

3) *Other details.*

(i) Sañjaya stood as the host in the Rājasūya sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira, and received the guests and showed them hospitality. (M.B. Sabhā Parva, Chapter 35, Verse 6).

(ii) When the Pāṇḍavas were defeated in the game of dice and were sent to the forest Sañjaya came to Dhṛtarāṣṭra and reviled him. (Sabhā Parva, Chapter 81, Verse 5).

(iii) Vidura got angry because the Pāṇḍavas were sent to live in the forest, and leaving the Kauravas he also went to the forest. Knowing that Vidura was in the Kāmyaka forest, Dhṛtarāṣṭra sent Sañjaya and brought Vidura back. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 6, Verse 5).

(iv) Śrī Kṛṣṇa and the others vowed at the Kāmyakavana to kill Duryodhana. Sañjaya gave Dhṛtarāṣṭra a detailed description of that Vow. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 51, Verse 15).

(v) Dhṛtarāṣṭra sent Sañjaya to learn about the welfare of the Pāṇḍavas who had returned after completing the forest life and Pseudonymity. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 23, Verse 1).

(vi) Sañjaya went to the court of the Pāṇḍavas and gave the message of Dhṛtarāṣṭra to them. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 25).

(vii) Sañjaya who had returned from the court of the Pāṇḍavas, informed Dhṛtarāṣṭra of the news and reproached him much. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 32, Verse 11).

(viii) Sañjaya repeated the message of Arjuna in the court of the Kauravas. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 48).

(ix) Sañjaya told Dhṛtarāṣṭra, who the prominent helpers of Yudhiṣṭhira, were. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 50).

(x) Sañjaya advised Dhṛtarāṣṭra to put Duryodhana under control. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 54).

(xi) Sañjaya gave Duryodhana a description of the horses and the chariots of the Pāṇḍavas. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 56, Verse 7).

(xii) Sañjaya repeated the message of Arjuna to Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 66).

(xiii) Sañjaya described to Dhṛtarāṣṭra the greatness of Śrī Kṛṣṇa. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapters 68-70).

(xiv) Sañjaya told Dhṛtarāṣṭra the fact that the Pāṇḍavas and the Kauravas had pitched their tents in the battlefield of Kurukṣetra. (M.B. Udyoga Parva, Chapter 159, Verse 8).

(xv) At this time Vyāsa came there and gave Sañjaya the boon that he would see directly every thing that took place in the battlefield and would inform Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva, Chapter 2, Verse 10).

(xvi) Sañjaya informed Dhṛtarāṣṭra of the good qualities of the earth, the island of Sudarśana, the death of Bhīṣma, and so on. (M.B. Bhīṣma Parva; Droṇa Parva).

(xvii) Sañjaya gave the names of every one who was killed on the side of the Kauravas. (M.B. Karṇa Parva, Chapter 5).

(xviii) Sañjaya reported to Dhṛtarāṣṭra about those who died on the side of the Pāṇḍavas also. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 6).

(xix) Sañjaya told Dhṛtarāṣṭra about those who were alive on the side of the Kauravas. (Karṇa Parva, Chapter 7).

(xx) Sātyaki took Sañjaya as a captive. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 25, Verse 57).

(xxi) Due to the blessings of Vyāsa Sañjaya escaped from the captivity of Sātyaki. (Śalya Parva, Chapter 27, Verse 39).

(xxii) Sañjaya consoled Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (M.B. Strī Parva, Chapter 1, Verse 23).

(xxiii) Yudhiṣṭhira entrusted Sañjaya with the duty of post-war-reconstructions. (M.B. Śānti Parva, Chapter 41, Verse 11).

(xxiv) Towards the close of his life Sañjaya went with Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Gāndhārī to the forest. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 15, Verse 8).

(xxv) On the first day of this journey to the forest, they reached the basin of the river Ganges. On that day Sañjaya made the bed for Dhṛtarāṣṭra. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 18, Verse 19).

(xxvi) Sañjaya introduced the wives of the Pāṇḍavas to the hermits. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 25).

(xxvii) On reaching the forest Sañjaya observed complete fast for two days. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 37, Verse 13).

(xxviii) Sañjaya always walked close behind Dhṛtarāṣṭra and in places of ups and downs he led the King by the hand. (Āśramavāsika Parva, Chapter 37, Verse 16).

4). *The End.* While Dhṛtarāṣṭra and the others were walking along the forest a jungle-fire was seen. Instantly it encircled them. Dhṛtarāṣṭra cried out to Sañjaya to run for his life. But Sañjaya did not like to forsake them in that danger. Dhṛtarāṣṭra said that since they had left home and country there was no wrong in dying by jungle fire. At last yielding to the compulsion of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Sañjaya ran away from the jungle-fire. Dhṛtarāṣṭra, Gāndhārī and Kuntī died in the wild-fire. Sañjaya reached the basin of the Ganges and informed the hermits of the death of Dhṛtarāṣṭra and the others, and then went to the Himālayas. (M.B. Āśramavāsika, Chapter 37, Verse 19).

SAÑJAYA II. A prince of the country called Sauvīra. It is stated in Mahābhārata, Vana Parva, Chapter 265, Verse 10, that it was this prince Sañjaya who carried the flag and walked in front of Jayadratha, on his journey to carry away Pāñcālī. In the fight which ensued Arjuna killed this Sañjaya. (M.B. Vana Parva, Chapter 271, Verse 27).

SAÑJAYA III. Another prince of the country of Sauvīra. Vidulā was the mother of this prince. This prince once ran away from the battle-field and by the instigation of his mother went to the battlefield again. This story occurs in Mahābhārata, Udyoga Parva, Chapter 1 6.

SAÑJAYANTĪ. An ancient city of South India. Sahadeva, during his regional conquest of the south sent his messengers to this country and conquered it easily. Mention is made in Mahābhārata, Sabhā Parva, Chapter 31, Verse 70, that Sahadeva got tribute from this country.

SAÑJAYAYĀNAPARVA. A sub-section of Udyoga Parva in Mahābhārata. This comprises Chapters 30 to 32 of Udyoga Parva.

SAÑJIVA. A character in the Pañcatantra. (See under Pañcatantra).