

at the start of the war on all subsequent days); (iv) when Arjuna vowed to fight more seriously with Bhīṣma 6. 55. 102; (v) when Arjuna rushed at Bhīṣma who was fighting with other Pāñdavavas 6. 67. 2; (vi) Kṛṣṇa blew his conch when Arjuna took the vow to kill Jayadratha 7. 51. 41; (vii) at the start of the day on which Jayadratha was killed 7. 64. 20; when Arjuna was heading forward looking for Jayadratha in the Kaurava army 7. 75. 31; as Arjuna was nearing Jayadratha 7. 78. 37; 7. 79. 11; at the end of the day when Jayadratha was killed 7. 123. 41; [ It is significant that the sounding of Pāñcajanya is mentioned on many occasions on the day on which Arjuna had to fulfil his difficult vow to kill Jayadratha ]; (viii) Kṛṣṇa blew it when Arjuna got rid of the Samśaptakas who had overwhelmed both of them 8. 37. 19, 15-17; (ix) at the death of Karṇa and the subsequent rout of the Kaurava army 8. 68. 57; (x) at the fall of Duryodhana 9. 60. 65; (2) Outside the epic war : Kṛṣṇa blew it to challenge Śālva when he reached Śālva's Saubhapura 3. 15. 20; when Kṛṣṇa started fighting with Śālva 3. 21. 12; when, during his fight with Śālva, Kṛṣṇa killed many Dānavas 3. 21. 29-30; G. Its use as a signal : (1) Kṛṣṇa had told Dāruka, his charioteer, that when he heard the sound of Pāñcajanya he was to rush to the battle-field driving Kṛṣṇa's chariot for its eventual use by Kṛṣṇa to enable Arjuna to fulfil his vow to kill Jayadratha 7. 56. 36; (2) The sound was once interpreted by Droṇa to mean that Arjuna wanted to set aside other heroes and attack Bhīṣma 6. 108. 14; (3) It was once interpreted by Yudhiṣṭhira to mean that Arjuna was in danger 7. 85. 35; on another occasion, the

sound meant for Yudhiṣṭhira the death of Arjuna, and hence Kṛṣṇa's starting to fight 7. 102. 32-33. H. End : When the time of the destruction of the Vṛṣṇis and the Andhakas arrived the blowing of Pāñcajanya in their houses was accompanied by the harsh braying of the asses 16. 3. 15 [ *nadantam pāñcajanyaṁ ca vṛṣṇyandhakaniveśane | samantāt pratyavāśyanta rāsabhā dāruṇasvarāḥ* // Does Pāñcajanya here refer not to Kṛṣṇa's special conch, but to the conches in general in the houses of the Vṛṣṇis and the Andhakas ? ].

**Pārameṣṭhya (astra) nt.** : Name of a missile of Prajāpati.

According to Bhīṣma it was known to Arjuna and perhaps to Kṛṣṇa 6. 116. 38-39. [ See Brahmāstra ]

**Pārjanya (astra) nt.** : Name of a missile 1. 125. 19 [ See Parjanyastra ]

**Pārvata (astra) nt.** : Name of a missile.

When Arjuna displayed his skill in the use of missiles, he released mountains by the employment of the Pārvata astra (*pārvatenāsrjad girin*) 1. 125. 20. [ See Parvata ]

**Pāśa m. (pl.)** : Noose used as a missile (*pāśa* generally used in pl., but also rarely in sg. 1. 218. 31).

A. Association with Varuṇa : Listed as a missile of Ambupa (Varuṇa) 8. 66. 15; hence called *vāruṇa astra* 4. 56. 14; Varuṇa has epithets like *pāśabhṛt* 6. 46. 7; 6. 103. 17; *pāśavant* 7. 64. 15; *pāśin* 8. 29. 28.

B. Description : Described as heavenly (*divya*) 3. 42. 31; 3. 89. 12; 12. 5. 13-14; fierce (*ghora*) 3. 190. 60; 7. 53. 43; irresistible (*anivāraṇa*) 3. 42. 27. C. Use