

arrows released by the enemies and killed them 7. 18. 11-15; (2) However, Bhīma himself, like Tvaṣṭr, employed this weapon against the demon Alambusa to release thousands of arrows to rout the Kaurava army; it destroyed Alambusa's powerful *māyā* (*mahāmāyā*) and tormented him 7. 83. 34-36; (3) Also employed by Droṇa against Yudhiṣṭhira, but was repelled by the latter 7. 132. 29-30; employed by Droṇa against Arjuna, but was made ineffective by him 7. 163. 28.

Daṇḍa m. : A missile associated with Yama, Antaka, Mṛtyu, Kāla, Brahman and Rudra.

A. Creation : Indra got heavy Daṇḍas made (*kārayām āsa ... gurudaṇḍāṁś ca puṣkatān*), and other heavenly missiles (like *vajrāṇi* and *cakrāṇi*) out of the bones of the sage Dadhīca 9. 50. 30; Śiva is called the creator of the Brahmadāṇḍa (*brahma-daṇḍavinirmātā*) 13. 17. 130. **B. Associations :** (1) It was looked upon as a weapon specially of Yama (cf. the expression Yama-daṇḍa in section C below); hence Yama called 'holding *daṇḍa* in hand' (*daṇḍapāṇi*) 3. 12. 46; 3. 42. 10; (*daṇḍahasta*) 8. 29. 28 (*Valvasvata*); (*daṇḍadhāra*) 3. 40. 38; or 'equipped with Daṇḍa' (*daṇḍin*) 1. 180. 16; it was Yama who gave his irresistible (*aprativāraṇa*) Daṇḍa to Arjuna with proper rites (*vidhivat*), together with the *mantras* (*samantram*), and instruction regarding its full operation (*sopacāram* = *setikartavyatākam* according to Nī. on Bom. Ed. 3. 41. 26), its release (*samokṣam*), and withdrawal (*sanivartunam*); Arjuna was supposed to perform great deeds with it 3. 42. 23-24; 3. 89. 12; 4. 56. 14; 7. 53. 43; 12. 5. 13; Yama held it (*kāladaṇḍa*) when he wished to fight

with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna at the time of the Khāṇḍava fire 1. 218. 31, 37; some people afraid to commit sins due to their fear of Yama's Daṇḍa 12. 15. 5; (a king punishing the unrighteous with *daṇḍa* (punishment) acts like Yama 12. 68. 45); (2) of Antaka (cf. the expression Antaka-daṇḍa in section C below); hence Antaka called *daṇḍapāṇi* 4. 22. 19; 5. 50. 7; 6. 50. 2; 6. 58. 51; 6. 59. 11; 6. 78. 57; 6. 103. 68; 8. 43. 70; 9. 18. 46; 9. 24. 28; *daṇḍahasta* 2. 72. 31; 6. 98. 35; 7. 14. 5; 7. 131. 30; 9. 25. 2; 9. 31. 39; (3) of Mṛtyu (cf. the expression Mṛtyudaṇḍa in section C below) who is equipped with fierce Daṇḍa 1. 167. 19; (4) of Kāla (cf. the expression Kāladaṇḍa in section C below); Kāla called 'equipped with *daṇḍa*' (*daṇḍin*) 9. 60. 60; Yama held *kāladaṇḍa* 1. 218. 31; Antaka held *kāladaṇḍa* 7. 107. 87; (5) of Brahman (cf. the expression Brahmadāṇḍa in section C below); angry Sudhanvan compared with the burning Brahmadāṇḍa 2. 61. 62; Vāsuki, afraid of his mother's curse, confused the directions as though he was tormented by Brahmadāṇḍa 1. 49. 22; Āstīka would destroy the Brahmadāṇḍa (*mahāghora*) of which Vāsuki was so much afraid 1. 49. 24; serpents, struck by Brahmadāṇḍa, fell into the snake sacrifice of Janamejaya 1. 52. 22; Brahmadāṇḍa mentioned among the missiles which should be known to a king 2. 5. 111; Brahmadāṇḍa and other missiles moved around the chariot of Śiva (*pariskandāḥ*) to guard it in all directions 8. 24. 79; (6) of Rudra : Rudradaṇḍa among those missiles which moved round the chariot of Śiva (*pariskandāḥ*) to guard it in all directions 8. 24. 29. **C. Comparisons :** Missiles like arrows, *gadā*, *śakti*, or even a tree or