

- bhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 1, Stanza 35.
- DĀRI.** A serpent born in the family of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. This serpent fell into the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya and was burnt to death. (Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 57, Stanza 16).
- DARIDRA.** A king born in the family of Yayāti. He was the son of Dundubhi and father of Vasu. (Bhāgavata, Navama Skandha).
- DARPA.** A king of the family of Yayāti. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).
- DARŚAKA.** A country in ancient India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 53).
- DĀRUKA I.**
 1) *Śrī Kṛṣṇa's charioteer.* In the Mahābhārata, we come across few persons who excel Dāruka in their skill as charioteers. We find the following details about him in the Mahābhārata :—
 1) When Śrī Kṛṣṇa fought against King Śālva, Dāruka was over-whelmed by Śālva's arrows. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 21, Verse 5).
 2) At the time of the battle at Kurukṣetra, hearing the sound of Śrī Kṛṣṇa's conch-shell, Dāruka drove his chariot and brought it before Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 147, Verse 45).
 3) When Sātyaki fought with Karṇa, Dāruka drove Sātyaki's chariot. At that time he proved his extraordinary skill in charioteering. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 147, Verse 54).
 4) After being attended by Dāruka, Śrī Kṛṣṇa's chariot horses flew up into the Heavens. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 3, Verse 5).
 5) It was Dāruka who informed the Pāṇḍavas that the Yaduvarṣa had perished. On his return, he accompanied Arjuna in his journey to Dvārakā. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 5).
- DĀRUKA II.** A charioteer of Mahiṣāsura. (Devī Bhāgavata, Pañcama Skandha). For further details about this Dāruka, see under Ghaṇṭākarna.
- DĀRUKA III.** A son of Garuḍa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 101, Verse 9 contains a reference to this Dāruka).
- DĀRUṆAM.** A naraka (hell). See under Naraka.
- DĀRVA.** A Kṣatriya king of the land called Dārvam. Opinion is divided as to whether Dārvam is the name of a land or of a caste. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 18).
- DĀRVA.** A country in Ancient India. Mention is made about this country in Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 54.
- DĀRVĀDHISĀRA(S).** A low class people. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 93, Verse 44).
- DĀRVAM.** The word Darvas indicates a particular class of Kṣatriyas. In Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 52, Stanza 13, it is said that the Kṣatriyas of this family had presented Dharmaputra with a large quantity of wealth.
- DĀRVI.** An ancient town in India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Verse 54).
- DARVIŚAṆKRAMAṆA.** A holy place. Those who visit this place will get the fruits of performing the sacrifice of Aśvamedha and will attain heaven. (Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 84, Stanza 45).
- DĀŚA.** A country in Ancient India. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 56).

- DĀŚA.** A term used as a suffix to the name of a Śūdra. In ancient India the rule was that the proper suffix for a Brahmin's name should be 'Sarmā', for a Kṣatriya's name, 'Varmā', for a Vaiśya's name, 'Gupta' and for a Śūdra's name, 'Dāsa'. (See under Cāturvarṇya).
- DAŚADRYU.** A hermit. It is mentioned in Ṛgveda, Maṇḍala 1, Anuvāka 7, Sūkta 33 that Daśadryu was a valiant hermit.
- DAŚAGRĪVA.** Rāvaṇa. (See under Rāvaṇa).
- DAŚAJYOTI.** A son of the King Subhṛat. Mention is made about him in Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 1, Stanza 44.
- DAŚAMĀLIKA.** A country in Bhārata. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 9, Stanza 66).
- DAŚAMUKHA RĀVAṆA.** Rāvaṇa, the enemy of Śrī Rāma. (See under Rāvaṇa).
- DAŚĀNANA.** See under Rāvaṇa.
- DAŚARĀJA.** Foster-father of Śantanu's wife, Satyawati. His actual name was Uccaiḥśravas. For detailed story see under Satyawati.
- DAŚARĀJŅA.** A great war which took place in India in ancient times. It was a terrible clash between the Āryans who lived in Pañcanada and the primitive inhabitants of India, before the Ṛgveda period. Sudās, the king was the adversary of the Āryans. Among the relatives of Sudās were Āryans and non-Āryans. It was the people under Sudās who got victory in this war. Anyway, with this war, (Dāśarājña), a new mixed race of people came into being in North India, which was composed of the Āryans and the primitive inhabitants of the country. The Hindus are the descendants of this mixed race. (Ṛgveda).
- DAŚARATHA.** (Nemi). A famous king of the Ikṣvāku dynasty. He was the father of Śrī Rāma.
 1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order. Brahmā — Marici — Kaśyapa — Vivasvān — Vaivasvata Manu — Ikṣvāku — Vikukṣi — Śaśāda — Kakutstha — Anenas — Pṛthulāśva — Prasenajit — Yuvanāśva — Māndhātā — Purukutsa — Trasadasyu — Anaraṇya — Haryaśva — Vasumanas — Sudhanvā — Traiyāruṇa — Satyavrata (Trīśaṅku) Hariścandra — Rohitāśva — Hārīta — Cuñcu — Sudeva — Bharuka — Bāhuka — Sagara — Asamañjas — Amśumān — Bhagiratha — Sṛtanābha — Sindhudvīpa — Ayutāyus — Ṛtuparṇa — Sarvakāma — Sudās — Mitrāsaha — (Kalmāṣapāda) — Aśmaka — Mūlaka — Khaṭvaṅga (Dilīpa; Dīrgha bāhu) — Raghu — Aja — Daśaratha.
- 2) *Birth.* Daśaratha was the son of Aja, of the family of Ikṣvāku, born of his wife Indumatī.¹
- 3) *Daśaratha's hunt.* Once during the early part of his life Daśaratha was walking through a forest engaged in hunting. He reached the bank of the river Sarayū. It was evening and the forest was thick. He walked in search of wild animals. The night was advancing and darkness getting thicker. Then he heard a sound from the river as if an elephant was drinking water. Thinking it to be an elephant Daśaratha sent an arrow in the direction from which the sound came. Instantly he heard a man crying with pain. The king was disappointed. He ran to the spot and saw a hermit boy lying in a pool of blood beating his limbs on the ground and crying. The waterpot he had been dipping in the water lay close by. In answer to the questions of the King, the

1. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 274, Stanza 6 that 'Ilabilā, was the name of the mother of Daśaratha.