

APPENDIX-I.SUMMARY OF THE BRAHMAVAIVARTAPURĀṆA

The BVP is divided into four Khaṇḍas.

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| 1. Brahmakhaṇḍa | 2. Prakṛtikhaṇḍa |
| 3. Gaṇeśakhaṇḍa | 4. Kṛṣṇajanmakhaṇḍa |

and these khaṇḍas are divided into various adhyāyas.

BRAHMA KHANDA.CHAPTER-1.

Once upon a time, the Suta came to Śaunaka and other sages who sat in the Naimiṣāranya. Śaunaka asked him to speak on nature of the Parama-Brahman, the creation, various gods and goddesses and the best Purāṇa amongst all other Purāṇas. Sauti told them that the BVP is the best of all other Purāṇas.

CHAPTER-2.

Śaunaka asked about the nature of Brahman and the Brahmāṇḍa to the Sauti who described them to Śaunaka.

CHAPTER-3.

The Sauti told Śaunaka about the birth of various gods and goddesses from the various limbs of Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-4.

The Chapter continues the account of the births of various gods and goddesses from the limbs of Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-5.

The Chapter mentions the various Kalpas, Manvantaras

and Pralayas. The various animals, birds and demons are also said to be born from the various parts of Kṛṣṇa's body.

CHAPTER-6.

Kṛṣṇa gave various goddesses to various gods as their wives and told Brahmā to continue further the activity of creation.

CHAPTER-7.

Brahmā practised penance and started to create. He created mountains, rivers, oceans, trees, various worlds, nether region etc.

CHAPTER-8.

With the help of his consort Sāvitṛī, Brahmā created four Vedas, various auxiliary sciences, music, various sages and sons. He told to his son Nārada to procreate further but he denied and cursed Brahmā that he would not be worshipped in future.

CHAPTER-9.

Brahmā ordered his other sons to procreate and they procreated their sons. The chapter also mentions various names of gods and sages and their consorts.

CHAPTER-10.

The chapter gives an account of various castes and sub-castes and their origin. It also mentions some kinship terms.

CHAPTER-11.

The Chapter has an enlogy of Viṣṇu and Vaiṣṇava.

CHAPTER-12.

CHAPTER-12.

The chapter deals with the story of the birth of Nārada on the earth as result of Brahmā's curse.

CHAPTER-13.

Nārada was born as Upabarhaṇa Gandharva by name on the earth and with his wife Mālāvatī, he ruled over the earth for a number of years. Mālāvatī wailed over the death of her husband and decided to curse the god who was responsible for the death of her husband.

CHAPTER-14.

Viṣṇu came to Mālāvatī in the form of a Brahmin child ^{and} ~~AND~~ told her that everybody had to face the consequences of his/her deeds.

CHAPTER-15.

Mālāvatī asked Yama about the reason of her husband's death. Yama replied that some diseases are responsible for the death of men and creatures.

CHAPTER-16.

The chapter gives various names of Āyurveda Saṁhitās, various diseases and their remedies.

CHAPTER-17.

The chapter has an enlogy of Viṣṇu.

CHAPTER-18.

The Chapter deals with the description of Kṛṣṇa as Parama-Brahman.

CHAPTER-19.

The chapter mentions mantras, stotras, and Kavacas of Kṛṣṇa and Śiva.

CHAPTER-20.

The chapter deals with the account of birth of Upabarhaṇa Gandharva.

CHAPTER-21.

Nārada was born as Upabarhaṇa Gandharva as a result of Brahma's curse, and he abandoned his mortal coil as the curse was over.

CHAPTER-22.

The chapter gives the derivative explanations of various names of Brahmā's sons.

CHAPTER-23.

Nārada went again to Brahmā who advised him to marry again but Nārada asked for permission to practising penance.

CHAPTER-24.

Brahmā advised Nārada to go to Śiva at Kailāsa.

CHAPTER-25.

Nārada went to Śiva and praised him.

CHAPTER-26.

Śiva narrated āhnikā and ācāra to Nārada.

CHAPTER-27.

Śiva spoke to Nārada on bhakṣyābhakṣya.

CHAPTER-28.

The chapter has a discription of Paraṃ-Brahman as given by Śiva to Nārada.

CHAPTER-29.

According to Mahādeva's advice Nārada went to Nārāyaṇa at Nārāyaṇāśrama and asked him about Viṣṇu, creation and the Supreme Brahman.

CHAPTER-30.

