CHAPTER VII

B-Glossary

A.D.PUSHALKA :- An eminent scholar of sanskrit literature.

ABHIMANYU :- Son of Arjuna and Draupadi and father of Parikṣita.

AHALYĀ :- Wife of Gautama muni. Indra inguise of Gautama muni seduced Ahalya. Gautama cursed Ahalyā to be stone. He again granted a boon that at the touch of Rāma in Treta Yuga she would regain her form.

AMṚTA :- Nectar

ANĀRCHY :- Absence of law, order and Government.

ARTHA SĀSTRA :- An ancient book of Indian science of politics, agriculture, political and arts.

ARJUNA :- Third son of Pāṇḍu. According to the myth he is the son of Indra by Kunti.

ASHITA :- An ancient sage, son of Kasyapa.

ASHIT KUMĀR BANDOPADHYĀY :- An eminent scholar of Bengali literature.

AŚṬAMI TITHI :- The eight lunar day.

ASVAKARNA VADHA :- One of the Vadha Kāvyas written by Rāmasaraswati. Hemā by her magical power took Bhīma and Arjuna to the kingdom of Asvākarna. Hemā, the adopted daughter of Asvākarna related to them all about Asvākarna and the possibility of killing them by Asvākarna. Bhīma
and Arjuna killed Aśvakarṇa. Arjuna married Hemā at the behest of Mahādeva.

BABRUVĀHANA :- Son of Arjuna and Chitrāṅgadā, prince of Manipur. He killed Arjuna in the battle field.

BABRUVĀHANAR YUDDHA :- Harivar Vipra is the author of this Kāvyā. Babruvāhana seized the sacrificial horse followed by Arjuna. Babruvāhana then came to know that he is Arjuna’s son, he returned the horse. Arjuna disclaimed any relation and spoke ill of the chastity of his mother Chitrāṅgadā and abused him for his cowardice. Babruvāhana ultimately fought with Arjuna and killed him. Sri Kṛṣṇa restored Arjuna to live again.

BAGHĀSURA :- Rāmasaraswati alias Bhāratbhuṣan is the author of this Kāvyā. Pāṇḍavas attacked Baghāsura at the request of rṣi Agastya. But four of the Pāṇḍavas brothers except Yudhiṣṭhira were killed. But they were restored to live with the touch of the necklace presented to Draupadi by Bhīma.

BĀNIKĀNTA KĀKATI :- An eminent scholar of Assamese Literature and linguist.

BILVA PATRA :- Leaves of wood apple.

BHABĀNIDAS :- one of the poets of Assamese Mahābhārata

BHARATBHUSANA :- One of the titles of Rāmasaraswati. Bhāratbhuṣana
wrote Ādi parva, Aśvākarna vādha, Kulācalā vādha, Puṣpa harana parva, Vijay parva and Yajña parva.

BHĀSA :- One of the famous Sanskrit dramatist. He wrote 13 dramas.

BHĪMA :- Second son of Pāṇḍu and second brother of the Pāṇḍavas.

According to the myth he is the son of Vāyu by Kunti.

BHOJAKATA KATHĀ :- Mahiṣadānava who was born of a Brāhmaṇa father and a she-baffalo is a demon in the shape of buffalo. He fought with Arjuna and swallowed Bhīma. Arjuna killed him and brought out Bhīma from his stomach. Rāmasaraswati is the poet of this Kāvya.

BRAHMAPUTTRA :- The great river. According to the myth son of Brahmā, that is why, the river is known as Brahmaputra (son of Brahmā).

BHRIGU :- One of the seven rṣis. He is emerged from a fire sacrifice.

CĀCHĀR :- One of the independent kingdom of middle age. At present one of the district of Assam.

CHILĀRĀI :- Brother of king Naranārāyana and son of Visva singha, real name is Śukladhvaja, general of Koch-Kingdom. He married Kamalāpriya, the niece of Śaṅkaradeva. His son is Raghudeva. He crossed the river Bharali at one jump on horse like a kite and attacked the enemy like a kite, so he is know universally as Chilārāi.

DARANG RĀJBAHĪSĀVALI :- A book of geneology of the of the Royal family of Darang.
Dāmodardās :- Poet Dāmodardās rendered Śalya parva and part of the Drona parva.

Dātā Karṇa :- Composed by Viṣnurām Dwija in which Karṇa offered flesh of his son to satisfy Kṛṣṇa inguisce of Brāhmaṇa.

Devārām :- One of the poets of Assamese Mahābhārata and contributed Strī parva.

