

missiles (*astralāghava*) 1. 125. 18-19. D. Effects : (1) When Karṇa released the Vāruṇa astra to pacify the fire of the Āgneyāstra, the directions were covered with clouds and it became dark (*jīmūtaiśca diśaḥ sarvāś cakre timiradurdināḥ*) 8. 67. 10; the clouds were driven away by Arjuna by using the Vāyavyāstra 8. 67. 11; (2) when used by Arjuna to cover Bhīma, who was surrounded by the fire of the Nārāyaṇāstra (*tejasah pratighātārtham vāruṇena samāvṛṇot*), Bhīma could not be seen by others (*nālukṣayata tam kaścīd vāruṇāstreṇa samvṛtam*) 7. 171. 1-2; when Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna went through the fire produced by the Nārāyaṇāstra, it did not burn them on account of the Vāruṇa astra employed by Arjuna (as also due to the prowess of Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna) 7. 171. 12; (3) at the time of the display of the use of missiles, Arjuna produced water by using Vāruṇa astra (*vāruṇenāsrjad payah*) 1. 125. 19; for its use to combat the missiles of others see the section C. E. Status : Inferior to the Pāśupata astra 13. 14. 127.

Vāsavi adj. (f.) : of the unfailing (*amoghā*) Śakti of Vāsava (Indra) 3. 294. 34; 7. 122. 33; 7. 148. 34; 7. 158. 9, 10, 56, 58; (3. 286. 20). [See Śakti]

Vicakra nt. : Name of the weapon (*śastra* 1. 218. 31) of Śiva.

Śiva became ready with it when other gods picked up their weapons to help Indra in his fight with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna at the burning of the Khāṇḍava forest 1. 218. 31.

Vijaya¹ nt. : Name of the bow of Indra.

A. History : It was fashioned by Viśvakarman for the use of Indra 8. 22. 36; Śakra (Indra) gave it to Bhārgava (Rāma Jāmadagnya), and Rāma gave it to Karṇa

8. 22. 37-38, 40. B. Description : Ancient (*purātana*) 8. 45. 33; heavenly (*divya*) 8. 22. 38, 46; large, larger than all weapons (*mahat, sarvāyudhamahāmātra*) 8. 22. 46, 36; best, the best bow (*uttama, dhanuḥ-śreṣṭha*) 8. 22. 38, 45; 8. 45. 33; highly honoured (*paramasammata*) 8. 22. 37. C. Use : (1) By Indra : Śatakratu (Indra) conquered hosts of Daityas with it; due to its sound the Daityas lost sense of directions (*yasya ghoṣeṇa daityānām vimuhyanti diśo daśa*) 8. 22. 37; Rāma Jāmadagnya narrated to Karṇa the divine acts (not detailed) performed with Vijaya (by Indra?) 8. 22. 40; (2) By Rāma Jāmadagnya : Rāma conquered earth twentyone times using Vijaya 8. 22. 39; (3) By Karṇa : Karṇa wanted to use Vijaya while fighting with Arjuna 8. 22. 38; Karṇa's desire for a duel with Arjuna indicated by him by stretching the bow-string of his Vijaya (*vyākṣipad vijayam dhanuḥ*) 8. 42. 52; Karṇa must have used it on other occasions too; specific mention is found in Karṇa's fight with Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna when, while using, he shook it (*vijayam tu dhanuḥ-śreṣṭham vidhunvānaḥ*) 8. 42. 8; when Duryodhana drew Karṇa's attention to the rout of the Kaurava army, he strung his Vijaya bow, wiped it (*sammṛjya*), and discharged Bhārgavāstra from it 8. 45. 33-34. D. Status : According to Karṇa Vijaya was superior to Gāṇḍīva of Arjuna (*gāṇḍīvāt tad viśisyate*) 8. 22. 39; 8. 22. 46. [Apparently different from Vijaya²]

Vijaya² nt. : Name of the bow of Mahendra.

A. History : It belonged to Mahendra, hence called *māhendram dhanuḥ* 5. 155. 4-5; Rukmin, the son of Bhīṣmaka Hiraṇya-