Nārāyaṇa said that Kṛṣṇa was the highest god-Parama Brahman and advised him to worship him.

PRAKṚTI KHANDA.CHAPTER-1.

The chapter deals with the various names of the goddesses and the importance of Prakṛti who is said to be the main goddess.

CHAPTER-2.

The chapter describes the origin of various gods and goddesses from Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā.

CHAPTER-3.

The chapter gives the description of Mahāvīrāt.

CHAPTER-4.

The mantra, Kavaca and the religious rite in honour of Sarasvatī is given in this chapter.

CHAPTER-5.

The chapter gives a prayer in honour of Sarasvatī by Yājñavalkya.

CHAPTER-6.

Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī and Gaṅgā are the consorts of Nārāyaṇa. Once Sarasvatī suspected that Nārāyaṇa loved Gaṅgā and so Sarasvatī was angry with Gaṅgā. Lakṣmī interfered so Sarasvatī cursed her to be born as a river and a tree. Gaṅgā cursed Sarasvatī to be born as a river and in turn Sarasvatī cursed Gaṅgā to be born as a river.

CHAPTER-7.

The chapter gives the description of the Kālī age and the

Goloka.

CHAPTER-8.

The chapter gives the mantra and stotra of Pṛthvī.

CHAPTER-9.

The reward of various bhumidānas is described.

CHAPTER-10.

The story of gaṅgāvatarana and gaṅgā stotra are given in this chapter.

CHAPTER-11.

Gaṅgā loved Kṛṣṇa and so Rādhā scolded Kṛṣṇa. Gaṅgā hid herself being afraid of Rādhā's anger. Brahmā pacified Rādhā and then Gaṅgā came out.

CHAPTER-12.

The chapter deals with the marriage of Gaṅgā with Viṣṇu.

CHAPTER-13.

Nārāyaṇa narrated to Nārada the genealogical account of various Manus.

CHAPTER-14.

Kuśadhvaja practised penance for a long time and got a boon from Lakṣmī to have a daughter like her.

CHAPTER-15.

Dharmadhvaja and his wife Mādhavī had a daughter like Lakṣmī by her grace. She went for practising penance to a forest where Brahmā gave her Rādhā's mantra.

CHAPTER-16.

Once Tulasī was practising penance in the forest where Śaṁkhacūḍa went. He saw her and was attracted to words her. Tulasī was also attracted to words him. Tulasī and Śaṁkhacūḍa

married by Gāndharvavivāha.

CHAPTER-17.

Śaṁkhacūḍa became the king and cruel ruler and he deprived all the gifts offered to gods. The gods requested Brahmā to kill him. On the advice of Viṣṇu, Brahmā sent Śiva to fight with Śaṁkhacūḍa.

CHAPTER-18.

Śaṁkhacūḍa went to fight with Śiva with his army.

CHAPTER-19 & 20.

Śiva, his attendants and Kālī fought with Śaṁkhacūḍa. At last in the battle he died and went to the Goloka.

CHAPTER-21.

The importance of Tulasī-plant, leaves and Śālagrāma is sung and the varieties of Śālagrām are described in this chapter.

CHAPTER-22.

The chapter gives the mantra, stotra and religious rite sacred to Tulasī.

CHAPTER-23.

There was a king named Aśvapati in Madradeśa. He and his wife Mālāvatī practised penance to please Gāyatrī/Śāvitṛī.

CHAPTER-24.

Śāvitṛī was pleased with Aśvapati and his wife to give a boon to have a daughter and a son to them. And they got first a daughter named Śāvitṛī. Aśvapati married her with Satyavat. Once satyavat went to the forest for getting wood and Śāvitṛī followed him. A tree fell on him in the forest and he died. Yama came there to take his soul with which he

set forth on his way to his abode but Sāvitṛī followed him.

CHAPTER-25.

Sāvitṛī asked Yama about Karma, Subhakarma, Vikarma and its reward.

CHAPTERS-26 & 27.

In response to Sāvitṛī's query, Yama told her about various Karmas and their rewards.

CHAPTER-28.

The chapter deals with the prayer to Yama by Sāvitṛī.

CHAPTER-29.

Yama described 86 types of Narakas to Sāvitṛī.

CHAPTER-30.

The above theme is continued in this chapter.

CHAPTER-31.

The chapter deals with the importance of Haribhakti as informed by Yama to Sāvitṛī.

CHAPTER-32.

