughter married by Āryaka. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 104, Verse 1).
- (35) He related Gālava's history to Dharmaputra. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 106).
- (36) When fighting started between Bhīṣma and Paraśurāma Nārada tried to stop them. (See under Ambā).
- (37) He consoled Akampana who was grieving over the death of his son. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 52).
- (38) He demanded Sañjaya's daughter in marriage. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 52, Verse 12).
- (39) Sage Parvata cursed Nārada and he, in turn, cursed Parvata. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 7).
- (40) He blessed that a son would be born to King Sañjaya. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 24).
- (41) He consoled Sañjaya who was sad over the absence of children by telling the story of Varuṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 55, Verse 26).
- (42) He spoke about the charitable nature of King Suhotra in the presence of Dharmaputra, who was feeling sad about the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 56).
- (43) He extolled the charitable nature of King Paurava. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 57).
- (44) He extolled the yajña conducted by emperor Śibi and also his generosity. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 58).
- (45) He related the story of Śrī Rāma to Yudhiṣṭhira. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 59).
- (46) He related the story of Bhagīratha. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 60).

- (47) He convinced Yudhiṣṭhira about the reasons for the prosperity of Dilīpa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 61).
- (48) He told Yudhiṣṭhira the stories of Māndhātā, Yayāti, Ambarīṣa, Śaśabindu, Saha, Rantideva, Bharata, Prthu, Paraśurāma and Sṛñjaya. (Droṇa Parva, Chapters 61-70).
- (49) Nārada too was present to see the pond created with arrows by Arjuna during the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 99, Verse 61).
- (50) He lighted the lamp for the Pāṇḍavas during the great war. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 163, Verse 15).
- (51) He prompted Vṛddhakanyā to get married. (See under Vṛddhakanyā).
- (52) It was he who conveyed the news about the annihilation of the Kauravas to Balabhadrarāma. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 25).
- (53) He prevented Arjuna and Aśvatthāmā from using Brahmāstra during the great war. (Sauptika Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 11).
- (54) He informed Yudhiṣṭhira about the curse on Karṇa. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 2).
- (55) On another occasion he related to Yudhiṣṭhira the story of Suvarṇaṣṭhīlī, son of Sañjaya. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 31).
- (56) He was also present in the company of the sages who visited Bhīṣma on his bed of arrows. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 8).
- (57) It was he who prompted Dharmaputra to question Bhīṣma on topics of Dharma (righteousness) (Śānti Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 3).
- (58) Once Nārada told wind that the Śālmali tree claimed itself to be greater than wind. The next morning wind smashed the branches and leaves of the tree. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 155, Verse 9).
- (59) Once he entered into a discussion about the creation of the world with Asitadevalamuni. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 275, Verse 3).
- (60) He gave advice to sage Gālava about the means to achieve progress and prosperity. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 287, Verse 12).
- (61) Once he advised sage Śuka on topics of renunciation. (Śānti Parva, Chapter 329).
- (62) He praised God once with two hundred names (Śānti Parva, Chapter 338).
- (63) He once explained to the Apsarā woman Pañca-cūḍā the aspects and characteristics of women. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 38, Verse 6).
- (64) He related to Bhīṣma the greatness of feeding people with rice. (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 63, Verse 5).
- (65) He advised Marutta to appoint sage Saṁvarta as his priest. (Aśvamedha Parva, Chapter 6, Verse 18).
- (66) It was he who informed Dharmaputra about the death of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and Kuntī in a wild fire. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 37).
- (67) He was also present with the sages who cursed Śāmba, son of Kṛṣṇa, to deliver an iron rod. (Mausala Parva, Chapter 1).
- (68) Synonyms for Nārada : Devarṣi, Parameṣṭhija, Pārameṣṭhi, Parameṣṭhiputra, Surarṣi etc.
- NĀRADA II. One of the Brahmavādī sons of Viśvāmitra (Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 4, Verse 53).
- NĀRADĀGAMANAPARVA. A sub parva of Āśramavāsikaparva, Chapters 37-39.