

3. 83. 4; (xiii) Once, while Śiva was seated on the peak of the mountain Meru and was being attended upon by gods and others, the Gāṅgā in bodily form (*rūpiṇī*) waited on him 12. 274. 16. G. Similes : The Gāṅgā, in various aspects, figures as an *upamāna* : (1) To compare an army with : (i) The army of Duryodhana, returning to the Hāstinapura, with its white parasols, banners, and the very white chowries was an image of the current of the Gāṅgā (*gaṅgaughapratimā camūḥ*) 3. 240. 42; (ii) The army of Duryodhana, eleven *akṣauhīṇīs* strong, looked like the Gāṅgā while at some distance from the Yamunā (*gaṅgeva yamunāntare*) 6. 18. 18; (iii) The army of the Pāṇḍavas proceeding to the battle-field looked full and irresistible like the Gāṅgā (*gaṅgeva pūrṇā durdharṣā*) 5. 149. 49; (iv) The army, led by Dhṛṣṭadyumna, with its formidable archers looked full, tranquil and flowing like the Gāṅgā (*bhīmadhanvāyanī senā ... gaṅgeva pūrṇā stimitā syandamānā vyadrśyatu*) 5. 197. 10 (Nī. on Bom. Ed. 5. 196. 12 : *bhīmadhanvānuḥ ayante pracaranty aśyām iti bhīmadhanvāyanī*); 6. 19. 17; (v) Just as the sweet water of the Gāṅgā becomes salty due to the property of the ocean, similarly the valour of the heroes of Duryodhana would be futile on meeting the Pāṇḍavas 6. 79. 5-6; (vi) Duryodhana desired to cross (the army of the Pāṇḍavas) as one would want to cross in rainy season the current of the Gāṅgā full of sharks, alligators and crocodiles (*sagrāhānakramakaram gaṅgāvegāṃ ivosṇage*; Nī. on Bom. Ed. 5. 139. 11 : *uṣṇage uṣṇātigame varṣākale*) 5. 137. 11; (vii) Bhīma would enter the army of the Kauravas as does the current of the Gāṅgā the trees growing on

its banks 5. 50. 35; (viii) The Trigartas (five brothers), in the war, would agitate the army of the Pāṇḍavas as the crocodiles agitate water of the Gāṅgā 5. 163. 10; (ix) The army of the Kauravas, attacked by Arjuna, was split into two (some going to Droṇa, some to Duryodhana) as does the Gāṅgā on meeting a mountain 7. 29. 29; (x) The army of the Kauravas, at the sight of Ghaṭotkaca, was struck with fear and was agitated, as are the surging waves of the Gāṅgā, whose eddies are agitated by wind 7. 131. 31; (xi) The Pāṇḍavas attacked the army of Duryodhana on all sides as the swans, returning from the Mānasa lake, rush towards the Gāṅgā 8. 43. 64; (xii) The army of the Pāṇḍavas was agitated by the Madra warriors as is the Gāṅgā by the hostile wind (*purovātena gaṅgeva*) 9. 17. 10; (xiii) When the Kaurava heroes (Droṇa and others), who were ready (for attack) at a distance of twenty steps attacked Abhimanyu, they appeared, for a while, like an eddy of the Gāṅgā and the ocean (where the former meets the latter) (*te viṃśatipade yattāḥ saṃorahāraṃ pracakrire / āśid gāṅga ivāvarto muhūrtam udadher iva*) 7. 35. 13 (Nī., however, on Bom. Ed. 7. 36. 13 : *viṃśatir iti vyūhaparyāyāḥ / tad uktam 'viṃśatyāṅgatayā vyūho viṃśatir vyapadiśyate' iti / viṃśateḥ pade rakṣaṇe*); (xiv) The armies of Duryodhana and Yudhiṣṭhira clashed speedily with each other as do the swollen waters of the Gāṅgā and the Sarayū in the rainy season 7. 16. 49; (xv) The two large armies led by Droṇa and Dhṛṣṭadyumna, having clashed with each other, sped along as do the swollen waters of the Jāhnavī and the Yamunā in the rainy season 7. 70. 8; (xvi) The armies led by