Sāvitṛī asked Yama about Karmas by doing which one has not to visit the various Narakas and Yama thereupon discoursed on those Karmas.

CHAPTER-33.

The chapter gives dimension of various Narakas.

CHAPTER-34.

The chapter deals with the Kṛṣṇa-Prasamsā by Yama to Sāvitṛī.

CHAPTER-35.

The chapter deals with the story of Lakṣmī's birth from the left part of Kṛṣṇa's body in the Rāsamaṇḍala.

CHAPTER-36.

Once when Indra indulged in Śṛṅgārakrīḍā with Rambhā, Durvāsas came there. Indra welcomed him who gave him the Pārijāta flower. Indra put it on the head of an elephant, so the sage cursed him to be devoid of wealth.

CHAPTER-37.

Being asked by Indra, Br̥haspati told him about good and bad deeds.

CHAPTER-38.

Indra went to Brahmā with other gods and told all the matter to Brahmā who informed Viṣṇu who in turn brought out the importance of Lakṣmī.

CHAPTER-39.

The chapter deals with the mantra, Stotra and religious rite of Lakṣmī.

CHAPTER-40.

The chapter deals with the story of svāhā.

CHAPTER-41.

In the beginning of the world, Brahmā created manes and water for their food. Manes went to Brahmā and told him their difficulty about food, so Brahmā created Svadhā by which they could get their food. The chapter gives a stotra in honour of Svadhā.

CHAPTER-42.

In the Goloka, there was a gopī named Suśilā who loved Kṛṣṇa. Rādhā became angry with Suśilā and cursed her to be born as Dakṣiṇā in the world as the wife of Yajña.

CHAPTER-43.

CHAPTER-43.

The chapter deals with the story of Śaṣṭhī who was an aṃsa of Prakṛti. There was a king named Priyavrata who once practised penance but at Brahmā's order he married and performed Putreṣṭi sacrifice, but he got a dead son and he went to a cemetery where he saw the goddess Śaṣṭhī. Due to her grace, he got back his son alive and hence the king worshipped her.

CHAPTER-44.

The chapter deals with the stotra, Kavaca and mantra of Maṅgalacandī.

CHAPTER-45.

The chapter deals with the Stotra of Manasā.

CHAPTER-46.

Manasā was born from the mind of Kaśyapa. He married her with Jaratkāru. Once when Jaratkāru was asleep the sun was about to set, so she woke up the sage and hence he abandoned her and went to a forest for practising penance. Jaratkāru told Manasā that she would get a bright and brave son and consequently she got as her son Āstika who stopped the Sarpa-Yajña started by Janamejaya and saved the tribe of serpents.

CHAPTER-47.

Once as Kṛṣṇa wished to drink milk in the Goloka, he created Surabhi from the left part of his body. The chapter deals also with the stotra and mantra sacred to Surabhi.

CHAPTER-48.

Once Kṛṣṇa, in the Goloka wished to sport and there

~~UPON HE CREATED~~ ^{upon he created} Rādhā from the left part of his body.

CHAPTER-49.

Kṛṣṇa dallied with other gopī and Rādhā came to know about this through her friends and she went to Kṛṣṇa who hid himself and the Gopī was transformed in a river. Rādhā returned to her abode. Kṛṣṇa came to Rādhā to please her but she scolded him, so Śrīdāman cursed Rādhā to be born as a human being on the earth and Rādhā also cursed Śrīdāman to be born as a demon on the earth and consequently they were born on the earth as per curse.

CHAPTER-50.

The chapter deals with the story of the king Suyajña.

CHAPTERS-51 & 52.

The chapters deal with the description of Karmavipāka and sins.

CHAPTER-53.

The chapter deals with the description of Brahmāṇḍa.

CHAPTER-54.

The chapter describes the various names of Manvantaras and various units of measurements of time.

CHAPTERS-55 & 56.

The chapters deal with dhyāna, stotra, mantra and Kavaca of Rādhā.

CHAPTER-57.

The chapter deals with the various names and etymology of names of Durgā.

CHAPTER-58.

The chapter narrates the story of sexual-commerce of

Candra and Tārā and mentions the various sins.

CHAPTERS-59 & 60.

Brhaspati sent his pupil to bring back Tārā but he was informed by his pupil about the Candra-Tārā episode. Thereupon Brhaspati was disappointed and went to Indra and told him all that had happened. Both of them went to Brahmā for help.

CHAPTER-61.