Devārāj Indra :- Indra, the king of god.

Dharmasāstra :- A scriptura, a sacred writing.

Dharmeswar Mahanta :- Poet Dharmeswar Mahanata rendered Strī Parva.

Dimbeswar Neog :- An eminent scholar of Assamese literature.

Draupadi :- Wife of five Pāṇḍavas and daughter of king Drupada of Pāṇchāla.

Duṣṣala :- Wife of Jayadratha and sister of Duryodhana.

Duryodhana :- Eldest son of Dhritaraṣṭra and Gāndhāri.

Durlavanārāyaṇa :- King of Kamata.

Dwijā Rāmānanda :- Poet Dwija Ramānanda rendered Udyogī Parva.

Flora and Fauna :- All the plants and animals of a particular region.

Gandharva :- Dweller of sky or heaven.

Gangādās :- He along with Subuddhirai and Bhabānidās rendered the Asvamedha parva.

Gaura :- In medieval age Bengal was known as Gaura.
GAURI NĀTH SĀSTRI : - Editor and compiler of the Astādaśa parva Mahābhārata of poet Kavindra.

KAVINDRA : - Rendered 18 parvas of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata into regional language of north-east region at the request of patron Parāgal khan of Chattagram.

KAVINDRA PĀTRA : - Son of Payonidhi, real name Bānināth, minister of Koch-king Naranārayana. After the death of Parikṣitanārayana he was appointed Kānungra of the state by the emperor of Delhi. He is one of the predecessor of Gauripur Rāj family.

KAVIRATNA SARASWATI : - Poet of Jayadratha Vadha Kāvyā, rendered under the patongo of king Indranārayana of Kamatāpur.

KAVIRAJ MISRA : - Poet of the Gadā parva of Assameses Mahābhārata

KĀMARŪPA : - One of the district of Assam, and ancient kingdom. According to the myth Kāmadeva was burnt by fire of anger (third eye sight) of Lord Śiva. Satisfied with the prayer of Rati, wife of Kāmadeva, Śiva brought Kāmadeva to live. Kāmadeva regained his original form, so the land is called Kāmarūpa

KĀNUNGO : - Supervisor of the estate and executor of law as the representative of the emperor of Delhi in absence of legal successor of the king.

KHAṬĀSURA VADHA : - Rāmasaraswati is the poet of this Vadha Kāvyā. Having found Draupadi alone Khāṭāsura made attempt to seduce her. Hearing her cry Yudhīṣṭhīra came to resque, but was killed by the demon. The demon then killed other Paṇḍavas. Draupadī prayed Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa instructed her to kill
the demon with her bungle and Draupadi killed the demon accordingly. Kṛṣṇa restored the lives of the Pāṇḍavas.

**KHĀṬĀS ASURA VADHA** :- One of the episodes of Kavindra's Mahābhārata. Pāṇḍavas when were in the forest one day suddenly there came Khāṭās asura Bhīma attacked with his mace but he was made senseless at the struck of the tail of Khāṭās. One by one other Pāṇḍavas were made senseless by the demon. Draupadi prayed for boon to Sun God. Draupadi killed the demon with her bungle at the grace of Sun God.

**GAUTAM MUNI** :- A sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy and husband of Ahalyā. He cursed Indra and Ahalyā.

**GOPAL CHARAN DWIJA** :- A poet, composed Harivamsa.

**GOPINĀTH** :- Son of Rāmasaraswati. He with collaboration of his father rendered Sabha parva, and with Dāmodardās rendered Droṇa parva. His single handed work is Swargarohaṇa parva.

**HARA GAURI SAMĀBD** :- A semi-classical religious scripture containing the conversation between Śiva and Durgā on religious matters.

**HARIVARA VIPRA** :- He composed Babruvāhanar yuddha under the patronage of the king Durlavanārāyana of Kamatāpur.

**HARIVĀRĪŚĀ** :- Supplement of the Mahābhārata written by Vyāsadeva.

**INDRANĀRĀYANA** :- Son of king Durlavanārāyana of Kamatāpur. Kaviratna Saraswati composed Jayadratha Vadha under the patronage of king Indranārāyana.
JANMEJAYA: Son of Parikṣita, performed twelve years sacrifice to destroy Takṣaka Nāga and other snakes.

JAIMINI: Disciple of Vyāsa, a famous sage, founder of Purva Mimāṃsā and the author of the Jaimini Mahābhārata.

