

detailing to him all that had happened in the forest. (Chapter 125, Ādi Parva, M.B.).

4) *Kaumāra (youth)*. Dharmaputra and his brothers spent their boyhood in Hastināpura along with Duryodhana and his brothers. Bhīmasena became a great foe of Duryodhana and his brothers and Duryodhana always nurtured a desire to kill Bhīmasena. Once Duryodhana invited Dharmaputra and his brothers to have aquatic games in the Gaṅgā. Accepting the invitation Dharmaputra participated in the games along with his brothers. One night Duryodhana caught hold of Bhīma alone and tied him with ropes and threw him into the river. When in the morning Dharmaputra found his brother missing he ran to his mother to inform her of the loss. Kuntī asked him to start a search and while he was on it Bhīmasena appeared before him and told him how he was thrown into the river by Duryodhana and how he went to Nāgaloka and was brought to earth with great acquisitions from there. Dharmaputra advised them not to make the incident public. They received training in warfare in Hastināpura under Droṇācārya. Dharmaputra got great proficiency in chariot-fighting. As Gurudakṣiṇā (fee for the preceptor) Dharmaputra agreed to bring Drupada bound before the preceptor. But Arjuna stopped him and himself undertook the task (Chapters 127 to 136, Ādi Parva, M.B.).

5) *Becomes heir-apparent and goes to the forest*. Dhṛtarāṣṭra, crowned Dharmaputra as the heir-apparent when the latter had successfully completed his course of study in warfare. By his good conduct, righteousness and administrative efficiency Dharmaputra excelled his father and became very popular among his subjects. Jealous of this Duryodhana decided to destroy the Pāṇḍavas somehow. With the permission of his father, Duryodhana constructed a palace at Vāraṇāvata for the Pāṇḍavas to reside there. That palace was built of Lākṣā (See under Arakillam). The entire population resented this act of Duryodhana and rebuked him. They tried to follow Dharmaputra to Vāraṇāvata and stay there. But by tactful words he made them abandon that idea. Still many brahmins followed Dharmaputra. After some days Duryodhana set fire to the palace. But the Pāṇḍavas escaped through a tunnel from the house which had been constructed without the knowledge of Duryodhana just at the time of construction of the building. Escaping from there the Pāṇḍavas reached the forests and travelling farther came to the shore of the Gaṅgā. (Ślokas 138 to 148, Ādi Parva, M.B.).

6) *Story up to the life incognito*.

(1) When the palace was burnt to ashes it was presumed that they were dead and by the instructions of Dhṛtarāṣṭra the funeral rites of the Pāṇḍavas were conducted at Hastināpura. But Vidura informed Bhīṣma that the Pāṇḍavas were alive. (Chapter 149, Dākṣiṇātyapāṭha, Ādi Parva, M.B.).

(2) Dharmaputra gave permission to Bhīma to marry Hidimbā while they were in the forest. (Chapter 154, Dākṣiṇātyapāṭha, Ādi Parva).

(3) Dharmaputra counselled Arjuna to release Citraratha Yakṣa who was defeated by Arjuna in a battle. (Śloka 39, Chapter 169, Ādi Parva).

(4) After the svayamvara of Pāñcālī, Dharmaputra narrated to Drupada the story of their escape from the palace. (Chapter 194, Ādi Parva).

(5) After svayamvara of Pāñcālī the Pāṇḍavas returned

to their country and Dharmaputra was crowned king of half of the country. He started his rule at Khāṇḍavaprastha, his capital. (Chapter 206, Ādi Parva).

(6) Nārada went to Khāṇḍavaprastha and advised them, how to avoid unpleasantness accruing from their having one wife in common. His advice was that Pāñcālī should spend one year with each of the five in turn. (Chapter 207, Ādi Parva).

(7) When Abhimanyu was born to Arjuna, Dharmaputra gave ten thousand cows to brahmins as gifts. (Śloka 69, Chapter 22, Ādi Parva).

(8) Yudhiṣṭhira got a son Prativindhya of Pāñcālī. (Śloka 79, Chapter 220, Ādi Parva).

(9) Yudhiṣṭhira got a son Yaudheya of Devikā, daughter of King Sibi (Śloka 76, Chapter 95, Ādi Parva).

(10) When Śrī Kṛṣṇa went to Dvārakā from Indraprastha Dharmaputra drove the chariot in the place of Dārūka, charioteer of Kṛṣṇa. (Śloka 16, Chapter 2, Sabhā Parva).

(11) Mayāsura constructed a beautiful palace in Indraprastha and gave it to Dharmaputra. (Śloka 37, Chapter 3, Sabhā Parva).

(12) Yudhiṣṭhira decided to perform a Rājasūya at Indraprastha. Even before the Rājasūya Śrī Kṛṣṇa, Arjuna and Bhīmasena together killed Jarāsandha. After that Yudhiṣṭhira sent Arjuna to the northern side and the other brothers to the southern side for Digvijaya (conquest of countries). When he established his autocracy he performed the Rājasūya. (Chapter 45, Sabhā Parva).

(13) Yudhiṣṭhira used to give free sumptuous food to thousands of brahmins in golden pots daily. (Chapter 49, Sabhā Parva).

(14) Envious Duryodhana sent Vidura to bring Dharmaputra to Hastināpura and defeated him foully in a game of dice. Though Dharmaputra lost everything Dhṛtarāṣṭra gave him back everything. (Chapter 72, Sabhā Parva, M.B.).

(15) Before Dharmaputra went back to his place, with the permission of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Duryodhana called him back again for another game of dice. Despite protests from all sides Dharmaputra went again for a game of dice with Duryodhana and lost again all he possessed. Then he left the country with his brothers and wife to spend twelve years in exile in the forests and another year incognito. (Chapter 79, Sabhā Parva).

(16) Sūrya gave the Akṣayapātra (a pot which is never emptied) to the Pāṇḍavas. (Śloka 72, Chapter 3, Vana Parva).

(17) At first the Pāṇḍavas stayed in Dvaitavana and later on the advice of Vyāsa they went to Kāmyakavana. (Śloka 41, Chapter 36, Vana Parva).

(18) He advised Bhīmasena to remain quiet for thirteen years. (Chapter 52, Vana Parva).

(19) Bṛhadāśva, the sage, narrated the story of Nala to Dharmaputra while they were in the forest. (Chapter 43, Vana Parva).

(20) The sage Lomaśa imparted instructions on philosophy to Dharmaputra while they were in the forest. (Chapter 94, Vana Parva).

(21) Yudhiṣṭhira met and conversed with Paraśurāma at the mountain Mahendra. (Chapter 117, Vana Parva).

(22) The Pāṇḍavas then travelled in north India. On their way to the mountain of Gandhamādana Pāñcālī