Brahmā went to Śukrācārya who had given Shelter to Candra and Tārā and hence requested him to return Candra to him. i.e. Brahmā and Tārā to Brhaspati. Śukrācārya returned Candra to Brahmā and at that time Tārā bore a son named Budha.

CHAPTER-62.

The chapter deals with an enlogy of Kṛṣṇa-bhakti.

CHAPTER-63.

In this chapter nine forms of bhakti, various names of Kṛṣṇa-bhaktas and the description of Brahman are given.

CHAPTERS-64, 65, 66 & 67.

The chapters deal with the description of Pūja, mantra, dhyāna, stotra and Kavaca sacred to Durgā.

GANĒSA-KHANDA

CHAPTER-1.

Once Śiva married with Pārvatī and went to the bank of the river Narmadā and dallied with Pārvatī. In the meanwhile all gods came there and asked Śiva what he was doing. Thereupon Śiva came out and so his semon fell down.

CHAPTER-2.

Śiva came to Pārvatī and consoled her for what happened and Pārvatī told about her desire that she wanted a

son.

CHAPTER-3.

Śiva informed Pārvatī that if she observed Puṇyakavrata she would get a son and also informed her about its importance.

CHAPTER-4.

Śiva informed Pārvatī about the ritual of Puṇyakavrata.

CHAPTER-5.

The chapter deals with the description of importance of the Puṇyakavrata and the importance of having a son.

CHAPTER-6.

Viṣṇu came to Śiva's place and he told him the importance and the ritual of the Puṇyakavrata.

CHAPTER-7.

The gods came to Pārvatī's place to attend the performance of Puṇyakavrata-ceremony and Pārvatī offered a prayer to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTERS-8 & 9.

After performing of the Puṇyakavrata, Śiva dallied with Pārvatī when Viṣṇu came there in the form of an old Brahmin. Śiva and Pārvatī came to the door to receive the old Brahmin and so his semen fell out and when they looked at their bed, they found a child who was Gaṇeśa.

CHAPTER-10.

After performing the Puṇyakavrata, Śiva and Pārvatī gave gifts to Brahmins.

CHAPTER-11.

Once Śani came to Śiva's place. Pārvatī told him to see Gaṇeśa but he denied. Pārvatī insisted on seeing Gaṇeśa; so no

sooner did Śani see him then the head of Gaṇeśa toppled down.

CHAPTER-12.

Pārvatī lamented on the death of his son. In the mean while Viṣṇu came there. He knew all the things and went to the river Puṣpabhadra where on elephant was lying with its consort. Viṣṇu cut off its head and joined it with Gaṇeśa's body and thereafter Gaṇeśa came to be known as Gajānana.

CHAPTER-13.

The chapter deals with the Pūjā, Stotra, mantra and Kavaca sacred to Gaṇeśa.

CHAPTER-14.

Pārvatī told Śiva that at first his semen had fallen out and wanted to know where it had dropped out. In reply to this, Śiva told Pārvatī that from that semen a son was born and Kṛttikās looked after him so his name was Kārttikeya.

CHAPTER-15 & 16.

Śiva and Pārvatī sent Śiva's attendant Nandī to Kṛttikās to get back their son. Accordingly he went to Kārttikeya and told him the story of his birth and he came back to Śiva with Nandī.

CHAPTER-17.

Kārttikeya came to Śiva where all gods consecrated him and gave various gifts to him.

CHAPTER-18.

Once Śiva was angry with Sūrya whom he killed and so Kaśyapa cursed him that his son would also die. Śiva made Sūrya alive.

CHAPTER-19.

CHAPTER-19.

The chapter deals with the mantra, Pūjā and stotra sacred to Sūrya.

CHAPTERS-20, 21 & 22.

Once Indra saw Rambhā and was attracted towards her and dallied with her. In the meanwhile Durvāsas came there, he gave a flower to Indra who put it on the head of his elephant and consequently due to its effect the elephant left Indra and went to a forest. Indra lost his glory and he went to Brahmā who narrated Indra's story to Nārāyaṇa who told Indra, the Stotra, mantra, kavaca and dhyāna sacred to Lakṣmī with which Indra regained his glory.

CHAPTER-23.

The chapter enumerates the places where Lakṣmī resides and where she does not reside.

CHAPTERS-24 & 25.

Once a king named Kārtavīrya went to a forest for hunting. He went to Jamadagni's hermitage and begged for food. Jamadagni gave him food and various things from Kāmadhenu-cow. The king begged for the cow from the sage but he refused and so the king challenged the sage to fight.

