

dravaś caiva śuśtrāṅām ca visarjanam | prayācanaṁ ca śatrūṅām gamanaṁ saraṇasya ca || ete praśamane yogā mahāstrasya parantopa) 7. 166. 48-49. F. Status : The Pāśupatāstra of Śiva rated superior to the Nārāyaṇāstra 13. 14. 127.

Nivṛtta nt. : One of the twenty-one movements (so 'carad vividhān mārgān) used while fighting with a sword and a shield.

Dhṛṣṭadyumna used it when he, with a sword and a shield in hand, wanted to attack Droṇa who was shooting arrows at him 7. 164. 145-148.

Padma m. : Name of a particular arrangement of the army (*vyūha*).

It was arranged by Droṇa in the interior of, and in the rear portion of, the principal *vyūha* called Cakraśakāṭa ; Padma was considered extremely impenetrable (*paścārdhe tasya padmas tu garbhavyūhaḥ sudurbhidaḥ*) 7. 63. 23; in addition, inside the Padma was arranged a concealed (*gūḍha*) *vyūha* called Sūcī. [See Cakraśakāṭa].

Paraśu m. : An axe (not named) used as a weapon by Rāma Jāmadagnya.

Described as having a sharp and shining edge (*ūkṣṇadhāra* 13. 14. 137, *dīptadhāra* 13. 14. 139), of extremely fearful front (*suraudrāsya* 13. 14. 139), it shines like a burning flame of fire (*dīptavahnīśikhopama* 13. 14. 139); since it belongs to Śiva, it is circled by the neck of the serpent (*sarpakaṅthāgraveṣṭita*) 13. 14. 139; it was given by Śiva to Rāma Jāmadagnya when he was satisfied with Rāma 13. 14. 137; Rāma used it to cut off the head of his mother Reṇukā at the instance of his father Jamadagni 3. 116. 14; Rāma used it

also to kill in battle the universal ruler Kārtavīrya 13. 14. 137; he used this weapon (*śastra*) to kill the sons of Kārtavīrya and the Kṣatriyas who were his followers 3. 117. 7-8; Rāma exterminated the Kṣatriyas from this earth twenty-one times using this axe 13. 14. 138; (3. 117. 9).

Parānikabhid m. : Name (?) of a particular arrangement of the army (*vyūha*).

The Pāṇḍava army was arranged this way on the seventeenth day of the battle; it is described as 'having no parallel' (*apratima*) 8. 31. 1; it was arranged by Arjuna 8. 32. 3; apparently Dhṛṣṭadyumna, guarded on two sides by the sons of Draupadī, stood at its head 8. 32. 4, 6; but at the start of the war Arjuna rushed to the front 8. 31. 36; 8. 32. 7; it was used against the Kaurava army which was arranged according to the Bārhaspatya *vyūha* 8. 31. 26.

Parigha m. : A club (not named) mentioned as a weapon of Aryaman.

He roamed around with it when he got ready to help Indra in his fight with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna at the time of the burning of the Khāṇḍava forest 1. 218. 34.

Parivṛtta nt. : One of the twenty-one movements (so 'carad vividhān mārgān prakārān ekavimsatim) used while fighting with a sword and a shield.

Dhṛṣṭadyumna used it when he, with a sword and a shield in hand, wanted to attack Droṇa who was shooting arrows at him 7. 164. 145-148.

Pārjanyastra, Pārjanyāstra nt. : Name of a missile used to produce clouds or water.

Arjuna created clouds by releasing it (*pārjanyenāstṛjad ghanān*) when he displayed his skill in the use of missiles to all those