Translation of the

The 9 khanḍas and 7 kulāchālas of Bhāratavarsa are embraced the following nine khanḍas [portions] viz. Indra, Kas'ēru, Tamraparna, Gāpihatimati, Kumarika, Nagā, Saumya, Varūṇa, and lastly Gāndharva.

41. Here in this Bhāratavarsa are embraced the following nine khanḍas viz. Indra, Kas'ēru, Tamraparna, Gāpihatimati, Kumarika, Nagā, Saumya, Varūṇa, and lastly Gāndharva.

42. In the Kumārika alone is found the subdivision of men into castes; in the remaining khanḍas are found all the tribes of Āntyajās or outcaste tribes of men. In this region [Bhāratavarsa] are also seven kuśčalas, viz. the Mahendra, Suktī, Malayā, Rikshaka, Pāriyātra, the Sāhya, and Vindhyā hills.

Arrangement of the seven lokas worlds.

43. The country to the south of the equator is called the Bhūrloka, that to the north the Bhuvāloka and Mēru [the third] is called the Swarloka, next is the Mahāloka in the Heavens beyond this is the Jana-loka, then the Tapaloṇa and last of all the Satyaloka. These lokas are gradually attained by increasing religious merits.

44. When it is sunrise at Lankā, it is then midday at Yamakoti (90° east of Lankā), sunset at Siddhapura and midnight at Romakapattana.

Points of the compass why Mēru is due north of all places.

45. Assume the point of the horizon at which the sun rises as the cast point, and that at which he sets as the west point, and then determine the other two points, i.e., the north and south through the matsya* effected by the east and west points. The line connecting the north and south points will be a meridian line and this line in whatever place it is drawn will fall upon the north point: hence Mēru lies due north of all places.

46. Only Yamakoti lies due cast from Ujjāyinī, at the distance of 90°

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* [From the east and west points, as centres, with a common radius describe two arcs, intersecting each other in two points, the place contained by the arc is called Mātsya "a fish" and the intersecting points are the north and south points. B. D.]