CHAPTERS-26 & 27.

The sage Jamadagni told the king not to fight but the king lead to it. They fought for a long time and in the end the sage died and went to heaven. Reṇukā, Jamadagni's wife decided to become a suttee and his son Bhṛgu took an oath to kill all the Kṣatriyas.

CHAPTER-28.

CHAPTER-28.

The chapter mentions the kinds of women who should be a suttee and who should not be a suttee.

CHAPTER-29.

Paraśurāma went to Śiva for getting help in his battle against Kārtavīrya. Paraśurāma offered a prayer to Śiva.

CHAPTERS-30, 31, & 32.

Śiva gave a trailokyavijayakavaca, a mantra and a stotra to Paraśurāma.

CHAPTER-33.

Paraśurāma went to Puṣkara for practising to please Kṛṣṇa who was pleased with him and gave him a boon. He, then, prepared himself to fight with Kārtavīrya.

CHAPTER-34.

Paraśurāma sent his messenger to Kārtavīrya to be ready for fighting and made his army ready for it.

CHAPTER-35.

The chapter deals with the account of the death of Manoramā, Kārtavīrya's wife, the discourse between Kārtavīrya and Bhārgava and the battle between Kārtavīrya and Paraśurāma.

CHAPTER-36.

The chapter deals with the description of the fight between Kārtavīrya and Paraśurāma.

CHAPTER-37.

In this chapter a kavaca sacred to Kālī is given.

CHAPTER-38.

The chapter deals with the kavaca sacred to Lakṣmī.

CHAPTER-39.

CHAPTER-39.

In this chapter a kavaca sacred to Durgā is given.

CHAPTER-40.

Paraśurāma fought with Kārtavīrya and in the end Kārtavīrya died and Paraśurāma went to Kailāsa.

CHAPTER-41.

The chapter deals with the description of Kailāsa.

CHAPTER-42.

In this chapter the discourse between Gaṇeśa and Paraśurāma is given.

CHAPTER-43.

Paraśurāma intended to enter the abode of Śiva, but Gaṇeśa tried to stop him and so they fought with each other, when during the fight Paraśurāma broke Gaṇeśa's tusk.

CHAPTER-44.

The chapter deals with various names and a stotra of Gaṇeśa.

CHAPTER-45.

The chapter deals with the Stotra of Durgā.

CHAPTER-46.

Once Tulasī saw Gaṇeśa on the bank of the river Gaṅgā and was attracted towards him and expressed her willingness to marry with him but Gaṇeśa denied. Tulasī and Gaṇeśa cursed each other.

KRSNA JANMA KHANDACHAPTER-1.

The chapter deals with the narration of the virtues of Viṣṇu and the Vaiṣṇavaḥ.

CHAPTERS-2 & 3.

The chapters describe the amorous pastimes of Kṛṣṇa with Virajā, Virajā was transformed into a river while Śrīdāman, a friend of Kṛṣṇa cursed Rādhā to be born on the earth as a human being and Rādhā also cursed Śrīdāman to be born as a demon.

CHAPTER-4.

The Earth went to Brahmā with a view to get her burden removed. Brahmā, Śiva and Dharma went to Hari for the removal of Earth's burden.

CHAPTER-5.

Brahmā, Śiva, Dharma and Earth came to the Goloka and Brahmā prayed to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-6.

Kṛṣṇa ordered various gods and goddesses to be born on the earth and to help him in his activities.

CHAPTER-7.

The chapter gives the description of the marriage of Vasudeva and Devakī, narrates the history of their previous births and mentions further that their six sons were killed by Kāṁsa.

CHAPTER-8.

The chapter deals with the description of Janmāṣṭamī-vrata.

CHAPTER-9.

Nanda invited guests on the occasion of the birth of Kṛṣṇa and he celebrated the birth-day.

CHAPTER-10.

Kamisa came to know that his slayer was alive. He sent his sister Pūtana to kill him. Pūtana went to Nanda's home and suckled Kṛṣṇa and she died.

CHAPTER-11.

The chapter deals with the story of Tṛṇāvartavadha.

CHAPTER-12.

In this chapter the story of Śakatabhañjana.

CHAPTER-13.

Garga came to Nanda's place and according to his advice, Nanda celebrated naming - ceremony of Kṛṣṇa. Garga described various deeds of Kṛṣṇa which were to be performed by Kṛṣṇa in future.

CHAPTER-14.