JAPA: To pray inaudibly uttering the name of God.

JAYADRATHA VADHA: Kāvyā written by Kaviratna Saraswati. The poet narrates the story of killing Jayadratha by Arjuna.

JAYADRATHA: King of Sindhu, husband of Duḥsala, the brother-in-law of Duryodhana. He abducted Draupadī temporarily and was killed by Arjuna.

KAṂŚĀRI: One of the poet of Assamese Mahābhārata. He rendered Virāta parva with collaboration of Srimanta Ṣābhāru and pitāmbar.

KARṆA: Son of Kunti by Sūrya (Sun God) in her virginhood, Kunti abandoned Karṇa and brought up by Adhiratha. He was killed by Arjuna.

KRŚN DVAIPĀYANA: Universally known as Vyāsa or Vyāsadeva, the author of Purāṇas. He was born to Satyavati during her virginhood by Parāśara muni on an island.

KULĀCALVADHA: Rāmasraswati is the author of the Kāvyā. In the Kāvyā, Dhurmṛkṣa son of Karṇadatta received the name Kulācala from ṛṣi Agastya. One day, when Pāṇḍavas were roaming in the forest entered in the land of Dhurmṛkṣa. They had to fight with the Rākṣasas. Four of the Pāṇḍavas were killed except Yudhishṭhira and Kṛṣṇa restored the life of the dead Pāṇḍavas and killed Kulācal.
KUNTI: Mother of Yudhisthira, Bhima, Arjuna and Karna, wife of Pandu.

KURMAVALI VADHA: Kauravas arranged the Horse Sacrifice and sent the horse for the purpose. The horse entered the kingdom of Kurmavali. The horse was captured. Bhishm killed Kurmavali in the battle.

KUSAPATRA: Leaf of poa or Eragrastia cynos-urodies, a variety of reeds.

LAKSHMINATH DWIJA: Poet of the Santi parva of the Assamese Mahabhara.

LASKARA: Governor.

MANICHANDRA GHOSA PARVA: One of the Vadha kavya of Ramasaraswati. The content of the kavya is the death of four Pandavas and Draupadi by Punjari Naga's biting except Bhima; Bhima went to the Patala and defeating the Nagas (snakes) brought Mani and with its touch restored the lives of Draupadi and four Pandavas.

MATSYAGANDHA: Satyavati. As she was born from the womb of a fish her body melted with the ardour of fish, so she is called Matsyagandha.

MADHAVA KANDALI: Rendered Saptakanda Ramayana in to the Assamese languages under patronage of king Mahamanikya, pioneer poet of north eastern Indian to render the Ramayana into a regional language.

NAKULA: Fourth brother of the Pandavas, son of Pandu.

NARANARAYANA: Great king of Koch kingdom, son of Visvasingha, brother of Chilarai. He was the greatest king of north-east India. So he is universally known as Maharaja Naranarayana.
Nārada :- One of the great seven ṛsis and Son of Brahmā.

Nilāmbar :- King of khyen dynasty of Kamatāpur. Hussain Shāh destroyed his capital in 1498 A.D.

Parikṣhita :- King of Koch Hajo, son of Raghudevā and grand son of Mahāvīr Chilārāi

Pitāmbar :- One of the poets of the Assamese Mahābhārata, Pitāmbar alongwith Karisāri and Srimanta Gābhura render Virāta Parva.

Polyandry System :- Custom of having a woman more than one Husband

Prithurām Dīwiya :- Rendered Mahaprasthanik and Swargārohana Parva.

Puspaharana Parva :- In the exiled period the Pāṇḍavas left Kāmyaka vana. On their way they go through the field of mustered crops of Kaṇva muni, the flowers of the mustered crops were destroyed. Bhīma had to remain as a servant by the house of Kaṇva muni to compensate loss. Beyond this there are narration of the episodes of killing Saṅkhadhaval elephant, episode of Agniketu and the episode of the curse of Andha muni and his wife to Daśāratha and the story of the birth of Rāma.

Rājasusya Yajña :- In ancient time the kings in order to proclaim their prowess made arrangement for horse sacrifices.

Rāmāyana :- Ornate Poetry of ornate poet Vālmiki. The story of king Rāma is narrated in the Kāvya.
RĀMASARASWATI : Mahābhārata poet. He is known as the Vyāsa of Assamese Mahābhārata, rendered the major portion of Assamese Mahābhārata. He is famous for his creation of Vadha Kāvya under Vana Parva.

