

loman, received this Vijaya bow from his teacher Druma, the lion among the Kimpuruṣas living on the Gandhamādana mountain 5. 155. 7, 10, 3; when Rukmin moved with it, he, as though, terrified the world (*vibhīṣayann va jagat*) 5. 155. 10. B. Description : Divine (*divya*) 5. 155. 4, 5; indestructible (*akṣaya*) 5. 155. 4; producing sound like that of a cloud (*meghasamasvana*) 5. 155. 10. C. Status : Equal to Gāṇḍiva of Arjuna in strength (*tulyam gāṇḍivatejasā*) 5. 155. 4; also comparable with Śārṅga bow of Viṣṇu (*śārṅgeṇ ca saṁmitam*) 5. 155. 4; Vijaya was considered to be one of the three heavenly bows of gods (the other two being Gāṇḍiva of Varuṇa and Śārṅga of Viṣṇu) 5. 155. 5-6. [ Apparently different from Vijaya<sup>1</sup> ]

Vijaya<sup>3</sup> m. : Name of the trident (*śūla*) of Rudra.

Present in the procession of Śiva to Bhadravaṭa (after Skanda was anointed as the *senāpati* of the gods); in the procession, Vijaya followed Yama; and Vijaya, in turn, was followed by Varuṇa and his aquatic creatures, as also by the *patīṣa* of Rudra; Vijaya is described as fierce (*ghora*), sharp (*śita*), having three points (*trīśikhara*), and well-decorated (*svalaṅkṛta*) 3. 221. 10-12, 1.

Viśoṣaṇa nt. : Name of a missile.

Described as heavenly (*divya*), fierce (*ghora*), and burning (*dīpta*); it was taught by Indra to Arjuna; Arjuna used it to dry up the torrential rain-water released with *māyā* by the Nivātakavaca demons 3. 168. 8.

Vaijayantī f. (du.) : Name of the two bells of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra.

Śakra (Indra) gave them to Guha (Skanda), as a toy (*kriḍanaka*) to play with;

one of the two bells was with Viśākha, the other remained with Skanda 3. 220. 18-20.

Vaiṣṇava<sup>1</sup> adj. : of the Cakra belonging to Viṣṇu.

In the world of Varuṇa, the Cakra, permeated by smokeless fire, lay in his lake (*varuṇahrade / vaiṣṇavam cakram āviddham vidhūmena haviṣmatā*) 5. 96. 18. [ See Sudarśana, Āgneyāstra ]

Vaiṣṇava<sup>2</sup> adj. : of the bow Śārṅga belonging to Viṣṇu.

One of the three divine bows, described as lustrous (*tejomaya*), (the other two being Varuṇa Gāṇḍiva and Māhendra Vijaya) 5. 155. 5-6. [ See Śārṅga ]

Vaiṣṇavāstra, Vaiṣṇava (astra) : nt. (sg.; pl. 3. 164. 30) Name of a missile belonging to Viṣṇu (*tad astraṁ pārtha māmakam* 7. 28. 33).

A. History : In the bygone days, Earth (*prthivī, jagatī, kṣamā*) asked for her son Naraka the following boon from the fourth form of Kṛṣṇa (Viṣṇu) which wakes up once after thousand years : " May he be equipped with the Vaiṣṇavāstra so that he cannot be killed by the gods and the Asuras "; accordingly Viṣṇu gave the missile to Naraka and said : " May this missile be unfailing in protecting Naraka; no one shall kill him; protected by the missile, Naraka will be unassailable in the worlds for all times "; from Naraka, the missile went to Prāḡjyotiṣa (Bhagadatta) 7. 28. 26-33. B. Description : heavenly (*divya*) 6. 116. 38; great missile (*paramāstra*) 7. 28. 34; unfailing (*amogha*) 7. 28. 29, 30; killer of all (*sarvaghāta*) 7. 28. 17. C. Knowledge : Indra told Arjuna to go to his residence in the heaven to learn all the Vaiṣṇava