The chapter deals with the story of the breaking of Arjuna tree by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-15.

Brahmā came to Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā in Bhāṇḍīravana and he married them when he acted as a priest and he offered a prayer to Kṛṣṇa and Rādhā.

CHAPTER-16.

The chapter deals with the account of slaying of Baka, Pralamba and Keśin by Kṛṣṇa also further is given an account of the arrival of Kṛṣṇa in Vṛndāvana.

CHAPTER-17.

The chapter deals with the description of Vṛndāvana, the derivation of the word Vṛndāvana, Rādhā's sixteen names and their derivations.

CHAPTER-18.

Kṛṣṇa and his friends went to a forest where they became hungry. They went to the wives of Brahmins and begged for food. Kṛṣṇa gave them emancipation and in turn they prayed to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-19.

The chapter deals with the story of Kālīyadamana. Kālīya and his wives prayed to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-20.

Brahmā stole the cows of Kṛṣṇa so Kṛṣṇa created another cows. Brahmā knew the power of Kṛṣṇa and prayed to him.

CHAPTER-21.

The chapter deals with the story of the destruction of the sacrifice of Indra. Nanda prayed to Indra who prayed in turn to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-22.

Kṛṣṇa killed Dhenuka who prayed to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-23.

Durvāsas cursed Tilottamā and Bali's son to be born as a donkey and consequently he was born as Dhenuka whom Kṛṣṇa killed.

CHAPTER-24.

The chapter deals with Durvāsas' marriage and death of his wife.

CHAPTER-25.

The chapter deals with the story of Durvāsas and Ambariṣa.

CHAPTER-26.

The chapter describes the method of observing the vow of Ekādaśī.

CHAPTER-27.

The chapter deals with the story of Gopikāvastraharaṇa, the method of observing the voew of Gaurīvrata and the description of the said vow.

CHAPTERS-28 & 29.

The chapter gives an amorous description of the rāsa and the redemption of Aṣṭāvakra.

CHAPTER-30.

Rādhā asked Kṛṣṇa why Devala had eight crooked limbs of his body. He replied that it was due to Rambhā's curse.

CHAPTER-31.

The chapter deals with the stotra in honour of Brahmā composed by Mohinī.

CHAPTER-32.

The chapter deals with the stotra in honour of Kṛṣṇa composed by Brahmā.

CHAPTER-33.

Mohinī cursed Brahmā that he would never be then worshipped and this checked Brahmā's pride.

CHAPTER-34.

The chapter deals with the story of Gaṅgā's birth and gives a derivation of the word Bhāgirathī.

CHAPTER-35.

the chapter deals with the removal of Brahmā's curse by his bathing in the Gaṅgā, the birth of Rati and Kāma, the

perturbation of the mind of Brahmā pierced by the darts of cupid,

CHAPTER-36.

The chapter has an account of curbing of the pride of Hara and a description of his divine attributes.

CHAPTER-37.

The chapter deals with the inadmissibility of the ingredients of sacrifice offered to Śiva through pārvatīs curse and an ode to Pārvatī composed by Śiva.

CHAPTERS-38 & 39.

The chapters deal with an account of curbing of the pride of Pārvatī.

CHAPTER-40.

Once Śiva, in the guise of a Brahmin boy went to Pārvatī where she practised penance. Śiva abused anything to himself before Pārvatī but she did not change her attitude towards Śiva and she became ready to marry with Śiva.

CHAPTER-41.

The chapter deals with the account of seven Manvantaras. Arundhatī and the seven sages went to Himālaya to insist on him to marry Pārvatī with Śiva.

CHAPTER-42.

The chapter deals with the discourse between Padmā and Dharma and also with the suicide of Satī.

CHAPTER-43.

Śiva lamented over Satī's death and he wondered with the dead body of Satī in several places which came to be known as Siddhapīṭhas.

CHAPTERS-44 & 45.

The chapters deal with the description of marriage of Śiva and Pārvatī and the ode to Śiva composed by Himālaya.

CHAPTER-46.

The chapter has an account of amorous pastimes of Hara and Gaurī.

CHAPTER-47.

The chapter has an account of curbing of the pride of Indra by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-48.

The chapter deals with the story of curbing of the pride of the Sun by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-49.

The chapter deals with the story of curbing of the pride of Agni by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-50.

The chapter has an account of curbing of the pride of Durvāsas by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-51.

The chapter deals with the story of curbing of the pride of Dhanvantari by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTERS-52 & 53.

