

army rose against the King, he should bring one party on his side and make the two parties fight with each other. *Samśraya* is to yield to the powerful. (Manu-smṛti, Chapter 7, Stanza 160).

**DVAIPĀYANA.** A synonym of Vyāsa. He who is born in an island, i.e. Vyāsa. (See under Vyāsa).

**DVAIPĀYANAM.** A lake in Kurukṣetra. During the battle of Bhārata, Duryodhana ran away from the battlefield and hid himself in this lake. (M.B. Śalya Parva, Chapter 80, Stanza 47).

**DVAITAVANA.** A forest in which the Pāṇḍavas lived during their forest life. (M.B. Vana Parva).

**DVĀPARA I.** A friend of Kalī, who went to the Svayaṁvara of Damayantī accompanied by Dvāpara. (See under Kalī).

**DVĀPARA II.** The deity of Dvāpara Yuga (the age of Dvāpara). (See under Yuga).

**DVĀPARA YUGA.** See under Yuga.

**DVĀRAKĀ.** (DVĀRAVATĪ; DVĀRĀVATĪ). The place where the capital of Śrī Kṛṣṇa stood.

1) *General information.* The King Jarāsandha was the enemy of the Yādavas. To save themselves from the attack of Jarāsandha, the Yādavas united themselves under Śrī Kṛṣṇa, and built a strong city in the western islands. That beautiful city was called Dvārakā. Kuśasthalī, is another name of this city. The beautiful mountain Raivataka stood as a fortress round the city which was so strongly built that it was not possible even for the gods to enter it. Even women could fight sitting inside the forts. The fortress Raivataka was three yojanas long. In each yojana three divisions of the army were camped. In each yojana there were hundred doors, with a strong army to guard each of them. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 14).

2) *Śrī Kṛṣṇa in Dvārakā.* Dvārakā was the abode of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. It excelled even Amarāvati in beauty. There was an efficient council of the leaders of the Yādavas. Dāśārṇī was the name of that council. Many Yādava leaders Śrī Kṛṣṇa, Balabhadra and other luminaries attended the council. The royal palace was as luminous as the Sun and the Moon. Dvārakā was built by Viśvakarmā. There were ditches on the four sides of Dvārakā. There were four beautiful parks called Nandana, Miśraka Caitraratha and Vaiḍbhṛāja. The mountain Raivata acted as the eastern rampart of the city. Three other mountains, Veṇumanda on the North, Sukakṣa on the west and Latāveṣṭa on the south acted as natural forts. On the east of the city there was a beautiful lake. The city had fifty main gates to which sharp machine rockets, big iron wheels etc. were fitted for protection. It had an area of 96 yojanas (leagues). (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38, Dākṣiṇātya pāṭha).

3) *Other details.* (1) Arjuna visited Dvārakā in the course of his pilgrimage. It was then and there that he married Subhadṛā. (M.B. Ādi Parva, 3 Chapters from 217).

(2) The King of Sālva attacked Dvārakā. The Yādavas drove him back. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 15).

(3) Dvārakā is a city, procuring beatitude. There is a bath known as Piṇḍāraka which is pure and divine. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 82, Stanza 65).

(4) It was at Piṇḍāraka that Nṛga, a chameleon

attained beatitude. (M.B. Anuśāsana Parva, Chapter 70, Stanza 7).

(5) It was here that the pestle of iron, which proved the cause of destruction of the Yādavas, came out of the stomach of Sāmba. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 1).

(6) After the death of Śrī Kṛṣṇa this city was swept over by the sea. (M.B. Mausala Parva, Chapter 7, Stanza 41).

4) *Modern view.* According to the modern researchers Dvārakā was situated in the sea to the west of Gujarat. There is a small locality near the sea, still called Dvārakā, and the principal occupation of the people of this place still is cattle-rearing, and trading in milk. They claim to be the descendants of the family of Śrī Kṛṣṇa.

**DVĀRAPĀLAPURA.** An ancient city of Bhārata. Nakula subjugated this city. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 32, Stanza 11).

**DVĀRAVATĪ.** See under Dvārakā.

**DVĀYĀKṢA.** An ancient Kingdom in Bhārata. The King of this country brought gifts to the palace of Yudhiṣṭhira. (Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 51, Stanza 17).

**DVIMĪDHA.** A King of the Pūru dynasty. He was the brother of Ajamīdha and Puruṇīdha. (Agni Purāṇa, Stanza 278).

**DVIMŪRDHAN.** A son of Hiraṇyākṣa. Śambara, Śakuni, Dvimūrdhan, Śaṅku and Ārya were the sons of Hiraṇyākṣa. (Agni Purāṇa, Chapter 19).

**DVITA.** An ancient hermit. He was the son of Gautama. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Śalya Parva, Chapter 37, that by the curse of his brother he became a wolf and begot monkey, scorpion, etc.

**DVIVIDA.** A monkey. He was a warrior in the army of Śrī Rāma.

**DYAU (DYU).** One of the Aṣṭavasus (eight Vasus). (For particulars see under Aṣṭavasus).

**DYU (DYAU).** One of the Aṣṭa Vasus (eight Vasus). This Vasu has another name Āpa. (For details see under Aṣṭavasus).

**DYUMĀN.** A King of the dynasty of Bhārgava. (Bhāgavata, Skandha 9).

**DYUMATSENA I.** A King. He was the father of Satyavān. He ruled over the Sālva country. Śaibyā was his wife. By and by he lost his eye-sight. Then another King conquered his country. Dyumatsena who lost everything went to the forest with his wife Śaibyā and child, Satyavān. (For particulars of how Satyavān married Sāvitrī and how Dyumatsena regained his lost kingdom, see under Satyavān).

**DYUMATSENA II.** A King who fought with Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 38). He used to attend the council of Yudhiṣṭhira. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 4).

**DYŪTAPARVA.** A subsection of Sabhā Parva, (Chapters 46 to 73), in the Mahābhārata.

**DYUTI.** A goddess who protected Arjuna. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 37, Stanza 38)

**DYUTIMĀN I.** A King of the Madra country. Vijayā the daughter of this King was the wife of Sahadeva, one of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B. Ādi Parva, Chapter 95, Stanza 80).

**DYUTIMĀN II.** A King of the Sālva country. He gave his country to Ṛcika and attained heaven. (M.B.