

- (20) He made Droṇa swoon by shooting arrows at him and got into his chariot and sat there. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 122, Stanza 56).
- (21) In the fight which continued Droṇa defeated Dhrṣṭadyumna. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 122, Stanza 71).
- (22) In the fight with Aśvatthāmā, Dhrṣṭadyumna was defeated. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 160, Stanza 41).
- (23) He killed Drumasena. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 170, Stanza 22).
- (24) He was defeated by Karṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 173, Stanza 7).
- (25) He vowed that he would kill Droṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 186, Stanza 46).
- (26) In the fight that followed he cut off the head of Droṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 192, Stanza 62).
- (27) Following this, he annihilated the elephants of the Kauravas and made Kṛtavarmā swoon. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 22).
- (28) He fought with Karṇa. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 59, Stanza 7).
- (29) In the fight with Aśvatthāmā, the Kauravas caught Dhrṣṭadyumna alive. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 59, Stanza 39).
- (30) He happened to enter the camp of Duśśāsana but escaped. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 61, Stanza 33).
- (31) In the night, while Dhrṣṭadyumna was sleeping Aśvatthāmā kicked him to death. (M.B. Sauptika Parva, Stanza 26).
- (32) The funeral of Dhrṣṭadyumna was conducted according to rites. (M.B. Strī Parva, Chapter 26, Stanza 34).
- (33) The Pāṇḍavas conducted mourning and offering to the deified ancestors for Dhrṣṭadyumna (M.B. Strī Parva, Chapter 42, Stanza 4).
- (34) After death the spirit of Dhrṣṭadyumna was absorbed in the Fire-God. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 21).
- 4) *Names.* In Bhārata, the names, Draupada, Droṇahantā, Pāñcāla, Pāñcālādāyāda, Pāñcālakulavardhana, Pāñcālamukhya, Pāñcālaputra, Pāñcālarāt, Pāñcālarāja, Pāñcālya, Pārśada, Yājñasenāsuta, Yājñaseni etc. are used as synonyms of Dhrṣṭadyumna.

DHRṢṬAKARMĀ. A king of the Yayāti family, (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

DHRṢṬAKETU I. A prince who was the son of Dhrṣṭadyumna and the grandson of King Drupada. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 278).

DHRṢṬAKETU II. A king of the family of Yayāti. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

DHRṢṬAKETU III. The son of Śiśupāla, the King of Cedi. The details obtained from Mahābhārata about this King are given below.

(1) Dhrṣṭaketu was the rebirth of Anuhlāda, the son of Hiranyakaśipu. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 7).

(2) Dhrṣṭaketu was anointed as King after the death of Śiśupāla. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 45, Stanza 36).

(3) After the death of his father, Dhrṣṭaketu became a tributary King of the Pāṇḍavas (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 12, Stanza 2).

(4) Dhrṣṭaketu had a sister named Kareṇumatī. (M.B.

Vana Parva, Chapter 22, Stanza 40).

(5) During the Bhārata-battle, Dhrṣṭaketu supplied the Pāṇḍavas with an akṣauhiṇī (21870 elephants, 21870 chariots, 65610 horses and 109350 infantry). (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 19, Stanza 7).

(6) Dhrṣṭaketu was appointed as one of the seven commanders-in-chief of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 157, Stanza 11).

(7) On the first day of the battle of Bhārata, Dhrṣṭaketu, confronted Bāhlika. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 45)

(8) He fought with Bhūriśravas. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 84).

(9) Dhrṣṭaketu fought with Paurava. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 116, Stanza 13).

(10) Dhrṣṭaketu fought with the teacher Kṛpa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 14, Stanza 33).

(11) He fought with Ambaṣṭha. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 25).

(12) He killed Viradhanvā. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 107, Stanza 17).

(13) He fought with the teacher Droṇa and was killed in the fight. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 125, Stanza 23).

(14) Among the spirits of those relatives of the Kauravas, who died in the Bhārata-battle, which were evoked to the surface of the Ganges, by Vyāsa, the spirit of Dhrṣṭaketu also appeared. (M.B. Āśrama-vāsika Parva, Chapter 33, Stanza 11).

(15) After his death Dhrṣṭaketu became a Viśvadeva in heaven. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 5, Stanza 15).

(16) Vyāsa has used the following names in his Bhārata for Dhrṣṭaketu: Caidya, Cediya, Ccdipati, Cedi-puṅgava, Cedirāt, Śaiśupāli, Śiśupālātmaja.

DHRṢṆU I. The second son of Vaivasvata Manu. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 75, Stanza 15).

DHRṢṆU II. A Prajāpati who was the son of Kavi. He was learned in Vedas. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 85, Stanza 133).

DHRṢṬI. One of the eight ministers of Daśaratha. Jayanta, Dhrṣṭi, Vijaya, Asiddhārtha, Arthasādhaka, Aśoka, Mantrapāla and Sumantra were the eight ministers of Daśaratha. (Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Sarga 7).

DHRTADEVĀ. Daughter of King Devaka. Vasudeva married this princess. Viprṣṭha was the son born to the couple. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

DHRTAKETU. A king of the Bhṛgu family. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

DHRTARĀṢṬRA I. Father of the Kauravas.

1) *Genealogy.* (See the genealogy of Arjuna).

2) *Birth.* Śantanu, a king of the Lunar dynasty, had two wives Gaṅgā and Satyavatī. Gaṅgā gave birth to eight sons. But seven of them were thrown into the river Gaṅgā. Giving the eighth son Bhīṣma to Śantanu Gaṅgā disappeared. Śantanu then married Satyavatī, a fisher-woman. Satyavatī gave birth to two sons, Citrāṅgada and Vicitravīrya. When Śantanu grew old, Citrāṅgada was anointed as King, as Bhīṣma had taken Brahmavrata (vow of celibacy). Once when Citrāṅgada went to the forest for hunting, a Gandharva of the name Citrāṅgada killed him. So Vicitravīrya became the King of Hastināpura. Bhīṣma took the three daughters of the King of Kāśī, Ambā, Ambikā and Ambālikā