The chapters deal with the description of amorous pastimes of Rāsakrīḍā of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-54.

The chapter contains a brief sketch of the caritras of Kṛṣṇa.

CH

CHAPTER-55.

The chapter gives the description of Kṛṣṇa's power.

CHAPTER-56.

The chapter gives the accounts of curbing the pride of Mahāviṣṇu and others and an ode to Lakṣmī as composed by gods.

CHAPTER-57.

Brahmā went to the Vaikuṇṭha to get back Lakṣmī who informed Brahmā why she had abandoned the gods.

CHAPTER-58.

The chapter contains very brief account of curbing of the pride of Pṛthvī, Sāvitrī, Gaṅgā and Manasā.

CHAPTER-59.

The chapter deals in detail with the account of the humiliation of Indira and a reference to the discourse between Saci and Nahūṣa.

CHAPTER-60.

Nahūṣa went to Saci with the help of Saptarṣis who cursed him to be born as a serpent on the earth.

CHAPTER-61.

The chapter deals with an account of Ahalyā's rape by Indra and a consequent curse of Gautama to Indra.

CHAPTER-62.

The chapter gives a short account of the Rāmāyaṇa.

CHAPTER-63.

The chapter describes the evil dreams experienced by Kāṁsa.

CHAPTER-64.

Kāṁsa asked Sātyaka what he should do to avoid the

influence of evil dreams. Sātyaka advised him to perform a sacrifice.

CHAPTER-65.

Kaṁsa told Akrūra to go to Vṛndāvana to take Kṛṣṇa to Mathurā and accordingly he went there.

CHAPTER-66.

The chapter deals with the description of bad dreams experienced by Rādhā.

CHAPTER-67.

Kṛṣṇa enlightened Rādhā on the Ādhyātmikayoga.

CHAPTER-68.

Kṛṣṇa removed the grief of Rādhā.

CHAPTER-69.

The chapter deals with the account of conversation of Kṛṣṇa with Brahmā and statement of Ratnamālā to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-70.

The chapter gives an account of good dreams experienced by Akrūra and a sketch by Akrūra of affairs relating to the gopīs.

CHAPTER-71.

The chapter deals with the story of the expedition of Kṛṣṇa to Mathurā and the performance of auspicious rites.

CHAPTER-72.

The chapter deals with the admission of Kṛṣṇa into Mathurā, a view of the town, chastisement of the washerman, grace to Kubjā, the slaughter of Kaṁsa and release of Vasudeva and Devakī.

CHAPTER-73.

CHAPTER-73.

The chapter has a description of consolation to Nanda given by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-74.

Kṛṣṇa advised Nanda to give up grief and described to him the importance of Karman.

CHAPTER-75.

Kṛṣṇa described various things concerning temporal matters to Nanda.

CHAPTER-76.

The chapter deals with the description of the religious merits acquired by auspicious rights and a reference to the fruits attainable by gifts.

CHAPTER-77.

The chapter describes the reward of good dreams.

CHAPTER-78.

The chapter gives the description of the sins incurred by inauspicious rights.

CHAPTER-79.

The chapter has a short account of the cause of the solar eclipse.

CHAPTER-80.

Once Candra saw Tārā on the bank of the river Mandākinī and he was attracted towards her. Tārā cursed him but he raped her.

CHAPTER-81.

The chapter gives an account of release of Tārā and Candra from Śukra.

CHAPTER-82.

The chapter gives a description of evil dreams and their pacification.

CHAPTERS-83 & 84.

The chapters describe the duties of the four Varnas and Āsramas.

CHAPTER-85.

The chapter mentions which articles of food may or may not be consumed and describes also Karmavipāka.

CHAPTER-86.

The chapter describes the story of Kedāra Kanyā.

CHAPTER-87.

The chapter mentions the arrival of various gods and sages to Kṛṣṇa. Sanatkumara describes the importance of Kṛṣṇa to them.

CHAPTER-88.

The chapter has an ode to Pārvatī composed by Śiva.

CHAPTERS-89 & 90.

Nanda asked Kṛṣṇa about the characteristics of four yugas and Kṛṣṇa described them in detail.

CHAPTER-91.

The chapter has very short account of the conversation that took place amongst Kṛṣṇa, Vasudeva and Devakī.

CHAPTER-92.

The chapter deals with the description of the arrival of Uddhava as deputed by Kṛṣṇa to Rādhā and an ode to Rādhā by Uddhava.

