

twelve years' forest-life of the Pāṇḍavas now came to an end.

According to the advice of Dharmadeva the Pāṇḍavas selected the Virāṭa palace for their life incognito, Bhīmasena assuming the name Vallava (Valala). And, here Bhīma killed in a duel Jimūta, the pugilist. (See Jimūta II). It was also here that Bhīma killed Kīcaka and the Upakīcakas. (See Kīcaka). On another occasion, at the instance of Yudhiṣṭhira Bhīma took Sudharmā, King of Daśārṇa to Yudhiṣṭhira captive; but he was later set free. Next year the Pāṇḍavas defeated Duryodhana in the fight in connection with the theft of the cows of the Virāṭa King, and then they declared that their forest life and life incognito were over.

8) *Bhīma in the great war.* Even after the return of the Pāṇḍavas after the forest life and life incognito the Kauravas refused to give them half of the kingdom. So, both the parties began preparations for war. Given hereunder is the main incident relating to Bhīma from this period to the Svargārohaṇa (going to Heaven) of the Pāṇḍavas after relinquishing the kingdom in favour of Parīkṣit, including their victory in war and the administration of the country.

(1) Sañjaya described to Dhṛtarāṣṭra the prowess and achievements of Bhīma. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 50).

(2) Śrī Kṛṣṇa before leaving for the Kaurava assembly for compromise talks asked for the views of Bhīma about the whole problem, and Bhīma opined that peace was preferable to war. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 74).

(3) When Śrī Kṛṣṇa admonished Bhīma he opted for war and waxed eloquent about his heroism and prowess. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 76).

(4) Bhīma wanted Śikhaṇḍī to be appointed chief of the army. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 161).

(5) Bhīma sent back with an insulting reply Ulūka, who was sent by Duryodhana to the Pāṇḍavas with a message. (Udyoga Parva, Chapter 163).

(6) Bhīma questioned Dharmaputra who, when the armies had taken position on opposite sides, went on foot to the Kaurava assembly without bow and arrows. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 48, Verse 17).

(7) The world shuddered at the war cry of Bhīma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 44, Verse 8).

(8) On the first day of the war Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45, Verse 19).

(9) In the fight with the Kālīṅgas Bhīma killed Śakra-deva. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 24).

(10) Bhīma killed Bhānumān. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 39).

(11) He killed Satyadeva and Śalya, who guarded the chariot wheels of Śrutāyus, King of Kālīṅga. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 76).

(12) Killed Ketumān. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 77).

(13) Annihilated the elephant division of the Kaurava army, and rivers of blood flowed. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 54, Verse 103).

(14) Defeated Duryodhana. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 58, Verse 16).

(15) Fought against Bhīṣma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 63, Verse 1).

(16) Fought against the whole lot of Kauravas, and in this fight eight sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra viz. Senāpati, Jarā-sandha, Suśeṇa, Ugra, Virabāhu, Bhīma, Bhīmaratha

and Sulocana were killed. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 64, Verse 32).

(17) Fought a fierce war against Bhīṣma. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 21).

(18) Fought with Duryodhana. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 72, Verse 17).

(19) Defeated Duryodhana the second time. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 79, Verse 11).

(20) Defeated Kṛtavarmā. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 82, Verse 60).

(21) Killed Bhīṣma's chariotcer. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 88, Verse 12).

(22) Killed eight more sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Chapter 88, Verse 13, Bhīṣma Parva).

(23) Struck by the arrow of Bhīma, Droṇācārya fell down unconscious. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 94, Verse 18).

(24) Killed nine more sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 23).

(25) Defeated Bālhika. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 104, Verse 18).

(26) Fought a duel with Bhūriśravas. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 110, Verse 10).

(27) Killed ten mahārathīs (heroes in chariot war) of the Kaurava army. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 113).

(28) Dhṛtarāṣṭra applauded the prowess of Bhīma. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 10, Verse 13).

(29) Bhīma fought with Vivimśati. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 14, Verse 27).

(30) Defeated Śalya in club fight. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 15, Verse 8).

(31) Fought with Durmarṣaṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 5).

(32) Killed Aṅga, king of the Mleccha tribe. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 17).

(33) Fought with the elephant of Bhagadatta, was defeated and ran away. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 26, Verse 19).

(34) Attacked Karṇa and killed fifteen warriors of his. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 32, Verse 32).

(35) Fought with Vivimśati, Citrasena and Vikarṇa. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 31).

(36) Fought with Alambuṣa and came out victorious. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 106, Verse 16).

(37) Fought with Kṛtavarmā. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 114, Verse 67).

(38) Consoled Yudhiṣṭhira who was in great perplexity. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 126, Verse 32).

(39) Defeated Droṇa again. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 127, Verse 42).

(40) Killed Kuṇḍabhedī, Suśeṇa, Dirghalocana, Vṛndāraka, Abhaya, Raudrakarmā, Durvimocana, Vinda, Anuvinda, Suvarmā and Sudarśana. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 127, Verse 60).

(41) Threw off Droṇācārya along with his chariot eight times. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 128, Verse 18).

(42) Defeated Karṇa in fight. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 122).

(43) Killed Duśśala. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 129).

(44) Defeated Karṇa again. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 131).

(45) Killed Durjaya, son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 133, Verse 13).

(46) Killed Durimukha, son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Droṇa Parva, Chapter 134, Verse 20).