

according to one mode of computation Para is itself Parārdha which means anything above Parārdha, and is incalculable.³

¹ Br. IV. 2. 90; Vā. 101. 92 and 99. ² Br. IV. 2. 99-104
³ Ib. IV. 2. 105-7, 143.

Param (II)—Brahmā.

Vā. 101. 105-7.

Paramarṣi—etymology of.

M. 145. 82.

Paramā—sages.

M. 200. 17.

Paramānuka—(Paramāṇu): 1/10 more than Bhūtādi; is *sūkṣma* and cannot be ascertained by *bhāva*; that which could not be consolidated; the first Paramāṇu of Pramāṇas is the particle of dust seen through the inner window by the sun's rays.

Bhā. III. 11. 1; XII. 4. 1; Vā. 101. 116-18. Br. IV. 2. 117, 227-9.

Paramārtha—illustrated by the life of Nidāgha, a pupil of Ṛbhhu.

Vi. II. 14. 16 and 31; chh. 15 and 16.

Paramāśrama—the fourth *āśrama* or *sannyāsa*; to be with guru for a year and then to go about the country; leaving off congregation, subduing anger, eating light food, controlling the senses, and living in deserted places, forests, caves and banks of rivers.

Vā. 17. 1-8.