CHAPTERS-93 & 94.

The chapter gives the conversation that took place

between Rādhā and Uddhava.

CHAPTER-95.

The chapter describes the lamentation made by Rādhā over separation of Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTERS-96 & 97.

The chapters describe the discourse between Rādhā and Uddhava.

CHAPTER-98.

The chapter deals with the account of return of Uddhava to Mathurā and his description of Vṛndāvana to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTERS-99 & 100.

Garga came to Vasudeva and he advised him to perform the ceremony of the sacred thread of Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa. The sages were invited and Vasudeva worshipped the goddess first to perform the said ceremony.

CHAPTER-101.

The chapter deals with the account of the investiture of Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa with the sacred thread and the return of the gods to their respective places.

CHAPTER-102.

Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa went to Sāndipānī for the study of the Vedas when Sāndipānī and his wife offered a prayer to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-103.

The chapter deals with the description of instruction to Viśvakarman on the construction of Dvārakā and the recitation by Kṛṣṇa regarding auspicious sites of a house under construction.

CHAPTER-104.

Kṛṣṇa entered Dvārakā with other Yādavas and they consecrated Ugrasena at Dvārakā.

CHAPTER-105.

Bhīṣkama asked Śatānanda for the advice as to whom he should marry his daughter and Śatānanda told him that he should marry his daughter with Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-106.

The chapter deals with the description of marriage of Balarāma with Revatī.

CHAPTER-107.

Kṛṣṇa came to the place of Bhīṣmaka Rukmi and Śiśupāla quarreled with Kṛṣṇa and defeated Rukmi. Bhīṣmaka prayed to Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTERS-108 & 109.

The chapters deal with the description of marriage of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī.

CHAPTERS-110 & 111.

The chapters deal with the discourse between Rādhā and Yaśodā about the knowledge of Yoga.

CHAPTER-112.

The chapter has an account of Kṛṣṇa's marriage with 16000 damsels, the number of the wives of Kṛṣṇa and an enlogy in honour of Kṛṣṇa by Durvāsas.

CHAPTER-113.

The chapter has a short account of the Mahābhārata.

CHAPTER-114.

The chapter has an account of the conjugal pleasures

between Uṣā and Aniruddha in dream, the abduction of Aniruddha by citralekhā and the marriage of Uṣā and Aniruddha according to the Gāndharva form of marriage.

CHAPTER-115.

The chapter contains advice given by Mahādeva and others to Bāṇa and the dialogue between Bāṇa and Aniruddha.

CHAPTER-116.

The chapter gives the discourse between Bāṇa and Aniruddha and the defeat inflicted upon Bāṇa by Aniruddha.

CHAPTER-117.

The chapter has a description of the valour of Aniruddha by Śiva to Gaṇeśa.

CHAPTER-118.

The chapter describes the conference of Hara and Pārvatī when they heard from the messenger about the arrival of Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-119.

The chapter has an enlogy in honour of Kṛṣṇa by Bali.

CHAPTER-120.

The chapter describes the war between the armies of Yādavas and demons and the defeat of Bāṇa by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-121.

The chapter deals with the liberation of Śṛṅgāla by Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-122.

The chapter describes the story of the anecdote of Syamantaka.

CHAPTER-123.

CHAPTER-123.

The chapter gives an account of the worship of Gaṇeśa performed by Rādhā.

CHAPTER-124.

The chapter gives an ode to Rādhā by various gods and goddesses.

CHAPTER-125.

The chapter narrates a discourse between Vasudeva and Śiva about the knowledge.

CHAPTER-126.

The chapter describes the union of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa who gave metaphysical knowledge to Rādhā.

CHAPTER-127.

The chapter deals with the amorous pastimes of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa.

CHAPTER-128.

The chapter deals with the characteristics of the Yugas.

CHAPTER-129.

The chapter deals with the description of an ode to Kṛṣṇa by Brahmā and ascension of various gopīs, gopas, Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa to the Goloka.

CHAPTER-130.

The chapter describes the marriage of Nārada with the daughters of Sṁjaya.

CHAPTER-131.

The chapter describes the genesis of the fire and gold.

CHAPTER-132.

The chapter describes the content of the BVP in brief.

CHAPTER-133.

The chapter deals with the characteristics of the Purāṇas, the number of the verses of all the Mahāpurāṇas, the meaning of the name of the Brahmavaivartapurāṇa, the description of its greatness and the subsequent recitation of the fruits received by people listening to this Purāṇa in due order.