

(41) Droṇa killed the King of Hehaya, all the sons of Dhṛṣṭadyumna, and the King Śibi. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 155, Stanza 14).

(42) He became unconscious in the fight with Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 162, Stanza 49).

(43) He killed Drupada and Virāṭa, the grandsons of Drupada. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 186, Stanza 33).

(44) Hearing that Aśvatthāmā had been killed he was filled with grief. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 190, Stanza 57).

(45) After that throwing away the weapons, he immersed in a deep meditation and attained harmony with the Supreme Being and his spirit entered the realm of Brahmā. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 192, Stanza 43).

(46) Thus by the power of meditation his spirit went to heaven and the body without spirit sat motionless in meditation. Dhṛṣṭadyumna cut off his head and thus killed Droṇa. (M.B. Droṇa Parva, Chapter 193, Stanza 62).

10) *Other details.* (1) Vyāsa evoked the spirits of those who died in the battle of Bhārata to the surface of the Ganges. The spirit of Droṇa was one of them. (M.B. Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 32, Stanza 7).

(2) Offerings were given to the manes for Droṇa. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 296, Stanza 15).

(3) Droṇa attained heaven after his death, and was absorbed in Bṛhaspati. (M.B. Svargārohaṇa Parva, Chapter 4, Stanza 21).

(4) He was the man who took birth through Bharadvāja from a portion of Bṛhaspati. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Stanza 69).

(5) Ācārya (teacher), Ācārya-mukhya (chief teacher) Bhāradvāja, Bharadvājasuta, Bharadvājātmaja, Bharatācārya, Śoṇāśva, Śoṇāśvavāha, Śoṇahaya, Guru and Rukmaratha are used as synonyms of Droṇa by Vyāsa in Mahābhārata.

DROṆA II. A bird. A son born to the hermit Mandapāla of Jaritā, a bird. (See under Khāṇḍavadāha, Para 8).

DROṆAM. A medicinal herb. (See under Maruttvāmala).

DROṆĀBHIṢEKAPARVA. A subsection of Droṇa Parva : Chapters 1 to 16.

DROṆA PARVA. An important Parva (section) in the Mahābhārata.

DROṆAVADHA PARVA. A sub section of Droṇa Parva : Chapters 154 to 192.

DROṆAŚARMAPADA. A holy bath (tīrtha). (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 25, Stanza 28).

DRṢADVĀN. Father-in-law of King Saṁyāti of Pūru dynasty. Varāṅgī was the name of Saṁyāti's wife. (See Saṁyāti).

DRṢADVATĪ. A river to the south of Kurukṣetra.

During their exile in the forest the Pāṇḍavas drank water from it. (Vana Parva, Chapter 5, Verse 2). It was on the delta of this river that Śiva imparted advice to Yudhiṣṭhira. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 78, Verse 15). Living on the northern bank of this river is equal to living in Svarga. (Vana Parva, Chapter 88). To perform *bali* and other rites for the souls of the dead after

bathing in the river is as efficacious as performing the Agniṣṭoma Yajūa. (Vana Parva, Chapter 88).

DRṢṬAKETU. A dānava. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 67, Verse 8).

DRUPADA. (Saumaki,¹ Yajñasena). Father of Pāṇcālī.

1) *Genealogy.* Descended from Viṣṇu in the following order:—Brahmā—Atri—Candra—Budha—Purūras—Āyus—Nahuṣa—Yayāti—Pūru—Janamejaya—Prāciuvān—Pravira—Namasyu—Vītabhaya—Śunḍu—Bahuvīdha—Saṁyāti—Rahovādi—Raudrāśva—Matināra—Santurodha—Duṣyanta—Bharata—Suhotra—Suhotā—Gala—Gardda—Suketu—Bṛhatkṣatra—Hasti—Ajamiḍhā—Nīla—Śānti—Suśānti—Puruja—Arka—Bharmyāśva—Pāṇcāla—Mudgala—Divodāsa—Mitreya—Pṛṣata—Sudāsa—Sahadeva—Somaka—Yajñasena (Drupada).

2) *Education and kingship.* Yajñasena went to the hermitage of Bharadvāja for education. Droṇa, who became a great teacher in archery later, was also a student and disciple of Bharadvāja at that time. Thus during the time of education both Drupada and Droṇa became fast friends. After receiving education Drupada returned to his country. At that time Pāṇcāla was ruled by Pṛṣata. When Yajñasena returned on completion of his education, Pṛṣata died and Yajñasena was anointed as King of Uttara-Pāṇcāla. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 129).

3) *Yajñasena reproaches Droṇa.* It has already been said that during the period of education Droṇa and Yajñasena were fast friends. Once Drupada said to Droṇa: "My dear friend. My father has told me that I would be made the King of Uttara Pāṇcāla on completing my education. Thus if I become a King, the treasury of the King will be at your disposal."

After the education both returned to their places. Not much later Droṇa got married. A son born to him was named Aśvatthāmā. Droṇa was so poor that he could not even buy milk for his child. Once the friends of Aśvatthāmā mixed flour in water and made him drink it saying that it was milk. Aśvatthāmā drank it without knowing that it was not milk. Thinking that he had become energetic by drinking milk he began to run with the other boys. At last they told him the truth and teased him.

With his wife and child Droṇa went to Drupada who did not care to recognize him as a friend. Droṇa tried to remind him of their former friendship. But Drupada shunned him and said, "If I had friendship with you, it was to achieve certain ends. There is no friendship between the rich and the poor, the learned and the illiterate, the brave and the coward. So if there was any friendship at all it was not real. You, who are slow of brain! Kings of high status cannot have friendship with such people especially the poor. A Brahmin learned in Vedas won't befriend a Brahmin who is not learned in Vedas, a man seated in a chariot cannot befriend a man who is not seated in a chariot and a King cannot befriend one who is not a King. So a friendship of bygone days is no friendship at all".

Drupada's reproaches aroused a storm of anger in Droṇa. He vowed that he would avenge the insult. With his wife and child he got out of the palace. He

¹. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 66. Stanza 68 states that the original name of Drupada was Yajñasena. Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 129, Stanza 41, states that Drupada was the father of Drupada's great grandfather. In Mahābhārata, Ādi Parva, Chapter 131, Stanza 6, Drupada is addressed as 'Saumaki';