

because she shed tears from her eyes, thenceforth she came to be addressed as Śatākṣī also.

Being told about the above developments Durgama, with his army attacked Devī. The fight became fierce and furious. From Devī's body emerged numerous Śaktis fully armed. Dhārīṇī, Bālā, Tripurā, Bhairavī and Kālī with 10,000 hands were some of the prominent and powerful Śaktis which thus emerged. The army of Durgama was annihilated. Then the fight commenced directly between Devī and Durgama. Fifteen arrows of Devī hit the asura at the very same time and he was killed. (Devī Bhāgavata, Saptama Skandha).

**DURGĀPŪJĀ.** See under Navarātri.

**DURGAŚĀILA.** A mountain in Śāka island. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 11, Verse 23).

**DURITAKṢAYA.** A son of King Mahāvīrya. Duritakṣaya had three sons, Traiyyārūṇi, Kavi and Puṣkarārūṇi. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9, Verse 19 and 21).

**DURJAYA I.** An absolutely cruel King. Owing to the number of adharmas (evil actions he had committed) Kāla ordained him to be born and reborn twentyone times as various animals and as a Brahmarākṣasa he roamed about forests. One of those days he caught hold of a Śivayogī called Mahādeva whose body was smeared with Vibhūti (the sacred ash), but as soon as the Vibhūti from the body of the Śivayogī got smeared on his body also, Durjaya got back his former form and he was lifted upto Svarga. (Śiva Purāṇa, Bhasma Māhātmya).

**DURJAYA II.** A dānava born to Kaśyapa prajāpati by Danu, his wife. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 65, Verse 23).

**DURJAYA III.** (Duṣparājaya). One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 116, Verse 9).

**DURJAYA IV.** A King. Drupada advised the Pāṇḍavas to invite this King to the great war. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 4, Verse, 16).

**DURJAYA V.** Son of King Suvīra of the Ikṣvāku dynasty. (Anuśāna Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 11).

**DURJAYA VI.** A synonym of Mahāviṣṇu. (Anuśāna Parva, Chapter 144, Verse 86).

**DURJAYA VII.** A powerful son of Supratika. While he was living as the lord over the country, having conquered the various Kingdoms he was told that Gauramukha Muni had in his possession the famous gem called Cintāmaṇi. He fought to gain that gem and died. The place where he met with death came to be known as Naimiśāraṇya in after years. (Varāha Purāṇa, Chapter 17).

**DURJAYA.** Short form of Durjaymaṇinatnagara referred to in laudatory terms in the Mahābhārata. Some scholars hold that Durjaya is the Ellora caves of modern India, seven miles off Daulatabad. (Vana Parva, Chapter 96, Verse 1).

**DURMADA I.** See Durdharṣaṇa.

**DURMADA II.** A son of Haṁsa, the Gandharva King. Himself and Unmadā, the apsarā woman impersonated themselves and cheated Purūravas and Urvaśī (See Unmadā). Enraged at the deception Urvaśī cursed that Durmada be born as a Rākṣasa and Unmadā a princess. Also, Unmadā as princess would have to marry not the person she really loved but some one else. Both Durmada and Unmadā then begged Urvaśī for

redemption from the curse and the latter said thus : "This Durmada will be born as son of Unmadā, and on seeing her son and husband die, she will end her life by burning herself, and her soul will attain Svarga". As a result of the above curse Unmadā was born as the daughter of the King of Videha and Durmada as the son of the Rākṣasa called Dirghajamgha. As Rākṣasa, Durmada was called Piṅgalākṣa. The King of Videha named Unmadā as Hariṇī.

While Hariṇī was once walking in the garden with her companions Piṅgalākṣa abducted her and flew off in the sky, and put her in a great forest. A prince called Vasumanas, who happened to come that way on his fast-riding horse Jimūta heard the lamentations of Hariṇī, and after killing Piṅgalākṣa he took her with him to her palace. The King of Videha and his subjects, who were in great anxiety and distress at the disappearance of Hariṇī felt really happy to have her back. And, all of them opined that Hariṇī should be married to Vasumanas. Accordingly the date for her Svayaṁvara was announced. But, on the day of the svayaṁvara Bhadrāśreṇya, King of Hehaya who, along with other Kings was also present on the occasion, forcibly took Hariṇī and rode off with her. According to the condition laid down by Urvaśī for redemption from her curse Durmada was born as son of Hariṇī and he was named Durmada.

Bhadrāśreṇya, Hariṇī and Durmada lived very happily in the Hehaya palace. When Durmada came of age he married Citrāṅgī, his uncle's daughter on the advice of sage Garga. Soon war broke out between Bhadrāśreṇya, and Divodāsa, King of Kāśi in which Bhadrāśreṇya was killed. Hariṇī courted death by fire, regained her former life and under the name Unmadā returned to the world of the Apsaras.

**DURMADA III.** Son of Asura Maya. Conceited and haughty over his strength Durmada once challenged Bālī to fight, and defeated by Bālī he ran away from battlefield and hid in a cave. (Ānanda Rāmāyaṇa Sārakāṇḍa).

**DURMARṢA.** An asura, he clashed with the Devas at the churning of the sea of milk. (Bhāgavata daśama-skandha).

**DURMARṢAṆA I.** One of the 100 sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. In the great war Arjuna destroyed his Gajasenā and Sātyaki wounded him. Finally he was killed by Bhīma. After the war was over Nakula occupied his palace. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 113, Droṇa Parva, 88, 89, 116 and 135).

**DURMARṢAṆA II.** A son born to Sṛjīyaya by Rāṣṭrapālī. He was a relation of Vasudeva. (Bhāgavata navamaskandha).

**DURMUKHA I.** A minister of Mahiṣāsura. Once he was sent to Bhadrakālī with a message by his master. (Devī Bhāgavata, Pañcama Skandha).

**DURMUKHA II.** One of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. The following information about him is gathered from the Mahābhārata.

(1) He was present at the Svayaṁvara of Draupadī. (Ādi Parva, Chapter 185, Verse 1).

(2) During the procession to Dvaitavana, Gandharvas took him captive. (Vana Parva, Chapter 242, Verse 12).

(3) In the great war he fought with Sahadeva. (Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 85, Verse 25).