RĀMA : Hero of the great epic Rāmāyana, son of king Daśaratha, husband of Sītā, killed the Rākṣasa king Rāvana.

RUDRA KANDALI : Composed ‘Śātyaki praves’ under the patronage of king Tāmradhaja.

SAHADEVA : Second son of Mādri, fifth brother of the Pāṇḍavas.

SĀNKARDEVA : The great preacher of Viśṇava religion and religious reformer of Assam.

SATYENDRA NĀTH SARMĀ : An eminent scholar of Assamese Literature.

SATYAVATI : Wife of Śāntanu, mother of Vichitravirya and Chitrāngadā. She is also the mother of Vyāsadeva produced during her virginhood by Parāśāra muni.

SĀNTANU : Father of Bhīṣma, son of Pratīpa and grand father of Dhritarāṣṭra.

SĀNKHYA YOGA : One of the six systems of Hindu Philosophy maintaining dualism.

SINDHURĀ PARVA (Yātra) : The content of the Kāvya is the fierce fighting between king Sindhurā and Arjuna and the intervention of the Gods to restore peace. The God came down and Nārada told that Sindhurā is the son of Kunti by Chandra (moon God) during her virginhood. Then the fighting comes to an end.
SISTA BHATTACHARYYA :- Poet of the Sisupal Vadha Kavya.

SRIDHAR KANDALI :- Poet of the Sudhanva Vadha Kavya.

SUBUDDHIRAI :- Rendered Asvamedha parva jointly with Gangadas and Bhabanidas.

SUDHADEVIVA VADHA Ramasaraswati is the poet of this composition. King Harṣadhvaja of Campaka had to fight with Arjuna as he seized the Sacrificial horse of Yudhiṣṭhira. His son Sudhaṇva was late to come to the war field. So the king ordered to kill Sudhaṇva by throwing into the culdron of boiling oil but he was not injured. Arjuna killed him in the battle field.

SUKUMĀR SEN :- An eminent scholar of Bengali literature.

SURABHI :- A fabulous cow of divine plenty. In time of churning the ocean by God and demons to have nectar produced the fabulous divine cow-surabhi

SUSŪDDHI GARAMĀ KUANRI :- Consort of king Nilāmbar, daughter of king Hussain Shāh of Gaura. She was expelled from the palace due to the alleged relation with the son of royal priest. On this plea Hussain Shāh destroyed Kamatāpur.

SUTA UGRŚRĀVĀ :- Son of Lomaharṣana of suta clan, reciter of Purāṇa.

TĀMRADHAJAR YUDDAH :- The sacrificial horse of the Pāṇḍavas and of king Mayurdhvaja faced each other in Banpur. A fierce fighting ensued Tāmradhvaja, son of Mayurdhvaja fought against Arjuna and made senseless all the warriors including Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna inguise of Brāhmana and deciple released the horse.
TULAPAT  :-  Paper made from cotton.

ULUPI  :-  Daughter of Nāga king and wife of Arjuna.

UPARICHARA  :-  Real name is Vasu, king of Chedi kingdom. Vasu could travel with the help of a Vimāna (aeroplane) given by Devarāj Indra. So he is popularly known as Uparichar.

VAISAMPĀYANA  :-  Pupil of Vyāsa, a great sage, after listening the recitation of the Mahābhārata from Vyāsa he recited it in the snake sacrifice of king Janmejaya.

VĀLMIKI  :-  Ornate poet, author of the orante poetry the Rāmāyana.

VĀSUDEVA  :-  One of the names of Kṛṣṇa, son of Vāsudeva.

VIDYĀ PANCHĀNAN  :-  poet of Karṇa parva of Assamese Mahābhārata and rendered Bhiṣma parva along with Rāmasaraswati.

VIJAY PARVA  :-  Dhritarāṣṭra regained the eye sight through the grace of Āditya. He with the craving of conquest fought with the Gandhāra rāja, Gajaketu. Bidura, a pious and peaceful devotee of viṣṇu fought against Trīśirā demon and killed him. Rāmasaraswati is the poet of this Kāvya.

VIṢṆURĀM DVĪJA  :-  Poet of Dātā Karṇa Kāvya.

VYĀSADEVĀ  :-  Son of Styavati and Parāsāra muni and the author of Purāṇas.

YUDHIŚTHHIRA  :-  Eldest son of pāṇḍu and Kunti, eldest brother of five Pāṇḍavas.

ZAMINDĀR  :-  Collection of land revenue and execution of law is done through hereditary agent. These agents are called Zamindār.